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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT IS A PLEASURE to be able to give the first news that the Constitutional Reform Committee which has been sitting in Tanganyika Territory for several months has now found it possible to make unanimous recommendations to the Governor. That is indeed a noteworthy achievement, for the committee consisted of all the non-official members of the Legislative Council (European, Asian, and African) and two senior officials, the Member for Law and Order (who presided) and the Member for Local Government. Here, then, is proof that the non-official leaders of the three main races in an East African territory can reach agreement on major constitutional matters, and that it can be of a character which commends itself to the officials who are especially concerned with that aspect of affairs. Some time must inevitably elapse before the report of the committee is made public, but it is to be hoped that the Secretary of State will make whatever comments he may think necessary with the least possible delay, so that the document and the observations of the Minister and perhaps those of the Tanganyika Government also, may be released at an early date. It is obviously desirable that there should be no avoidable time-lag in such a matter, and

that ample opportunity should be given for discussion before the issue falls to be debated by the Legislature.

The future constitution of the Legislative Council will not be found to have monopolized the attention of the committee, which, we have reason to believe, has made proposals for the extension of local government and the decentralization of functions from the centre (a euphemism for a much criticized Secretariat). The committee has also considered means by which the political education of all the races in Tanganyika might be improved. Race relations in that Territory are, incidentally, so good that one organization only (not three, as in some territories) represents the non-official members of the Legislature, European, African, and Asian, and the organization has at its head a chairman, not a leader, the latter term being avoided because there must be occasions on which the opinions of the representatives of the different racial communities will necessarily differ. If Tanganyika can point a way which other territories are able to follow, perhaps with some adaptations to varying circumstances, it will have rendered good service to British Africa.

Unanimous Recommendations

SHORTAGE OF FOOD in Great Britain has made everyone profoundly conscious of its importance. In the days of plenty before 1939 few people troubled to think

Food for The People.

about the sources of supply or the welfare of the producers, and the vast majority assumed the automatic appearance of what they wanted it and at the price which they might be pleased to pay. Those comfortable assumptions were destroyed by enemy submarines, bombers, and mines, followed by the dollars world scarcity of many products and gross mismanagement of our national resources, with the result that all thinking men and women now recognize that the food of the people can be assured only by the forethought and action of the nation's leaders. The same realization is dawning in the British East and Central African Dependencies, which until lately made the mistake of assuming that fish and meat, for instance, would always be available cheaply and abundantly. That era is now seen to have passed away, and the ability of the territories to feed rapidly rising populations is already causing concern, which is aggravated by the knowledge that fertility is falling in many areas in some of them alarmingly.

In recent years East and Central Africa have spent millions of pounds which they could ill spare on importing, mainly from the Argentine, maize which Africa ought to have

Importing What Should Be Grown.

been able to grow. That grain, moreover, had to be carried in ships which were urgently required for other purposes, and unloaded in seriously congested docks for on-carriage by railways which were months behind in their deliveries of goods of all sorts because, from circumstances beyond their control, they were short of rolling-stock. Owing to the failure of the rains in Southern Rhodesia in recent weeks, that Colony must again import large quantities of maize, but on this occasion, fortunately, much of the shortage may be made good from other African sources. In years of good rainfall most of the territories are self-supporting in maize, but they nevertheless buy from outside their borders many other foodstuffs, which together represent a large annual outlay, almost all of which could be avoided if the opportunities of local production were seized. But in years of drought nearly every East and Central African Dependency is vulnerable, for modern storage has not yet been built by the authorities to carry the surplus from times of plenty until it is needed in the lean years.

Mr. E. W. Bovill told a London audience last week in the course of an unusually frank address that in his opinion the greatest of all Eastern African problems is that of feeding the people in the years

Action Does Not Match the Need.

to come, and he argued that a largely increased number of well-trained plant breeders should be sent to the Colonies to develop new strains of crops peculiarly suited to the poor and marginal lands. The point certainly requires sympathetic and prompt attention. Ample supplies of food are a first necessity, and quite obviously nothing is more important than to safeguard the needs of the public in this regard. Sir Frank Engledow is emphatic about it in his arresting report on the agriculture of Southern Rhodesia; Sir Gilbert Renne has shown his concern in a number of speeches in Northern Rhodesia; Sir Edward Twining has resolved to experiment with State food farms in Tanganyika; Sir Geoffrey Colby has made repeated references to the food requirements of Nyasaland; and Sir Philip Mitchell has kept the problem under notice in Kenya for years. There is thus no lack of recognition at the highest levels on what ought to be done, but who will affirm that action matches the need?

Towards Self-Government in the Sudan

Attempt to Coerce Legislative Assembly

FOLLOWING A DEBATE ON SELF-GOVERNMENT in the Legislative Assembly of the Sudan there were four divisions; the voting was equal in one, and in the other three the majority was only one vote. One division continued until 12.40 a.m.

A joint commission to make recommendations on the electoral system and the next steps to be taken in the constitutional advance to full self-government has been convened by the Governor-General. Mr. Justice C. Stanley Baker will be chairman, Mr. D. Hawkesworth adviser, and Mr. M. F. A. Keen secretary; the other 13 members of the commission are Sudanese, and four further Sudanese are to be added when the electoral rules are considered.

Workers' Representative Object

Objection to the Defence of the Sudan (Amendment) Bill, which included strikes and lockouts with war famine and floods as justification for declaring a state of emergency, was taken by workers' representatives, who sent a telegram to the Governor-General while the Bill was before the Assembly, threatening to "take positive decisive steps to frustrate this conspiracy, if the Bill were passed. A select committee which inquired into the matter reported that that action constituted an attempt to dictate to the Legislature whether it should or should not pass a particular law. The Assembly agreed with the view of the select committee but decided not to take action against the persons concerned.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies received a Fabian Colonial Bureau deputation last Friday to discuss the constitutional position in Northern Rhodesia.

Notes By The Way

Lord Trefgarne and the C.D.C.

KNOWLEDGEABLE PEOPLE have long been aware that the Colonial Development Corporation has been a far from happy ship, but until last week the general public had had no idea of that truth. Indeed, this newspaper and one other publication have, so far as I am aware, been the only ones to call repeated attention to the manifest and continuing shortcomings of that State corporation. Last Wednesday its late chairman, Lord Trefgarne, made a personal statement in the House of Lords in reply to criticisms of some of his actions as chairman which had been made in the Commons and were reported. The allegations were that he had acted in an arbitrary and high-handed manner, had overridden technical advice, had authorized unduly favourable announcements, and had withheld from his board adverse reports on a poultry scheme started in the Gambia. Lord Trefgarne denied all the accusations, he revealed that not until five days before he left the corporation at the end of October did any of his colleagues dissent from the decisions made by the board as a whole, but admitted that two directors then recorded their disagreement.

A tack on Lord Reith

LORD TREFGARNE went out of his way to attack his successor, saying: "It will be for me a matter of enduring regret that my successor, Lord Reith, heard the charges in my absence abroad and allowed them to go unanswered. He had only to press the bell and say 'That is the truth about this.' No sympathy with the statement was expressed by any of the six peers who followed." The Marquess of Salisbury asked that the House should at a later date debate not the honour of Lord Trefgarne but the judgment of the corporation; the Lord President of the Council engaged himself with promising that all the necessary documents should be made available; and Lord Inverton, a part-time member of the C.D.C., who said that he was present that afternoon merely by accident, declared himself regretfully unable to endorse the accuracy of some of Lord Trefgarne's statements. That of course can scarcely be the end of the matter. The annual report of the corporation which is shortly due to be published, may provide information about many projects for which Lord Trefgarne was primarily responsible, including that from which the criticisms arose, and it will not be surprising if the first document of the kind bearing the signature of Lord Reith contains inferential criticisms of the previous regime. My guess, indeed, is that the criticism may be a good deal more than inferential.

Plea for More Interference

BECAUSE THE MALAN GOVERNMENT in South Africa is held to evade its moral obligations under the Act of Union by abolishing the voting rights of its Coloured population, the *Observer* argued on Sunday that the Imperial Government should decline to sanction Dominion status for Southern Rhodesia, which would involve repeal of the United Kingdom's veto over legislation affecting Africans in that Colony, and that this country should surrender none of her direct responsibilities in respect of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland under any scheme of Great African federation. "It would be better for African and white settlers alike if Britain insisted on her own rights, and in future demanded an even more active share of responsibility in return for the development of these territories that she is undertaking," wrote the newspaper.

Misjudging the Rhodesias

WHAT MORE ACTIVE SHARE responsibility is envisaged? Does the writer of such an editorial note imagine that the constitutional position achieved by Southern or Northern Rhodesia could be whittled away by politicians in this country? If so, he sadly misjudges the Rhodesians. While by no means claiming that their own political leaders are infallible, they do not rate them as less competent to bring wise influences to bear upon Colonial African progress than the present collection of Ministers in the Mother Country. Underlying the *Observer's* comment is the assumption that Westminster and Whitehall can and should dictate increasingly to the Rhodesias. That idea is hopelessly out of date, as even Socialist Secretaries of State have recognized.

Challenge to Buganda

THE THIRTEEN SPEAKERS to the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League whose addresses are epitomized in this issue had been so well chosen that all shone through all their statements. Far the youngest speaker was Miss Ndiubulage, and she was especially insistent on the importance of the cause for which she was pleading. The warmth of the applause testified to the sympathy of her audience, but it is to Buganda, her native land, that she must look for the fulfilment of her ambition, which is the creation there of a children's hospital on modern lines similar to that in Westminster in which she is now training. Her case was that such institutions can alone safeguard the new generation adequately.

Appeal for the Children

NO NATIVE AREA in Eastern Africa appears better fitted to take the lead in this matter than Buganda, nor is under the leadership of an enlightened King who has studied at an ancient English university, it has good medical and educational facilities, a result of more than half a century of devoted labours by many missionaries, and thanks to high produce prices, it can well afford the necessary outlay. If the difficult but unmistakable enthusiasm of a young nurse temporarily in London were to be crowned with that result, it would be highly creditable to the Kingdom whence she comes. Will Buganda accept the challenge? The Christian name of Miss Ndiubulage is Faith—which has worked many a miracle.

Thinking in Millions

SIR FRANK WATKINS, chairman of the United Kingdom Migration Council and inventor of the jet engine, said in the capital of Southern Rhodesia on Monday that Great Britain ought to reduce her population within a few years because atom bombs and fast submarines made it essential that British arms should be able to feed all the people. Only a few days previously Mr. F. Gordon Harper, and Mr. Gladys, two well-known Rhodesians, had argued publicly that the Colony should have to have so comprehensive an immigration plan that it could absorb up to two million Britons within the next decade or two. Their case is that Rhodesia can never be properly developed by its inadequate Native labour force, and that this is the time for large-scale action. One awkward obstacle is the lack of local food production to which reference is made on the previous page. Another is that Britain's rearmament would be thrown completely out of gear if wholesale migration occurred. Population transfer is for these reasons almost certain to be gradual, not spectacular.

Africans Who Will Not Compete on Equal Terms

Mr. E. W. Bovill on East Africa's Present Problems

MR. E. W. BOVILL began his address last week to a joint meeting in London of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies with a complimentary reference to Mr. Andrew Cohen, whose place he had taken at short notice.

The British Colonies in Africa were fortunate to have Mr. Cohen in charge of their affairs in the Colonial Office, where one duty which he and his staff colleagues had to undertake was that of educating their ministers. Mr. Cohen had made a great impression when he visited East Africa with a former Secretary of State, Mr. Creech Jones, who had been very sympathetic to white settlement in his earlier days, but had earned the respect of both settlers and others by his candid admission that he had been wrong and that he had come to favour white settlement as essential.

East Africa's general attitude to the Colonial Office was certainly not one of enthusiasm and, although it had improved considerably in recent years, settlers in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika were, however, still very critical, and it was therefore perhaps right that he (Mr. Bovill) should declare that 20 years of close contact with the Colonial Office have given him great respect for it.

Ignorant Critics

British Imperialism was assailed from many quarters, mostly by people who knew nothing whatever about the Colonial Empire, and the quiescence of the attack was that European settlement represented everything that was evil, and that white men were in Africa to batten on the black.

In international gatherings at which such sentiments were expressed the Colonial Office representatives were often the only champions of white settlement, and from his own experience of proceedings at Lake Success he was confident that there could not be better exponents of the immeasurable benefits conferred upon East Africa by its European settlers. It was deplorable that this should not be widely understood in East Africa, and that amongst sympathetic attitudes to the Colonial Office had not developed.

In the course of a most interesting address Mr. Bovill said:

"People who consult me about investing funds in East Africa always ask about race relations. I tell them that everyone now recognises that Africans must be helped by Europeans to climb the ladder of civilization, and that many of us believe it desirable to identify Africans with European enterprise. But my own experience in that respect has not been very happy so far."

Employing Educated Africans

"Three or four years ago my partners and I decided to pay for the education at Makerere College, Uganda, of two young Africans, and the principal picked two most promising young men, who in due course joined our organization in Nairobi, where every precaution was taken to protect them from any question of racial prejudice. They started exceedingly well, being intelligent hard working, and having charming manners."

"Soon too soon, we thought—they began asking for more pay, and, in order not to discourage them, we agreed. Then they asked for more, and more, and at last they had to be told that they were being paid more than they could get anywhere else, that the sky was the limit if they proved themselves capable, but that their advancement must be by merit. This produced the ultimatum that they were not prepared to continue unless they were guaranteed appointments as branch

managers. Such a guarantee had, of course, never been asked by a European, and when it was refused they left. Both wrote saying that they had been very happy and could not have been better treated. The root of the trouble was that they were not prepared to compete with Europeans on level terms."

Recently a bank manager in Khartoum told me that he had engaged three intelligent, well-educated young Sudanese, and that within 24 hours one asked emphatically to be transferred to a certain department, for which about eight years' experience was required. When his request was refused he walked out. Within a fortnight the other two had left because their jobs were in their own opinion not in line with their intellectual attainments. Here were three more cases of refusal to compete on equal terms with Europeans."

Requirements Quickly Forgotten

African cannot be offered better terms than that an African in this country should lose no opportunity of attaining their needs in Africa, that they must expect to pay for their own advancement by proving their capacity to undertake work hitherto done by Europeans.

In Uganda a company in which I am interested has large sawmills and joinery shops making good quality furniture. During the war, with the assistance of Italian prisoners of war who proved themselves admirable instructors, we trained a dozen Africans to a standard which we had previously despised of reaching, a standard equal to that expected of Europeans. The time came when all wanted leave to return to their homes. All came back a few months later, proving that they had been happy in their jobs—but every one had forgotten what he had been taught and had to learn all over again. Eventually we had to discontinue the experiment because we could not afford to restrain every African after he had had a holiday.

Africans who had driven lorries in the Army were, you will remember, to be used as tractor drivers on the groundnut scheme. It was found that most of them had forgotten what they had previously learned, and their mechanical standards were such that it produced the quip: "Give us the job and we will finish the tool."

These weaknesses are, I believe, peculiar to East Africans; I do not remember them among West Africans. If, as is often said, these disturbing factors are the result of generations of malnutrition, they will take a long time to correct.

Asians in East Africa

"I have known East Africa since 1916, and I have always lacked sympathy with the attitude of some Europeans towards local Indians. Relations are improving, but most Europeans still look on Indians merely as Indians, without attempting to differentiate between one man and another, as they do between one European and another. There is a leavening of Asians whose education, culture, and general attitude to life are attuned to western thought, but all too few Europeans seek out these Indians, exceptions to the general rule as they are, and try to find a basis of co-operation with them."

"It is not nearly sufficiently realized that at this stage the future of East Africa depends more on the relationship between Europeans and Asians than on that between Europeans and Africans, because the Asians are much more advanced."

But the greatest problem of all before the territories is not political or even social; it is that of ensuring adequate food supplies for the future. We have done something in regard to soil erosion, but shamefully little in comparison with our friends in the Belgian Congo. For generations ahead work will have to be done to control soil erosion. Fertility is declining most seriously in many areas, partly because such a crop as maize is taken on the land year after year so exhausting the soil, and partly because the population is increasing spectacularly, with every prospect that it will double within 25 or 30 years."

"Add up all this and the demands for higher standards of living, and you have the very alarming prospect of famines of increasing frequency and severity. Even if the propaganda and other efforts of the local Governments achieve optimum results, they will represent no more than short-term palliatives."

"We must plan for the decades ahead and find means of bringing the great marginal areas into production. Practically nothing has been done in that respect anywhere in the Colonial Empire. The key to the problem is held by the scientists, the plant breeders. That there should be so desperate a shortage of them is a sad reflection on our Colonial administration in the past, for the general problem has been clear for at least 20 years."

"Think what has been done in America by the plant breeders. As settlement moved west wheat growing was halted—in the States by rainfalls under 18 inches, then the minimum for the crop, and in Canada by the Arctic winter. Within 40 years the plant breeders achieved a revolution that in arid areas which have produced only 4m. tons of wheat a year there was an increase to 27m., and in the U.S.A. the wheat belt moved from an 18 to a 42-inch rainfall belt. That kind of work needs to be repeated in Africa.

A Question of Salaries

"When I was in Washington a year ago I was impressed with the desire of the Americans to help us in this way, but they had a great objection—namely their people do not want to see our Colonies perhaps because the official mind resists the idea of paying these specialists salaries which are quite out of proportion to the normal Colonial service scales.

"In my own organization I have estate managers who are paid good salaries plus a commission on the profits of the estate, a system by which some of them draw very much larger incomes than I can ever hope to earn, but it works quite satisfactorily. Why should we deny ourselves expert help by refusing to adopt the system in official posts?

"The Economic Co-operation Administration offered to train some of our young geneticists in their institutions, but that generous gesture was refused. Why?

"And it is true, as one of the leading men in the tropical African agricultural world has told me, that the Colonial Office has no intention of adopting an active policy of food production in Africa? Perhaps the Secretary of State can be asked to explain the real position to Parliament.

"East Africa requires protection against a terrible catastrophe—it cannot depend upon obtaining food supplies from other countries, since, as Sir John Russell has shown, the requirements of the world are outpacing production."

MR. ARCHER BALDWIN, M.P., who described himself as the son of one of the men who helped to form the Tennessee dust-bowl—suggested that East Africa would be more likely to produce more food if it had fewer visits from itinerant British politicians, less interference from Whitehall, and clear-cut assurances from the Imperial Government in respect of the future of white settlement.

European settlers, he was confident, would not neglect their duties and opportunities of helping the progress of the Africans.

MR. F. S. JOELSON talked at length on the fact that Southern Rhodesia, a self-governing Colony, had started to show 15 years ago what could be done without expensive experts to improve the productivity, not merely of marginal lands, but of areas, so poor that they had been abandoned by the African inhabitants. It was a perpetual astonishment to him that the admirable example set by the Southern Rhodesian system of African agricultural demonstrators—under close European supervision, of course—had not been emulated on a great scale in other areas of East and Central Africa.

Race Relations Generally Good

COLONEL CHARLES PONSONBY, who presided, said that during his recent visit to East Africa he had been greatly struck by the improvements in cultivation and the quality of stock in the European areas, and that the rapid development of secondary industries would bring large numbers of Africans permanently out of the overcrowded reserves. Perhaps something could be learned from the Belgians in the Congo who always gave first place to health services for Africans, second place to housing and only third place to education.

"Everywhere in British East and Central Africa he had found excellent relations between European farmers and their African workers, and he had no hesitation in saying that much of the talk about bad race relations was 'absolute rubbish.' Many Europeans appreciated that there were a number of intelligent, keen, and interested Asians, but as yet there were very few Africans in the territories with any understanding of economics and affairs; their number would inevitably grow.

Given good-will on all sides, East Africa would develop into a great nation in which the races would advance side by side.

Colonial Development Contributes to World Stability

Sir Hilton Poynton's Survey of Colonial Progress

BY FAR THE GREATEST PART of the British Colonial Empire has been under our control or protection for only about 50 years, during which time we have had two world wars and an intervening world economic depression. In many territories we started virtually from scratch, and our achievements must be judged against these facts.

Necessity as well as political expediency has determined the general pattern of our Colonial system; which is one of progressive devolution to local Governments. In essence all these territories are simply tracts of land inhabited by human beings, and no form of government can succeed in them unless it is broadly acceptable to the inhabitants. The central purpose of British Colonial policy is to guide the Colonial territories to responsible self-government within the Commonwealth in conditions that ensure to the people both a fair standard of living and freedom from oppression from any quarter.

It is an essential feature of the system that, however primitive and under-developed a territory may originally have been, we have created a local Government which, though not autonomous, is a self-contained unit comprising all the normal branches of a sovereign Government—namely, a legislative body to make the laws, including those imposing local taxation and authorizing expenditure on the local administration; an executive

Being a somewhat abbreviated report of an address to the United Kingdom National Commission for Unesco.

or civil service, whose members are the servants of the local Government, paid from local revenues under the control of the legislature, and deriving their powers from local legislation, not from any Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom or Regulations; thirdly, the courts of law are established under local legislation, operating independently of the Executive and the Secretary of State.

Governors Seldom Instructed

It would be very difficult for the Secretary of State to send a direct instruction to a Governor. We are dealing not with Governors but through Governors with Governments, with all the political and Parliamentary consequences that that involves. This is of fundamental importance when considering the application in Colonies of the provisions of international conventions affecting their domestic affairs.

The problems of Colonial administration, apart from the special constitutional relationship between the Colony and the metropolitan country, are not peculiar to Colonial territories, nor do they arise from their Colonial status. A mosquito bite will cause malaria in a sovereign country as much as in a Colony, and if I am slated to suffer an attack of malaria, it is of supreme indifference to me whether I am bitten by a self-governing mosquito or a non-self-governing mosquito.

Problems of education, scientific research, health, industrial relations, economic development, and so on are problems of public administration as such. Their

manifestations will differ considerably from country to country, but these differences are the result of climate or other natural circumstances, and are not caused by the constitutional status of the territory in which they appear. If therefore any attempt is to be made to assess our achievements as a Colonial Power, it is essential to compare like with like.

The most apt comparison is between conditions in our territories of roughly the same natural conditions. Perhaps South-East Asia and the Caribbean are the most obvious regions to take for this purpose, because in each case you have a number of countries and Colonial territories cheek by jowl. It can be shown by statistical evidence that the standards prevailing in the British Colonial territories certainly do not lag behind, and are often very far in advance of those obtaining in the sovereign territories of their neighbours.

Development and Welfare Funds

Until 1929 there was a deep-rooted tradition that each territory should be financially self-supporting. 1929 saw the first breach in this tradition with the passing of the Colonial Development Act, which provided a sum of £1m. per annum for schemes of Colonial development. The sum was relatively small, but it was a start.

In 1940 the first Colonial Development and Welfare Act was passed, making money available for these purposes (including research) as ends in themselves; but owing to the war this Act remained virtually a dead letter until revised in 1945.

Under the 1945 Act Parliament made available £120m. for which ends on March 31, 1956. Of this we allocated 20% to individual Colonial Governments so that they could draw up 10-year plans of basic social and economic development knowing what they could rely on getting from the United Kingdom, and adding to it what they expected to be able to find from local revenues or from loan funds serviced from local revenues.

At the end of the financial year 1955-56 these plans represented a aggregate proposed expenditure up to the end of the period amounting to £194m., of which, oddly enough, the Colonial Development and Welfare, the loan, and the local revenue elements each represent about a third share.

Next, we allocated some £23m. for centrally-administered schemes such as surveys, research, various aspects of tele-communications, meteorology, and, not least in importance, for education in the Colonies and for scholarships and training of Colonial peoples over here.

The remaining £14m. was kept in reserve, but this too has now been almost fully committed in supplementary allocations, and towards the end of 1956 Parliament sanctioned a further £20m., bringing the total for the period up to March 31, 1956 to £140. We propose to keep the new £20m. for urgent and essential schemes with economic rather than a social flavour.

Contribution of Private Enterprise

This legislation has undoubtedly been of the greatest advantage in enabling Governments to take a long-term view of the Government expenditure that will be necessary for social and economic development. A great contribution to development of the Colonies' resources has also come from the commercial side by private enterprise.

Further, in 1948 an additional weapon was forged by the Government, namely the creation of a statutory corporation charged with the duty of securing the investigation, formulation, and carrying out of projects for developing the resources of the Colonial territories that is, the Colonial Development Corporation.

We are not trying to draw up in London ready-made plans of Colonial development, but rather to place facilities at the disposal of Colonial Governments so that they may carry out development plans drawn up by themselves and carried out through the machinery of their own Governments.

The 10-year plan for 1946-55 as revised in 1951 of Nyasaland, one of our smaller and less wealthy African territories, will involve expenditure of just over £12m., of which rather over half was spent from Protectorate funds, £3m. from a development loan and just under £3m. from C.D. & W. funds. £3,725,000 will be spent on tele-communications, £3,386,000 on economic schemes, £2,250,000 on administrative services, £2,266,000 on social services, and the remainder on miscellaneous items.

About £1m. of the communications allocation is to be spent on roads, the rest on air communications, lake ports, posts and tele-communications. Over £1m. is to be spent on education—the number of senior primary schools being increased from 18 to 23 and of junior primary schools from 200 to 300. A Government secondary school for Africans is about to be opened.

Over £1m. is to be spent on public health—the improvement of the medical services, the development of central hospitals and preventive schemes in the African based on health centres and rural dispensaries. A group of posts is being built in Blantyre with an associated medical training school, and there is a provision for a mental hospital in Zomba, a medical training school in Lilongwe, and a district hospital at Kibwe.

Training the Necessary Staffs

In these development plans money is not everything, indeed, it is not the most acute of our difficulties. One of the most important areas in which we provide technical assistance for our Colonies is the very fact that the Colonial Office which recruits and trains staff provided by Colonial Governments for their administrative and technical services, and that their training function was being discharged long before the Government machinery emphasized technical matters as a means of aid in itself developed.

In the five-year period immediately before the Second World War the total number of staff appointments made in all services for all Colonies was 1,425, with 323 in 1937. For the five-year period since the war, (1946-50) the total number has been about 7,300. In 1950 the Colonial Office was asked to fill 2,295 vacancies—nearly eight times the 1937 figure—though in fact actual recruitment for 1950 fell short of this target by about 20%.

The numbers actually recruited in 1937 and 1950 respectively were: agriculture, 40 and 83; education, 14 and 233; doctors and dentists, 4 and 138. For the 1946-50 period the number of engineers recruited was 1,024, with 239 in 1950. Of 900 vacancies at the end of last year 573 were in the engineering, educational, agricultural, and medical branches.

There has been a very significant growth in the number of local people occupying senior positions in Government and non-Government employment in their Colonies.

During the academic year 1950-51 there were 4,733 Colonial students in the U.K. or Eire just under 1,500 being scholarship-holders and the remainder private students. They come from all over the world; but West Africa alone accounted for just over 2,000. Over 800 are student nurses, just over 700 are reading medicine, 690 are reading law, 467 engineering, 293 arts, 194 teacher training, 200 science, and the rest are divided among a large variety of different subjects. We regard this training of the local people as one of the cardinal factors in the development of the Colonies.

Professional Advice and Scientific Research

We have also at the disposal of the Colonial Office a highly organized system of professional advice, both through resident professional advisers and voluntary advisory committees or panels of consultants whose services are available to the Secretary of State and Colonial Governments. The resident advisers in particular spend a great deal of their time travelling in the Colonies and discussing problems with their opposite numbers on the spot.

For scientific research we have a network of advisory committees composed of some of the most eminent scientists in the country in their respective branches of science, the work of these specialist committees being co-ordinated by the Colonial Research Council, presided over by the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs and consisting in the main of the chairmen of the individual research committees thus ensuring a general co-ordination of scientific policy by men of science under Ministerial chairmanship. A number of scientific research institutions of various kinds have been set up in the Colonies, financed partly from C.D. & W. funds and partly from local revenues.

Establishment of university colleges has been made possible since the war by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act in Malaya, the Gold Coast, Nigeria, the West Indies, and East Africa. Although financed from public funds, they are not Government institutions. We have from the first followed the destiny of academic freedom, and the management of these university colleges is in the hands of their own councils or senates.

Insofar as there is any higher direction from this country, it flows not from the Colonial Offices but from a non-governmental body known as the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies, composed for the most part of the vice-chancellors of the universities in Great Britain.

Certainly there is still much to be done, and, in view of the ever-increasing tempo of constitutional and political development, it will have to be done with increasing urgency—as fast, indeed, as nature permits and the absorptive capacity of the local people and administrative permits.

I myself believe that it can be done, granted a reasonably stable world, and I believe that a vigorous policy of Colonial development is itself one of the greatest contributions that we can make to a stable world.

What is Being Done in the East African Territories

Opportunities of Advancement for African Women

SERVICE TO AFRICANS by European women in East Africa was the theme of Operation Sunrise, the name given to an original programme arranged by the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League for its annual meeting last week at Over-Seas House, St. James's, London, W.1.

Thirteen speakers, all being Africans—described in a series of quick-fire addresses a wide range of welfare, educational, medical, social and religious work carried out among Africans since the early days of European settlement. The gist of the speeches is given hereunder.

Missionary Pioneers

Mrs. Mary Joan: "When the first White Fathers came to East Africa in 1878, the Arab slave-traders were still causing untold suffering. The work of the first Catholic missionaries was among the slaves whom they ransomed from the Arabs. These slaves had been largely civilized, and even to-day people in the former slave-trading centres find it difficult to turn to Christianity. Other White Fathers arrived in the north-west area of Lake Victoria, where the people embraced Christianity in large numbers. When persecution broke out several years later, more than 20 of them gave their lives rather than deny the faith, and others had to be rescued from death themselves for martyrdom."

"Three of the first White Sisters in East Africa arrived in Nabora in 1894. Hundreds of girls and women were committed to their care, and they nursed the victims of sleeping sickness.

"Cardinal Lavigerie, a man of vision, saw that the best people to bring Christianity to Africa were Africans. Knowing that there was much good in Native customs, he disapproved the fallacious argument that since ours is a Christian civilization all that is needed is to import western civilization and impose it upon the Africans. He taught the White Fathers to study native customs and languages, and to conquer by love and service.

"The results have been amazing. There is now an African bishop; Natives by the thousand have consecrated their lives to God; and there is a great striving to establish a truly Christian African civilization."

Tweed Jackets and Elastic Sided Boots

Mrs. Bewes: "The Church Missionary Society story begins over 100 years ago in a little Arab dhow toiling down the coast, carrying our first missionaries. Dr. Kraft was about to start work on his ideal of building a chain of missions across Africa, a work which he continued after his wife and child had died.

"Many of my uncles and aunts were among the early missionary pioneers. Would we have stuck to our life? The women worked in grey flannel frocks, sent out by commission; all were identical except that they had different coloured piping for each woman. They wore grey Norfolk tweed jackets and elastic sided boots.

"At first the education of African girls lagged sadly behind. Now they sit for matriculation and take degree courses. But my favourite school is a little one for girls, where they hear simple Bible stories and learn hymns and prayers. A wonderful transition comes to the life of an African woman when she lets Christ into her heart. Her whole personality expands. No amount of medical science can achieve that result, only Christ can work the miracle.

Miss Arthur: "The Church of Scotland Mission in Kenya was started in 1891, and at first was dogged by misfortune. After the Rev. John Watson, with his wife devoted her life to the Christian education of Kikuyu women and girls, and exercised a great influence on their families. Dormitory life was begun with 12

girls in 1907. In 1915 Miss Stephenson began similar work in the densely populated country of Nyeri, where she was responsible for organizing the educational system and starting domestic science training. Many of these girls have since been admitted to the Alliance High School and then to Makerere College, but the greatest influence of all has been among the ordinary Kikuyu women.

Dr. Mary Graham: "The Universities' Mission to Central Africa began a course of an appeal by David Livingstone in 1840, and the actual work started in 1861 with Zanzibar as the base and radiated out to the mainland. From the beginning the mission took the line that Africans must be used to convert Africans. The first school was started only 12 months after its founding. Now we have African teaching at Minaki College near Dar es Salaam, and to the sons of the old slaves of Zanzibar. One looks the whole of the history course in a year when the European teacher was away.

Trains to African Nurses

"Our training of women and girls runs mainly along two lines—teachers and nurses. Its success can be judged from the fact that recently a very serious abdominal operation was carried out of which only the surgeon was a European; all the nurses were African. We have tried to train Africans to do their part in medicine, education, religion, and all that is meant by social service. One vital need is more support from England and more staff for the training of more and more African women and girls. Many girls' schools still have to be staffed by men.

Mrs. Moffat: "Education work in East Africa started only in 1925 in Nairobi. Today we work among more than 10 tribes in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. At first we were knitting, sewing, crocheting, and simple arithmetic women. We had a craze to which they could be bubbled. Then they came to Bible classes, and started welfare work, providing housing for women in the town that they could leave the immoral lives which men were leading. Many were trained as seamstresses.

"We started a labour bureau, and in Nairobi we run a training school for married couples, who are 10 months intensive training. We have free access to prisons in Kenya, and hold meetings and have talks with the inmates. Many prisoners have found feet in prison. Salvation Army methods appeal greatly to African women, and our work is spreading like a prairie fire."

Mrs. Charles Taylor: "When I first went to Kenya as a child in 1910, African men were timid, fearful of the Maasai, afraid of vehicles, eyes of us. African women, from the same areas to-day train as midwives and go to colleges, can do universities.

Sense of Responsibility for African Women

"When I became the wife of a coffee planter they brought their children to me for medicine, and in 10 years since there means nothing to them. Fear of the unknown was still there, but we were no longer part of the unknown. It was difficult, however, to persuade patients to go to hospital. Only when modern drugs achieved their triumphs did that fear lessen. Then they would come with me to Nairobi or the kindly Scots Mission hospital.

"Many of our European women have grown up with a real sense of responsibility for their African neighbours. The relationship between African askari and their country officers in the war was outstanding, and many of our children in England do not get letters from their African friends.

"Everywhere, nothing is so common as for African farm workers to be improved. Yaws has become comparatively rare, but tuberculosis is a growing problem. The F.A.W. appoints visitors to the hospitals; provides money for patients' weekly sweets and comforts, and teaches spinning and weaving to African women in prison. We are trying to compile an African cookery book. This kind of work is being done up and down the country. Groups of homemakers meet regularly, classes in some districts being as large as 80 or 90; all of them eat with tea, in which all join together."

(Continued on page 906)

Nationalism in the Colonies Case for a Council of Empire

Mr. DAVID GAMMANS MP wrote a few days ago in a letter to *The Times*...

"Surely the most pressing colonial problem is day by day how to hold the Colonial Empire together. Nothing could be more illogical than that we should try to create the union of Europe and at the same time permit the British Colonial Empire to drift apart."

"The chief disintegrating force is the impact of Colonial nationalism. We have deliberately fostered as part of our political and educational policy. This understandable emotional urge is in many cases demanding immediate self-government. All difficulties are brushed aside. Colonialism which could scarcely exist without outside capital and where the people have barely acquired the experience to run a self-operative bank, want complete independence at once. What we overlook is whether all demands for more self-government are to be met economically or if the Imperial Parliament is prepared to run the risk of the misrepresentation which is sure to result from putting on the brake."

"At the present we are deliberately flouting or ignoring moderate opinion in the Colonies, and in some places are deliberately instituting institutions in order to placate a town-bred intelligentsia. Whatever may be the misgivings of the more sane elements, they dare not express them publicly because they feel sure they will be let down by us."

"There is one thing we must not do, and that is put a premium on leaving the Empire as we have done in the case of Burma, which has since had to pay out of the British taxpayers' money. We should make it clear to the Colonial nations that if they want to pursue a policy which will end in getting rid of the British, they must not expect the outside capitalist to invest in his country or money to be forthcoming from the Colonial Development Corporation."

"In the dangerous world of to-day we cannot afford either to ignore the strategic element. The United States has not hesitated to hold on to the Panama Canal and its bases in the Pacific, including those in the Philippine Islands, on the understandable plea that these are essential to the interests of American security. When we consider the high moral value of the British Commonwealth, why should we hesitate to explain to the Colonies and to the world the vital needs of imperial strategy?"

Need for Abiding Structure
This more robust attitude on the part of the British Government, however, will not of itself hold the Empire together. What is needed above all is some new cement by which the Colonial peoples and ourselves can build an abiding structure. To discover that cement is the real task of Imperial statesmanship today.

"We must convince the suspicious and sensitive nationalist leaders that the British connexion is neither temporary nor a source of inequality. We must prove to them that it is in fact the truth—that there are no colour bars and that the King has no first-class and second-class subjects."

"Mr. Attlee has unwittingly contributed to this belief in the inferior status of the Colonies by his repeated use of the phrase 'granting the Colonial peoples their freedom', as though their present state were one of bondage. We must also convince them that when we talk of co-operation we mean something practical. They must be made real partners in our Imperial problems and responsibilities. This cannot be done by spasmodic conferences at irregular intervals on specific subjects like trade, shipping or defence."

"Surely something similar to what we are trying to do in western Europe offers the best solution—a Council of Empire on the lines of the Council of Europe. Such a council would be a purely consultative body, which would meet here in London at regular fixed intervals and be opened with all the pageantry which attends the opening of Parliament at Westminster."

"The subjects which are of interest to the Colonial politicians are many and will grow as time goes on—foreign affairs,

defence, trade, commerce, communications, broadcasting, and civil aviation among others. From our experience of the Council of Europe, it is already clear that nothing but good can come from making politicians face these problems which are common to all of them away from the narrow atmosphere of their own party differences at home. It is no good our leaving the African or the West Indian political leaders for years on end self-centred, we do not give him the chance of seeing things on a broader plane."

"If we have not the courage or the inspiration to do something on these lines, we shall find ourselves fighting a series of rearguard actions which will ultimately result in the Union Jack being pulled down all over the world. The vacuum thus created will be filled by Communism and the greater stabilizing force in the world will have disappeared, not because of a lack of will on our part, but because the British people had no will to lead."

Parliamentary Reply

Four Socialist M.P.s, Sir Richard Acland and Messrs. Leslie Hale, James Johnson, and George Vigg, replied.

"The letters from Mr. Gammans and Mr. Baldwin carry a long way towards the position in which Colonial politics must be the subject of acute party political controversy."

"Whatever may be thought of Mr. Baldwin's belief that the universal application of Southern Rhodesian policy would win the confidence of all Africans or of Mr. Gammans's suggestion that African nationalists could be satisfactorily satisfied with a consultative committee meeting periodically in London, the fact stands out that both members direct the strongest criticism against the policy pursued in West Africa and against the statements of Ministers who suggest that there should be in the course of increasing African representation in the legislative assemblies in East and Central Africa."

"Unless this criticism is soon repudiated by prominent leaders of the Conservative Party, the British and African people must assume that in the event of a Conservative victory the present direction of Colonial policy would be reversed."

MR. TOM CLARKE, a former editor of the *London News Chronicle*, wrote:

"I have lived and worked in the Overseas Dominions as well as in several Crown Colonies and seen on the spot the justifiable surge of nationalism which might be a menacing danger to unity unless some real partnership, such as that envisaged by Mr. Gammans, can be brought about."

"The final outcome of the revolution that has changed the conception and structure of the old Empire is not yet clearly seen, but I believe that the days of fluid, and in some ways still illogical, conglomeration of Commonwealth Dominions, Colonies, Protectorates, and so on, may yet come to have a new meaning realized with strong, resurgent nations, each retaining the moral leadership and The King, as distinctive national link, holding the Royal Commonwealth together."

"Such a consultative partnership of peoples might become the first proved group of its kind showing the way to ultimate world order. Such is the lesson of our life among our peoples overseas—that in bringing about their true partnership lies the most hopeful cause in the world."

Golden Jubilee

JOINT CELEBRATIONS of the golden jubilee of the arrival of European missionaries in what is now the Upper Nile Diocese and the silver jubilee of the Diocese itself are to be held in Ngoma in the Ngoma area of Uganda. In order to attend the chief thanksgiving service, which will take place on June 29, Bishop Kitching, who was enthroned there in 1926, and Mrs. Kitching will leave this country in the WARWICK CASTLE to-morrow. The Governor of Uganda, Sir John Hall, the Bishops and Assistant Bishops of Nyasaland, Masasi, Central Tanganyika, Mombasa, Uganda, and the Sudan, and representatives of the Church Missionary Society, the Africa Inland Mission, and the Bible Churchman's Missionary Society are expected to be present at the main services. A jubilee thanksgiving service and meeting will be held at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton Road, London, S.W.3, on October 3, when the Archbishop of Canterbury will be present. The vicar, the Rev. F. N. Gilliat, served in the Upper Nile Diocese as a chaplain during the war.



SUGAR: According to an old Polynesian legend the ancestors of the human race originally sprang from a sugar cane plant and it may well be that the South Pacific is indeed the place of origin of sugar, if not of mankind. In the 18th century Captain Bligh, after visiting the Solomon Islands, brought back some specimens of the 'otahitei' variety which were planted in the East Botanical Gardens in Jamaica and formed part of the parent stock of the cane which for a hundred years supplied sugar to most of the New World as well as to a considerable proportion of the Old.

Sugar cultivation had however been established in the British West Indies long before Bligh made this voyage. Barbados—the oldest English Colony in the British West Indies—has always been among the largest sugar producers in the Empire, and today sugar is the most important industry in the Island. Full and up-to-date information from our branch in Barbados on market conditions and industrial trends in the island is readily obtainable on request. Those interested are invited to write to the Intelligence Department at the address given below.

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(DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)
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Price Controls Revived in S. Rhodesia Measures to Aid Gold Mining

PLANS FOR THE REINTRODUCTION of price controls and for the protection of the gold industry in Southern Rhodesia were announced last week in the Governor's speech at the reopening of the Colony's Parliament.

"Rapid increase in the price of imported goods and impending shortage in supply make it necessary to reintroduce a limited measure of price controls," said Sir John Kennedy. "Ministers give constant attention to the rising cost of living and it is necessary to reverse the policy adopted when goods were in free supply."

"The value of last year's mineral output was the highest yet achieved, due to devaluation and to record production of base minerals. The cost of producing gold, however, has reached a point at which it is uneconomic for a large number of mines to remain in production. The British Government has therefore been requested to obtain for Southern Rhodesia the same facilities for the sale of base metal gold in the free market as have been accorded to the Union of South Africa."

Fuel Difficulties

The supply of petrol and other liquid fuel had caused anxiety throughout the past year, the Governor added, and the Government were negotiating with the oil industry for the provision of inland storage for 10m. gallons of petrol. Expansion of the iron and steel works at Beira was also of urgent importance.

Development of the port of Beira was up to schedule, and meetings would shortly take place with the Portuguese Government to discuss the proposed free zone and the feasibility of the proposed oil pipeline to Umtali.

Negotiations were nearing completion with the Economic Co-operation Administration for a £5m. loan for railway development. Efforts continued jointly with the Portuguese Government to find an independent firm of consultants to undertake a survey of possible rail routes to the East Coast.

Of a "most disappointing" farming season, Sir John said that the drought had taken a heavy toll of crops, and the maize yield in the principal producing areas would be down by as much as 40%. Steps were being taken to safeguard essential supplies, and a special offer of assistance had been received from Nyasaland. Tobacco had been badly affected, and a considerable reduction in yield was inevitable. Fortunately, livestock losses had not been as severe as in the 1946-47 season. Agricultural Marketing Bill would provide for a market-influencing authority sufficiently flexible to cope with changing conditions without imposing unnecessary controls. A vote of £25,000 for Virginia tobacco research would be introduced, with an additional amount for similar work on Turkish leaf.

New High Schools

Construction of new high schools in the four biggest towns would begin shortly, but rising costs and the mounting demand for school places made it imperative that all school buildings should be of permanent construction throughout. A commission would inquire into native education.

Building difficulties also affected medical services, but considerable progress had been made. Improvements at three country hospitals were now finished, work was proceeding on hospitals in Umtali, Que Que, and Simons; there were extensions to the Lady Chaberton and Lady Rodwell maternity hospitals, and five clinics, two maternity hospitals, and a tuberculosis sanatorium had been opened for patients during the year.

Other measures outlined by the Governor included a comprehensive survey of the grain and livestock industry, establishment of local committees for the eradication of malaria and bilharzia in affected areas, and construction of a dam on the Sebake River to supply water for the irrigation of Que Que and district.

The Land and Agricultural Bank of Southern Rhodesia sounds a warning that "there is a marked tendency among farmers to develop more rapidly than is warranted by their cash resources." It advises farmers to consolidate their position and realize their liabilities, to fix prices of agricultural produce at a reasonable level, and not to embark on capital expenditure on borrowed money beyond the earning capacities of their farms.

Trade Unions Damage the Sudan Harm Done by Extremist Leaders

THAT EXTREMIST LEADERS of trade unions endanger the well-being of the Sudan has been shown in the Legislative Assembly. When questions were asked about a course of instruction for trade union officials which was to have been started some time ago, it was stated that the response from the trade union representatives had not been encouraging, and that the independent committee appointed to organize the course had therefore decided to postpone it. A member then asked if, in view of the amazing attitude of the trade union leaders, another attempt would be made, and was told that that would be done if the trade unionists showed a co-operative attitude.

Problem of Spreading Facts

Another member was concerned about the failure of the Government to reach the railway workers. The Under-Secretary for Railways explained the difficulties of disseminating information to some 20,000 workers, many of whom were illiterate. Circulars issued by the Sudan Railways Union had, he said, caused suspicion of the management, and relations between the management and the union had deteriorated since the present committee had taken office.

It was also stated that the owners of the button factory in Atbara had had to dismiss their staff and transfer the machinery to Capriis, where production was higher and less costly, because of the unco-operative attitude of the workers' union towards higher output.

New G.O.C. for East Africa

MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER MAURICE CAMERON, C.B., M.C., D.S.O., who is to succeed LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR ARTHUR DOWLER as General Officer Commanding East Africa Command, was born in London in 1898, educated at Wellington College and the Royal Military Academy, and commissioned in the Royal Engineers in 1916. He served in France in the 1914-18 war. In April, 1940, he became G.S.O.I. at headquarters of A.A. Command, and subsequently he commanded in succession the 39th and 47th A.A. Brigades. From July, 1943, as an acting major-general, he had charge of the 6th A.A. Group, and was promoted to the substantive rank of major-general in 1944. The following year he commanded the Special Projectiles Operations Group, and later in 1945 became D.Q.M.G., R.E., which appointment he relinquished three years later. After two months on the unemployed list he was appointed Major-General, Administration, Middle East Land Forces. General Cameron is Commander of the American Legion of Merit.

Hermes in Africa

SIR MOLES THOMAS, chairman of B.O.A.C., commenting on the performance of the new Hermes aircraft in Africa, said that of 15 services in February eight arrived on schedule, four were delayed less than two hours, and only three for more than two hours; one was due to bad weather in London, and the other to mechanical trouble. A naval service operated over the same route with a very famous American four-engine air liner ran 12 services during the same period. Not one was on schedule, six were delayed nearly two hours each, three were delayed more than two but less than three hours, and three for more than a day. Such was the comparison from Nairobi's standpoint.

The establishment of a standing transport organization for Central and Southern Africa is not possible at present, the Secretary of State told the Commons on Monday, but a small secretariat will be maintained to prepare for a further conference in about two years.

New Zanzibar Newspaper Policy of National Unity

Al-Nahdha has been established in Zanzibar as an Anglo-Arabic weekly by Seyyid Seif Hamoud Feisal Al-Said. Its policy is declared to be one of complete independence, and Mr. F. B. Priestly is quoted in this connection as follows: "We should behave towards our country as women behave towards the men they love; a loving wife will do anything for her husband except stop criticizing and trying to improve him."

Isolation

One question asked in the first issue referred to the alleged intention of the local Government "to isolate Zanzibar as an Arab sultanate, from the rest of the Arab countries and insulate it from all influences emanating from them," and the first letter published by the paper urged that none but the Sultan's subjects should be admitted to any branch of Government service except those in which special qualifications not possessed by any national of Zanzibar are required.

The proprietor-editor said at a reception given to mark publication of the first issue that he would make it a point of honour to publish authentic facts, and that his aim was to bring the different sections of the population into a national unity.

Brigadier C. G. Hawes, hydrological adviser to the Uganda Government, has gone to Northern Rhodesia to report on a large irrigation project. It is suggested that a dam built on the Kafue River at the Meshi Teshi gap could irrigate one-quarter of the Kafue flats, and be linked with the proposed use of the river for water power. An ecologist and a civil engineer from the United States are also being asked to advise.

African Land and Settlement Board's Work in Kenya

MR. R. O. HENNINGS has been appointed executive officer of the Kenya African Land Utilization and Settlement Board (the post of commissioner having been abolished on the retirement of Colonel E. L. Brooke Anderson).

The report for the first quarter of this year discloses that work in the Machakos area was retarded by drought. By communal or voluntary labour 22 dams have been completed; the ultimate aim is that no person shall have to go more than three miles for water, whereas now some travel more than twice that distance.

At Mbatiani, where 320 families are now in occupation of drought and rinderpest affected settlement, the unit has a dispensary, school, beer-hall, shop and market. Twenty-six dams were under construction in the Kitui district, and a contract has been placed for five boreholes.

Establishing Crops

Some locations in the Nyet district may have completed their terracing by the end of this year. High-priced crops, such as pyrethrum, coffee, fruit, and tea, are being established with the help of the Agricultural Department.

Some 2,000 acres have been demarcated in the Lambwe Valley settlement in South Nyanza. In the Baringo area of the Rift Valley Province, an experimental plot of Kalahari grass survived severe drought. Two new dams were completed.

Funds have been made available for the construction of a Archer's Post in the Samburu country, of a field abattoir where dried meat, meat meal, bone meal, etc., will be produced.

Nearly 2,000 occupants of land in the Kiuri settlement are producing a good amount of bumper crops of cotton, for which high prices are being received. A number of wells have been dug by voluntary labour.

A new hotel is being built in the Molo district of Kenya.

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Refinements usually associated with truck engines only in the top price class are now being built into the new Extra Duty Bedford engines. The Extra Duty engine is a precision built engine; built for hard work, and built to endure. Power output is increased to 65 b.h.p. for O models.

PERSONALIA

MAJOR GENERAL the EARL OF ATHLONE was 77 last Saturday.

SIR STEWART GALE-BROWN is due in London shortly from Northern Rhodesia.

SIR WILLIAM BYBOTTON has been re-elected chairman of the East-African Road Federation.

MR. FITZGERALD CROFT will take up his appointment as Governor of the Seychelles on May 9.

SIR DONALD and LADY MACKENZIE-KENNEDY are on the point of leaving England for South Africa.

SIR STANLEY ANGWIR has been elected chairman of the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board.

MR. R. V. CABLE, one of the operations controllers of the Colonial Development Corporation since 1949, has resigned.

Mrs. JOHN KENNEDY, Chief Secretary in Kenya, Mrs. RANKINE and their family, are due in England this week on long leave.

MAJOR A. G. KEYSER, leader of the European members of the Legislative Council in Kenya, is likely to revisit this country shortly.

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR ARTHUR DOWLER, G.O.C. East Africa Command, is shortly expected in London for talks with the Service Ministries.

MR. J. G. BIRCH has been appointed private secretary to LORD OGMORE, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

GENERAL SIR BRIAN ROBERTSON, G.O.C. in C. in the Middle East, will shortly visit South Africa to discuss Southern African defence problems.

LORD HAILEY returned in the PRETORIA CASTLE last week from his visit to Bechuanaland, Swaziland, Basutoland, and the Union of South Africa.

SIR Rt. HON. OLIVER STANLEY, Secretary of State for the Colonies from November, 1942, until July, 1945, who died last December, left £149,173.

THE HON. ANNE CHOLMONDELEY has returned from Kenya, and is staying at 12 Chelsea Square, S.W.3, with her mother, PHYLLIS LADY DELAMARE.

SIR JAMES MILNE, a director of Nyasaland Railways and Trans-Zambesia Railways, has been elected chairman of the Ship-Mortgage Finance Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE

AUSTIN 40, 1937, drop-head coupé. In good running order and good condition. £250. Can be seen in Somerset. Apply Box 376, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.

APPOINTMENT WANTED

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.—MANAGING DIRECTOR, aged 42, of English wholesale company, would take managerial or executive post with established firm in Southern Rhodesia, preferably Salisbury, which he knows well. Experienced in accountancy, office organization and management, as well as good business ability. Wife. Box No. 377, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

ACCOMMODATION

SOUTHERN IRELAND FOR EUROPEANS ON LEAVE OR TO LIVE IN.—Mild healthy climate and no food shortages. Fishing, sea trout, salmon, snipe and woodcock in good social centre in beautiful seaside village. To LET Comfortably furnished cottage. Two reception, three bedrooms, bathroom, w.c., kitchen and maid's room. Available from October 1st till July 1st, 1952. For Sale Superbly situated house, facing south, overlooking the sea, in 12 acres of grounds. Four reception, 10 bedrooms and three bathrooms, two baths and three w.c.s., tiled kitchen with Esse range and boiler, tennis court, greenhouse, garage and stabling. Telephone. Main electricity and water in both houses. Full particulars from St. Patrick's Mill, Castleowenhead, County Wick, Eire.

The term of office of MR. H. K. JAFFER as a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Uganda has been extended for a further year from April 3.

MR. M. C. WEHR has been appointed representative of Messrs. Bagnall & Co. Ltd. for the Northern Province of Tanganyika, with headquarters in Tanga.

MRS. ODETTA CHURCHILL, G.C., yesterday opened a Springtime Fair at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, in aid of the Rhodesia Fairbridge Memorial College.

CHIEF INSPECTOR PERCY BURGESS, of Scotland Yard, has been appointed security officer to Williamson diamond mines Tanganyika Territory, for which he will leave shortly.

PROFESSOR MARGARET H. READ addressed the Royal Anthropological Institute on Tuesday evening on "Anthropology and Education: Some Proposals for Collaboration."

MR. J. W. WOODRUFF, now U.K. Trade Commissioner in Johannesburg, is to become Trade Commissioner in East Africa, and is expected to arrive in Nairobi in a few days.

MR. J. R. KEITH has resigned from the chairmanship of the National Film Finance Corporation in consequence of his appointment to the chairmanship of the Colonial Development Corporation.

MR. C. A. COBBETT, who after leaving Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, joined the staff of British Railways, has been appointed an assistant engineer to East African Railways and Harbours.

Two Africans, Messrs. P. SOKOTA and D. E. YAMBA, are accompanying the Governor of Northern Rhodesia and MESSRS. L. WELLESKY and G. B. BECKETT to London for discussions with the Secretary of State.

AIR COMMANDER H. S. ALLINSON, who has been appointed Director-General of Manning in the Air Ministry, has been Air Officer Commanding the Rhodesian Air Training Group since February, 1949.

MR. MALCOLM GRANT, younger son of Major-General David Grant of Highgate, London, and Miss JOAN DAVSON, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Davson of Nairobi, were recently married in the Cathedral of the Highlands in that city.

MR. JEAN DE MIDDELER, director of the East Africa Conservatoire of Music in Nairobi and formerly professor of the Conservatoire Royal de Musique in Brussels, is to give a piano recital this evening at the Belgian Institute in London.

VISCOUNT HALL, First Lord of the Admiralty, former Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been admitted to Manor House Hospital, London, for treatment to his back. He is expected to be absent from his office for about three weeks.

Members of the judiciary in Nairobi held an informal farewell ceremony for MR. JUSTICE ROBERTS, who is retiring, and MR. K. K. O'CONNOR, the Attorney-General, who is leaving for Jamaica on appointment as Chief Justice. Tributes were paid by MR. CLAV NIBBLE and MR. JUSTICE THACKER.

MAJOR J. C. ADAMSON of the Nairobi staff of the British East Africa Corporation Ltd. is due in London in mid-May. During the war he was commanded a parachute ski detachment which operated behind the enemy lines in Norway during the winter of 1944-45. For his distinguished services he was awarded the United States Freedom Medal.

MR. ROBERT HUTSON, who will direct the film "African Queen," featuring MR. HUMPHREY BOGART and Miss KATHARINE HEPBURN, has arrived in East Africa. It is expected that the picture will be shot near the Murchison Falls in Uganda. The story concerns an attempt to sink a German ship in 1914. Mr. S. BRUCE is the unit manager, and Messrs. E. J. HOBBS and W. SHINNELTON art directors.

Mr. P. DE V. ALLEN spoke in Sunday's B.B.C. Calling East Africa programme on the South African cricket team who are due in England to-day. Two members of the team MESSRS. ERIC and ARTHUR ROWAN, have played in East Africa. The elder brother, aged 41, is one of the best bats in the side, and the younger, aged 28, is a spin bowler.

THE RT. HON. JAMES GREFFITH, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will address the Colonial Group of the Royal Empire Society at 8.30 on Tuesday, May 1, on "The New Gold Coast situation." Except for members of the Colonial Group, admission will be by ticket only, obtainable from the secretary of the Imperial Studies Committee of the Society.

MR. W. J. SCRIVEN, chief African personnel manager at the Nekema mine, is representing African interests in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council during the absence on leave of that Party's Minister. He has been in Africa for nearly six years and was a member of the African Civil Service Commission in that territory last year.

MR. A. E. T. BIRNBAUM, formerly Chief Secretary to the Central African Council, sails to-day on his new appointment as Chief Secretary in Nigeria. He took part in last month's talks in London on closer union in Central Africa. His successor on the council, MR. F. H. N. PARKER (former Deputy Chief Secretary), who was mentioned in the talks, has returned to Rhodesia.

ARCHDEACON and MRS. G. T. CORDELL and their 12-year-old son are due to arrive from Tanganyika by the DURBAN CASTLE in mid-May. Since the lamented death of Bishop Wynn Jones, Archdeacon Cordell has been administrator of the Diocese of Central Tanganyika. For the previous three years he was stationed in Arusha, where all the parties which he arranged normally included representatives of all races.

Mrs. A. Fawcett has been re-elected chairman of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League. The vice-chairmen are LADY ALTRINCHAM and LADY SHOOKER-PHIM; the hon. treasurers Mrs. E. FORD, and the secretary, Mrs. N. P. JEWELL, have been re-elected, and the committee is composed of Mrs. ALLEN, ELIZABETH COUNTESS OF BANDON, Mrs. EAGLETON, Mrs. NICHOLSON, Mrs. PERROTT, Mrs. ANDERSON, Mrs. LESHER, LADY WADDINGTON, Mrs. WALSH, and Mrs. GLENCAIRN-CAMERELL.

Obituary

MR. ALEXANDER JOHN JONES, who has died in Northern Rhodesia, at the age of 70, had lived and worked in Portugal, East Africa, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and the Belgian Congo, and for the past five years had owned and managed Haddon Hall Hotel, Ndola.

LIEUT. COLONEL A. E. BEATLE, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., who after many years in the Army and the Colonial Service was temporarily re-employed at the Colonial Office, died at the beginning of the week in Gibraltar, of which he was a former Colonial Secretary.

LIEUT. COLONEL JAMES BEATLE, O.B.E., M.C., late Commissioner of Police in the Somaliland Protectorate, died in St. Mary's Hospital, London, on April 4, and was buried at East Finchley on Tuesday.

MR. J. S. WHITE was killed when his super-charged racing car left the road at 85 m.p.h. at the opening meeting of Kenya's new motor racing circuit at Gilgil.

MISS PINSENT, who has died suddenly at her home in Gloucestershire, was the wife of Sir Roy PinSENT, Bt., a creator of Nyamilid.

MR. A. DREZEL, who judged in last year's show of the East African Kennel Club, has died in Belfast.



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Immigration Into the Rhodesias

Increasing Number From Union

IMMIGRANTS INTO SOUTHERN RHODESIA in 1950 numbered 16,245, more than 2,000 above the figure for 1949, and only 792 fewer than the record established in 1948.

Of last year's total, which included 1,433 R.A.F. personnel and their 596 dependants, nearly 98% were British, including 6,469 born in the United Kingdom and 8,499 in Southern Rhodesia. Excluding R.A.F. personnel and their dependants, the ratio of U.K. to South African immigrants was four to seven, against 10 to nine in 1949, and two to one in 1948. Aliens accounted for 24% of the total. There were 53 Asian immigrants, all adult married women and their children.

Capital of £100 or more was declared by 1,742 persons, and the total amount was £3,461,000, or £607,000 less than the equal sums from U.K. and South Africa immigrants.

Salisbury was the destination of 6,070 persons and Bulawayo of 6,355. Children under the age of 16 included 2,091 males and 1,927 females.

High Proportion of Manual Workers

Occupational classification showed 1,883 male adults for the public services (including R.A.F.), 1,181 for transport, 986 for building, 926 for transport and communications, 36 for commerce and finance, 665 for agriculture, 418 not gainfully employed, 257 for professions, entertainment and sport, and 235 for mining.

Of adult females totalling 4,818, 249 were employed in connexion with public services, 244 in commerce and finance, 139 with professions, entertainment and sport, 105 in personal service, 62 in manufacture, 23 in transport and communications, 17 in the building trade, 10 in agriculture, and eight in mining.

Immigrants into Northern Rhodesia last year numbered 7,396, compared with 6,333 in 1949. Fifty-four per cent. of last year's immigrants were born in South Africa, an increase of 6% over the 1949 figures. Immigrants born in the U.K. decreased from 33.5% in 1949 to 30% in 1950, while those born in Southern Rhodesia numbered 344, compared with 289 in 1949.

Commenting on immigration into Southern Rhodesia, Mr. John Fletcher, president of Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce, said that continued at the present rate it would make the country's economy unmanageable, that such essential services as transport, housing, food production, and municipal services were inadequate for the present population, and that Southern Rhodesia would develop a serious minority problem unless immigration from the Union were restricted.

Municipal Restaurant for Africans

A DECLINE in the attendance of better-class customers has been reported by the African Garden Restaurant, a venture of the Kampala Municipal Council. The council considered that this had been influenced by the introduction of cheap meals to labourers, an experiment which at first attracted customers, but at the expense of so much cutlery and crockery that aluminium plates had had to be substituted for earthenware and cutlery dispensed with altogether. A separate room with superior equipment had been provided for better-class customers, but not a single African had used it while it was open. At a meeting of the municipal council Mr. Mulira complained about the standard of cleanliness of the restaurant, but the acting medical officer of health declared it to be far higher than that of any other African restaurant he had inspected.

A short history of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, which was published in the January issue of the *Empire Cotton Growing Review*, has been reprinted in pamphlet form. Copies may be obtained from the corporation at 12 Chantry House, Eccleston Street, London, S.W.1.

East African Tourist To-Day

Travel Association's Useful Book

THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE volume of information about tourist travel in East Africa yet to be published has just been issued by the East Africa Tourist Travel Association in the form of a travel agents' counter book.

Its purpose is to place "facts without fails" in the hands of travel agents throughout the world, so that they may answer accurate questions concerning the territories. The information, which has been checked by competent authorities, is presented in loose-leaf form to facilitate revision; it comprises separate sections for immigration regulations, public health, customs and excise, taxation, currency, climate, hotel accommodation, external transportation, internal railways and waterways, internal air and road services, automobile touring, national parks, mountaineering, big game hunting, photography, fishing, sports and pastimes, historic and prehistoric sites, general information, consular and diplomatic representation, licences and costs, specimen tours from one to eight weeks, and facts about adjoining territories. Each section is followed by a generous space for notes.

The East Africa Tourist Travel Association, whose address is P.O. Box 2013, Nairobi, is to be congratulated on the publication.

Latest Locust Report

THE ANTI-LOCUST RESEARCH CENTRE in London reports that there were one or two mature swarms of locusts in the northern Masai district of Tanganyika during March and that egg-laying occurred in one place. Four swarms were also reported from districts east and south-east of Lake Victoria. Hoppers appeared from mid-March in the Longido and Lake Manyara areas. In Kenya swarms were mostly confined to the Rift Valley between Gilgil and Baringo, but others were reported from Wajir, Marsabit, and Lake Rudolf, where laying has occurred. Flying swarms were seen on the Kenya-Ethiopia border and in the extreme south-east of the Sudan, which was otherwise clear in March. Apart from some fledglings and hoppers on the Red Sea Coast in early March, no activity has been reported from Eritrea. More swarms may appear in the Sudan and Eritrea from Saudi Arabia, and hatchlings on a restricted scale may continue in Kenya and Tanganyika, though no serious escapes are expected. Some breeding may take place in eastern and southern Ethiopia during the long rains.

There are now 1,800 old-age pensioners in Southern Rhodesia.

BRITISH LEGION, TANGANYIKA BRANCH

Appointment of a General Secretary

THE BRITISH LEGION, Tanganyika Branch, invite applications from ex-Servicemen for the appointment as GENERAL SECRETARY of the Branch, which will become vacant in June 1951.

Applicants should have a knowledge of East African English and Administration.

Enquiries include full furnished accommodation, high and low cost, challenge allowance, and in respect of ex-Servicemen.

Definite applications, giving names of three persons referred to, and enclosing medical certificate of fitness for East African service, should be submitted before May 31, 1951, marked "General Secretariat" to the HONORARY SECRETARY, BRITISH LEGION, D/R SALAMU, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Abuse of Land by Bad Farmers Power to Expropriate Dropped

EXTREME RELUCTANCE on the part of the authorities in Kenya to take over from incompetent farmers the land which they have mismanaged, to the detriment of the public interest, is criticized in the current *East African Broadsheet* (issued by Messrs. R. C. Treatt & Co., Ltd.), which says:

The clause in the proposed bill now before the Legislature which was to have given Government the very necessary right of expropriation has been dropped owing to the majority of farmers declaring that the proposal was an unwarrantable assault on the sanctity of titles and on English. In these days of land hunger no sanctity should attach to a title which the holder abuses. As for the proposal being in English, that is rubbish in any case, but particularly so in this, for most of those who would lose their farms are South African, Dutch

Eleven Successive Maize Crops

THE RECENT increase in the control price of maize will further swell the number of farmers who can foolishly boast of having taken many successive maize crops off the same land in one case as many as eleven. That this is precisely what Government is trying to teach the African not to do makes the dropping of the vital clause in the bill particularly regrettable.

C.O. Summer Conference

THE COLONIAL OFFICE SUMMER CONFERENCE, which is to be held this year at Queens' College, Cambridge, from August 20 to September 1, will again be devoted to the study of local government in the African Dependencies. About 50 officials of the Colonial Service are expected to attend. The provisional allocation of places is 11 to Tanganyika, 10 to Kenya, nine to Northern Rhodesia, seven to Uganda, five to Nyasaland, and two each to Zanzibar and the Somaliland Protectorate. The four British West African Colonies are expected to send 34 official representatives.

Upper House for S. Rhodesia

Proposals of Select Committee

FORMATION OF AN UPPER HOUSE in Southern Rhodesia in 1953 is advocated by the Select Committee in the Colony which recently considered the subject. The proposed senate would consist of 15 members, including two nominated for their knowledge of Native affairs, although not regarded as official representatives of Africans. An electoral college composed of heads of local authorities, chambers of commerce and industry, and mining and farming unions would choose five senators, whilst the remaining eight would be elected by ordinary voters over the age of 35.

Constitutional Restrictions

With the advance towards Dominion status, says the committee's report, restrictions in the constitution should be removed. This applies particularly to legislation on Native affairs, which requires The King's consent on the advice of the United Kingdom Government. This restriction has never been invoked since Southern Rhodesia was granted self-government 27 years ago, but the committee suggest that an alternative safeguard might be necessary.

The year suggested for these changes is the centenary of the birth of Cecil Rhodes and the 30th anniversary of the grant of responsible government to the Colony.

Tea Auctions

AFRICA LED THE WAY when the London tea auctions restarted on Monday for the first time since the war. Of 17,500 cests on offer (equivalent to 1,126,000 lbs.) 25% were from Nyasaland, and it was in these teas that buyers showed most interest, wanting them for blending with more expensive leaf. Prices ranged from 3s. 1d. to 74d. per lb. At present the sales are on a fortnightly basis only, on account of shortage of supplies.

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Parliament

Beef Exports from Kenya

Hostels for Colonial Students

BEF EXPORTS FROM KENYA have been the subject of further questions in the House of Commons.

Mr. C. Young (Cons.) asked the Minister of Food (1) how many tons of beef were available for export from Kenya during 1950; how many tons his department bought, and what was the present quantity of beef now available for export; (2) why beef was being exported from Kenya to the Belgian Congo instead of to the United Kingdom; (3) what steps he had taken to fill the gap cover the amount of beef available for export to Kenya, and what steps were taken in 1948 and 1950 to increase the amount of beef available to the United Kingdom.

MR. MARSHALL WEBB: "My department, in consultation with the Colonial Office and Ministry of Agriculture, has investigated the possibility of obtaining beef from Kenya. But no further progress has been made in stamping out rinderpest, which is prevalent there; we could not import carcase beef from Kenya without risk of infection to our own livestock industry."

Surplus Only

"I understand that about 300 tons of meat would have been available in 1950. There might be about 2,000 beasts in 1951. This meat is however only a seasonal surplus, and as soon as cold storage is available next year it may all be sold locally. Small quantities of fresh beef - about three tons a day - are being exported by air to the Belgian Congo because this does not require freezing facilities, and because the regulations in the Congo about rinderpest permit this."

MR. YORK: "In congratulating the Minister on learning a good deal about this subject in the last month, may I ask him what facilities are available in Kenya, with his help or otherwise, for finding means of getting over the difficulty caused by rinderpest? Second, can he say what help he is giving to the Kenya Government in their export preparations. The Welfare of Animals matters for the Colonial Office and the Kenya Government. I can say, however, that we are interested and hoping to learn that they are setting up a freezer and cold storage plant, which is expected to be available by May, 1952, and that will help. The main part of the question is a matter for the Colonial Office."

MR. YORK: "Is it not rather extraordinary that in our present situation the European producers of prime beef in Kenya are unable to sell any of their cattle from 1950 onwards, and will not the Minister take some serious action to see that the difficulties which he has mentioned?"

MR. WEBB: "Yes, sir. In other parts of the world there was meat which I should have liked to have had, but it could not have been brought in, it was at risk to our own livestock. Only last week we had a rash action of that sort."

MR. HIGH FRASER (Cons.): "Does the Minister's reply mean that none of the meat from the Bechuanaland cattle scheme will be available to the public here?"

Closing of British Council Hostels

MR. R. SORENSEN (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary if he was aware of the hardship and disappointment caused in colonial students by the closing of British Council hostels in Leeds and Manchester.

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "I am aware that the British Council hostels in Manchester and Leeds are to be closed. I am assured by the British Council that it is able to make alternative arrangements for the small number of Colonial students who will have to be displaced."

MR. SORENSEN: "Is the Minister aware that the hostel for girls was about to be closed, but it has now been revoked? Could there not be some difficulty in this matter? Has the Minister been in contact with the British Council about it?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "Yes. In these hostels only about 14 out of 33 students have been displaced. The British Council are satisfied that alternative arrangements can be made for these students."

MR. SORENSEN: "Has the Minister been in recent contact with the British Council on this matter? If not, would he get in touch with them?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "I have been in contact with the council

since the question was put down. If Mr. Sorensen has any further information, I shall be glad to receive it. I am very anxious to see that the arrangements made for these Colonial students are the best possible."

MR. A. DODDS-PARKER (Cons.) asked the Colonial Secretary why a circular was issued by his department to Colonial Governments drawing attention to the discriminatory nature of pension increases made in United Kingdom Government pensions, and whether he would now instruct Colonial Governments to disregard this circular.

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "I assume that this refers to circular dispatches in which Colonial Governments were some time ago informed of the pension increase scheme sanctioned by Parliament for Home Service pensioners and were advised to base their own schemes on similar principles. I am not prepared to advise Colonial Governments to disregard the circulars in question."

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "Would the Secretary of State at least be prepared to inform them that he has no objection if they are not dissatisfied?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "Some of the Governments have adopted schemes which vary from the one which they were advised to regard as a model. Whether or not they is a matter for them to decide."

MR. J. REID (Lab.): "It is not a fact that after the first world war, when the cost of living rose very greatly, all the workers without exception freely treated increases of pension to those who had retired, without any discrimination as to needs?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "I cannot without notice say what happened at the end of the first world war, but I said that we were advising Colonial Governments of what we were doing at home."

MR. W. J. TAYLOR (Cons.) asked the Colonial Secretary if he was aware of the unsatisfactory arrangements for handling passengers at Nairobi West airport, and if he contemplated any improvements in the near future.

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "As the result of very considerable expansion of traffic at this airport, which is used by local services only, passenger-handling facilities are now inadequate. The question of aerodrome facilities generally for Nairobi is under consideration, and until a final decision is reached the Kenya Government considers that capital expenditure on improvements at Nairobi is not warranted."

Aerodrome, Poor Facilities

MR. TAYLOR: "Is the Minister aware that there is no water-borne sanitation at the aerodrome and that the sanitary arrangements are of the most primitive kind? Will he make representations to the Kenya Government to effect an improvement at the earliest date, even if it is only a temporary improvement?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "Yes, sir. I have said, the aerodrome facilities generally are under consideration by the Kenya Government."

MR. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked how many hospitals and dispensaries had been closed in Kenya through shortage of doctors, what steps were being taken to recruit African doctors in Kenya, whether the Colonial Medical Service, and how many scholarships for medical training had been awarded during the last three years by the Government of Kenya.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "No hospitals or dispensaries have been closed in Kenya. Posts in the Colonial Medical Service are widely advertised, and African medical students are encouraged to apply for them. During the last three years the Kenya Government has awarded 27 scholarships for medical training, and has also paid £2,000 to Makerere College for the training of African medical officers."

AIR COMMANDER A. V. LANEY (Cons.) asked the Minister of Defence if he would arrange for a travelling board to visit Colonial territories for the purpose of examining and selecting men desirous of joining the fighting services.

MR. E. SHINWELER (Lab.) asked the Minister in conjunction with Mr. Laney's colleague, "I am attracted by the suggestion."

Sudan War Memorial

SIR ROBERT HOWE, Governor-General of the Sudan, has unveiled the Sudan Defence Force War Memorial in Khartoum before 400 troops and in the presence of General Sir William Platt, Colonel Commandant of the Eastern Arab Corps, Major-General A. R. Chappell, Colonel Commandant of the Sudan Camel Corps, and the Kaid, Lord Gowrie, v.c., and Colonel K. D. Cave, Colonel Commandant of the Western Arab Corps and the Equatorial Corps respectively, were unable to attend. The Governor-General paid tribute to the "courage, endurance, and uncomplaining sacrifices" of the Sudanese troops in the war.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Mfungu, a widow of Lobengula, has died near Bulawayo.

There are plans to build a cathedral in Lusaka, capital of Northern Rhodesia.

Five constables have been killed near Asmara by a body of about 70 *shika* gunmen.

An African convicted of burgling 19 houses in Lusaka has been sentenced to hard labour.

All the players appearing in the film "No Vultures Fly" have now returned from East Africa.

Of about 450,000 visitors to the Cape Province last year, some 25,000 were from Southern Rhodesia.

Some 9,000 tons of Bailey bridge equipment for the Congo by the Allies have been bought for use in the Congo.

The head keeper of Dar es Salaam's main lighthouse drowned himself last week at Makatopo Island.

Many Cypriots wish to emigrate to Northern Rhodesia, according to that territory's Associated Chambers of Commerce.

The new European hospital in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, is expected to cost nearly £150,000, as against the £100,000 authorized.

The Tanganyika European Council has asked that its standards should be received by the Secretary of State when he visits Kenya next month.

Umtali town council are to build a smaller infectious diseases hospital than originally planned, because tenders were some 40% higher than expected.

Three Indians have been sentenced to 12 years imprisonment each with hard labour in connexion with a train robbery near Ndabuni when £25,000 was stolen.

Allowances for Pensioners

Old-age pensioners in Northern Rhodesia are to receive a cost-of-living allowance amounting to 20% of their basic allowance, with effect from January 1, 1951.

Town planning authorities for development scheme areas in Northern Rhodesia have been established in Chingola, Fort Jameson, Kitwe, Luanshya, and Mutlulu.

The elephant population of Southern Rhodesia is rising steadily, according to Mr. E. Davison, chief game warden of the Wankie game reserve, who considers that control measures will need to be adopted at a later date.

Dr. G. Bond said at a recent meeting of the Natural Resources Society of Southern Rhodesia that in Southern Africa only about 30% of the total rainfall percolated deep into the ground, the rest running off into rivers, evaporating, or being used by plants. Leading storm water into dry wells and disused mine shafts would, he suggested, be a good method of replenishing supplies.

During the debate on the Native Authority Ordinance, Chief Kidaha told the Tanganyika Legislative Council that there were still localities in the Territory in which the people wanted to be ruled by a chief, but that as time passed there would be an increasing demand for more representative government. He supported the Bill but asked for an assurance that traditional functions of Native authorities would not be interfered with unduly.

Official figures of cerebro-spinal meningitis in the Sudan for the week ended March 17 showed 1,629 new cases, including eight imported from outside the territory. In Kordofan there were 681 new cases and 103 deaths, and in Equatoria 656 new cases and 175 deaths. Up to March 31 in the whole of the Sudan there had been just under 15,000 cases, of which 12,000 were in Darfur and Kordofan. Khartoum Province has now been declared an infected area.

Northern Rhodesia: Forests

Work in forest, for timber wood transport and sawmills, is being carried out in about 40% of Northern Rhodesia's 1,000 square miles, the territory are being opened up as rapidly as possible for the purpose of producing saw-logs to reach the stage where everyone who wants to build can get a stand without any trouble." Another little short of £1,000,000, the Bulawayo Master Builders' Association has announced a special scheme for 200 homes, ranging in price from £2,000 to £2,750, including stand. Buyers can choose site, type of house, and contractor.

A drive to open up land as rapidly as possible for building houses has been launched by the Bulawayo city council, whose acting town clerk said recently: "We want to reach the stage where everyone who wants to build can get a stand without any trouble." Another 600 stands in the Mandela and Kumalo areas of the city are to be offered. The Bulawayo Master Builders' Association has announced a special scheme for 200 homes, ranging in price from £2,000 to £2,750, including stand. Buyers can choose site, type of house, and contractor.

Work for African criminals has been recommended by Sir Robert Tredgold, Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia. Such a system, he believed, might rid the Colony of its habitual thieves, and supervised parties could perform more useful economic work than gangs of convicts, particularly in Native reserves and on soil conservation work. The problem of the habitual thief was a phenomenon of Rhodesia which did not correspond to anything in other countries, for the local criminals did not display the manifestations which ordinarily accompanied an anti-social nature.

The Royal African Society

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Royal African Society was held in London last Thursday. Sir William Gowers and Mr. H. F. Oxbury were elected vice-presidents on the retirement of Lord Milverton and Viscount Trenchard; and Mrs. Fawcett, Mr. M. Mackay, Lord Tweeddale, and Messrs. E. K. Featherstone, L. B. Caraves, and R. E. Vraith were elected to the council from which Mr. Aidan Crawley, M.P., Sir William Gowers, Major-General Sir Hubert Huddleston (deceased), Mr. R. G. Mayall, Mr. H. F. Oxbury, Colonel W. G. Walker, and the Rev. H. D. Hooper retired. Mr. J. B. Macdonald was elected honorary treasurer in the place of Mr. T. Dudley, who resigned on account of ill-health, and Mr. Charles O'Malley was re-elected hon. solicitor. The following were elected members of the Finance and General Purposes Committee: Sir Stewart Symes, Colonel Charles Ponsonby, Miss A. B. L. Kelliam, Mrs. M. Mackay, Mr. J. R. R. Methwaite, Mr. H. F. Oxbury, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Mr. G. Naig, Mr. J. Grenfell Williams, and Mr. B. F. Macdonald (hon. treasurer).

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E.A.W.L. Meeting

(Continued from page 893)

MRS. LEWIS spoke of the work initiated in Kenya by Lady Altringham, then Lady Grigg, who, she said, had been greatly misunderstood and thwarted during her stay in Kenya.

Shortly after arriving as the wife of the Governor she discovered that there were few facilities for the nursing of African mothers and, advised and inspired, by Sir Albert and Lady Cook of Uganda, she began a movement to repair the deficiency. The first hospital was opened in Mombasa in a Native house, where it was carried on for the best part of a year. A small hospital was then built on land presented by Sheikh Ali bin Salim, and Native midwives were collected for training. This work had continued with varying success until it was taken over by the municipality; now it was flourishing.

Ten days ago Lady Altringham had received a letter from Mrs. Ross, the matron, who wrote: "I wish you could see the progress of this African maternity home which you founded, the greatest boon to African women; 980 babies were born in 1950."

Advice Nearly Always Adopted

MISS STERNHOLM: "During the German régime not much was done for African women in Tanganyika, but the British took over the administration wards for African women and children were opened in Dar es Salaam and elsewhere. At Nzeza, for instance, a small hospital was opened, and health visitors went out to see African women and give them help and confidence, for it had been learned that 80% of them suffered from ante-natal sickness.

"It varies in the spice of life, the health visitor has a spicy life indeed, with the most varied and difficult situations. But her advice is nearly always carried out, though a touch of witchcraft may be met with here and there, it can usually be overcome with imagination and occasional help from the district commissioner."

"The African woman has a natural aptitude for midwifery, and a training school was therefore opened in 1944. After six months' training they were able to pass an examination and return to their villages to practise. Teaching African women is interesting, but tiring, for slacking must not be allowed. By trying to think in the African way, and learning to see things from their point of view, the European will achieve more than otherwise."

MISS NDIKULAGE, a young Muganda nurse now studying children's nursing in London, commented on the obvious desire of the Europeans to help the African. She described the development of medical care in Uganda, and suggested that although the standard of general nursing among Africans trained by Europeans was high, this was not the case in children's nursing. In her view Uganda's great need was a first-class hospital for children.

Jeannes Training

MRS. BENSON: "In 1925 no schools were springing up all over East Africa, but the standard of the African teacher was low. Miss Jeannes, an American Quaker, then gave funds to employ visiting supervisors, who travelled from school to school to advise the teachers. The general aim was two-fold—service and sound homes. Then the Jeannes School was started, and Africans were chosen from various districts and sent with their wives and families for a two-year course of training. Some came from Government schools, some from European farm schools. Failing had a bias, and stress was laid on what we now call social welfare. There was particular emphasis upon nutrition, balanced diet, and home nursing."

"On returning to their villages many of the students set a fine example through their own homes. Although most came from Kenya, we also had men and their wives from Tanganyika and Uganda. Much of this training still continues, though naturally it has been adapted to meet the changing needs of the people."

"In addition there is a course of domestic science and another course for European women. This common training ground can be of infinite value in bringing us together so that a new unity may be achieved based not on what is right, but on what is right for the land we all love so much."

MISS KLEIN: "When in 1944 Miss Graham went out to Uganda so that the first African women might be admitted to Makerere College, there was doubt in many minds. Was Makerere hurrying things unduly? Faced with the startling fact that there was only one girl in the whole of Uganda ready to enter the college, she started a special course. Five girls trained as primary teachers were chosen. They were all Protestants, and in 1945 they were admitted. The experiment was repeated to the full. All five women passed their final examinations two years later."

"The second year saw the entry of a further four, and in each year since then a small but steady stream of women have

entered and the standards have risen. Thirty-five women have entered in all 24 from Uganda; seven from Kenya; and four from Tanganyika. The experiment has been well worth while, and we are quite sure that higher education for women has come to stay."

Muslim Women's Life Transformed

MISS SHARRIFF (a Muslim from Zanzibar): "A large proportion of the people of Zanzibar are of mixed Arab and African blood. The Indian community has exercised very little cultural influence, and though Christian missions have hardly ever succeeded in converting people from Muhammadanism, they have done most of the work. Their educational efforts were thwarted by parents' fears, and for a long time their successes were always among the immigrants."

"In 1927 the difficult problem of educating Muhammadan girls was tackled. Until then the traditional role of a woman was to be a faithful wife, bear children and obey her husband, sharing this role with two or three other women. She was allowed outside the home only on special occasions, and then under escort, and discreetly veiled. The vision of a wife as a helpmate and mother of a healthy family dawned very slowly."

"The first Government school for girls was opened in 1927, and here Mrs. Johnson trained many of her brightest children as teachers. That school was a happy family, and she was truly loved. Her name will be cherished with that of Lady Rankine. To-day elementary education continues in Zanzibar on the basis which Mrs. Johnson so well and truly laid, and there is a growing demand for post-secondary education."

"Western culture has transformed the lives of our women materially and intellectually, giving them better homes and widening their horizons. The task is to bring those blessings to all women of the Protectorate."

Thanks to European Women

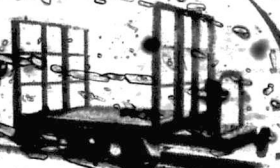
MISS FLORENCE WIMALEA (the first African woman student at Makerere): "The African woman would not have progressed at all without the coming of European women to deny that it is to shut our eyes to the facts. But Europeans brought evil as well as good with them, and the only hope of stopping the influence of this evil is to cope together as mothers of the young generation, as teachers of the wives of future statesmen, as responsible and influential women of different communities."

"Most African women in East Africa will have a long way to go, but an educated minority understand their responsibilities and the part that African women must play in the future. A great deal of patience will be needed by us all, but there is much that we can do even now to counteract the hostility and misunderstanding on all sides which so greatly hamper the development of the welfare of East Africa. We need each other, and the time has come when we must stick together if we mean to live in a happy community. African women are very grateful for all that the E.A.W.L. does to help us in every way."

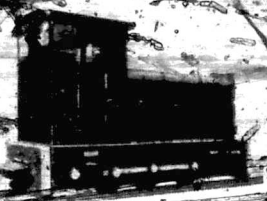
CANON WRIGHT and MRS. G. B. ANDERSON proposed and seconded a vote of thanks to the speakers. Mr. F. S. SOELSON presided.

Italian Eyes on N. Rhodesia

"THE ITALIAN MISSION which recently visited Northern Rhodesia has submitted its tentative proposals to Government," said Mr. L. F. Leveson, Director of Development, today. "Some members of the mission are expected to remain in M.S. for a longer stay, and meanwhile the Societa Italo-Rhodesiana, the parent company, is making arrangements for the registration of its subsidiary company in Northern Rhodesia under the title The Italo-Rhodesian Company Ltd. The Company has applied for a business stand in Lusaka, and intends to build offices and showrooms for handling the Fiat agency in the territory. The mission is interested in many sides of development, including rubber farming, and especially cattle raising, maize, wheat, and rice production; general construction and building works, including the manufacture of bricks and tiles on a very large scale; general engineering projects; and road transportation, including the carriage of petrol to supplement its carriage by rail. Italian business men and technicians brought out by the Italo-Rhodesian Co. Ltd. will, subject to their compliance with the requirements of the laws of the land, have the same opportunities as other immigrants to make a success of their avocations."

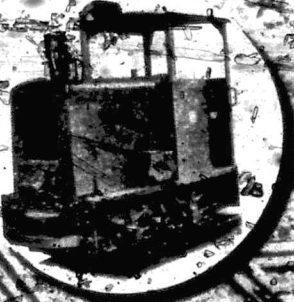


SIGNAL WAGONS

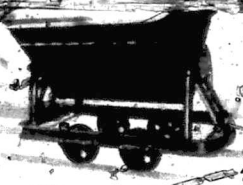


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Of Commercial Concern

A director and senior partner of an English building society have arrived in the Sudan, at the invitation of the Gezira Board, to investigate the possibilities of establishing a building society for the purpose of providing long-term investment, facilitating better housing, and countering inflation among the tenants, who often spend the large sums now being paid for their cotton on consumer goods of little permanent value.

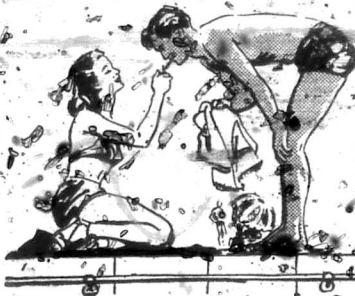
Southern Rhodesia's first paper mill, now being built in the industrial area of Gwelo by Umtali Paper Mills, Ltd., is expected to begin production by the end of the year. Initial output will be some 100 tons of paper monthly. A considerable proportion of the £100,000 capital was subscribed in the Colony, imported pulp will be used at first, but extensive plantations of suitable timber are being established in the neighbourhood.

The fisheries scheme which the Colonial Development Commission will undertake in Seychelles waters with slight increase the travel facilities between Mombasa and the Seychelles, for the little ship which will carry the cured fish to East Africa will have accommodation for four passengers. Fishing will be done from two trawlers. The headquarters of the enterprise will be on St. Anne's Island.

Overcoming Absenteeism

A successful experiment has been conducted by the Marine Gineries of the Sudan Gezira Board, which employs some 2,000 seasonal workers for five months each year. Bad time-keeping, high sickness rate, and low efficiency have been largely overcome by giving a free cup of tea on arrival and a free meal during the morning to all labourers who arrive punctually.

A technical survey of Embakasi, near Nairobi, with a view to constructing a new and up-to-date airport, has been urged by members of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce.



People are saying

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The First Rhodesian Permanent Building Society has been negotiating with the Colonial Development Corporation for a possible loan according to Mr. D. Morley Fletcher, the corporation's representative in Northern Rhodesia. He added: "There is a possibility of the C.D.C. taking part in the activities of the society."

Tribute to Rhodesia's Railways and the port of Beira authorities for "a really noble piece of work" in moving the record 1950 tobacco crop so expeditiously and smoothly was paid at the annual meeting of the Tobacco Trade Association of Rhodesia by the president, Mr. A. H. Phear.

Cotton prices at a recent auction of 16,000 bales under the auspices of the Uganda Cotton Marketing Board averaged 5.69s. per lb. for all grades f.o.r., the highest figure reached was 6.35s. per lb., and the total accruing to the Price Assistance Fund from the sale is estimated at £900,000.

The Midlands Farmers' Association of Northern Rhodesia has asked the Farmers' Union of the territory to convene a meeting of maize farmers to protest against the price of 32s. 6d. per bag fixed by the Government, which has been asked for a minimum of 35s.

Permits For Union Tires

Surprise has been expressed in Southern Rhodesia at an announcement by the Union Government that permits will now be required for tire exports. Many African territories draw the bulk of their tire supplies from South African factories.

The opening of a foundry in Livingstone and of two engineering works in Ndola and Lubwa were mentioned by Mr. R. Welensky, leader of the non-officials in Northern Rhodesia, when he recently spoke of the territory's industrial future.

A committee has been set up in Northern Rhodesia to examine freshwater fisheries, with special reference to methods of taking and processing fish, marketing and distribution, conservation, and research, and of affial utilization.

Formed to assist Sudanese sesame cultivators of the Dinka tribe to sell their crops, the Yorol Co-operative Society marketed 20 tons last year. While paying a good price to growers, £E1,000 was placed to reserve.

Government review of the good cattle production granty scheme in Northern Rhodesia is to be postponed until March, 1952, when the results of four seasons will be available.

Ban on Tomato Imports

Southern Rhodesia is maintaining its two-year-old ban on the import of tomato fruit and plants from the Union because of the prevalence of a bacterial canker.

Colonel G. F. C. Haden has sold his ampala business, known as Markora to Messrs. Jashbhai Mangalbhay Patel and Shamuddin Kassam Rarekh.

New maize silos in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, costing £115,000 should be built in 64 weeks.

There are now 111 rice mills in the Belgian Congo, where the crop in 1949 reached 160,000 tons.

Northern Rhodesia is to import 100 head of grade male dairy stock from the Union this year.

A large bacon factory will be built at Lusaka by Southern Rhodesian interests.

Jubilee Flour Mills, Ltd., of Limpopo, in liquidation.

£250,000 for Sisal Estate

THE BOARD of East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., have agreed, subject to formal contract, to sell for £250,000 the company's Ngerengere estate in Tanganyika as a going concern as from April 30. The estate comprises 2,756 acres of freehold and 5,495 acres of leasehold land, a total of 7,251 acres out of 27,093 acres in all held by the company, which retains 19,842 acres freehold comprising the Kilosa estate.



FACETS OF ENTERPRISE

Number Ten



Produce
[EAST AFRICA]

Loading Sisal on a plantation railway—Kenya Goldfields



Cutting Sisal from the Plantation

Aided by mechanisation on herofarms and plantations, British East Africa is increasing the production and variety of her exportable produce. Tanganyika today is growing and shipping sisal to the value of £12,000,000 in a year. Uganda now has 1.5 million acres under cotton. Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika together can now claim, after Brazil, the world's largest acreage of coffee (providing one-third of U.K. requirements). These are the highlights of an expanding produce programme which includes tea, tobacco, rubber, oil seeds and cakes, hides and skins, rice and timber.

In due proportion throughout these territories, The United Africa Produce Companies have established centres for dealing in this varied produce and buy largely for export to Britain.

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Outlook for the Sisal Industry

Review of Prospects in E. Africa

EAST AFRICA'S SISAL PRODUCTION last year totalled 162,519 tons, compared with 160,281 tons in 1949, 186,643 tons in 1948, and 133,835 tons in 1946. Of the 1950 total 127,048 tons came from Tanganyika and 40,921 tons from Kenya and Uganda together.

Local consumption was about 1,000 tons in Kenya and 1,816 tons in Tanganyika, thus leaving 157,703 tons available for export to the three British territories, the output of which was reduced by drought and shortage of African labour.

In giving these figures to a general meeting of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association, Mr. E. F. Hitchcock (who was unanimously re-elected chairman) emphasized that Tanganyika's exports of sisal and tow for the year had a total f.o.b. value of £11,846,057, an average of £99 12s 5d. a ton. In 1949 the average f.o.b. value was just under £85.

By the end of last year marginal quantities were being sold up to £200s and now the £250 mark had been reached. At the end of 1949 the price of No. 1 sisal was £114, six months later it had reached £136, in September it was £158 10s, and in December £200.

Some Africans Endorsing Quality

The annual report states, *inter alia*:—
"In many years sisal has been planted by Africans in certain areas for fences and boundaries, mainly for the protection of crops and cattle from marauding animals. The high price of sisal has made it economic for Africans to cut and sell the leaves or roughly strip them of the fibre by hand. The result is ungraded and unsatisfactory fibre."

The matter was discussed by the executive committee of the association, who felt that such a haphazard manner of production was a danger to the good name of Tanganyika sisal. There was no control on quality, the danger of spreading pest disease, and the danger of theft if it spread to the neighbourhood of existing sisal estates. It was therefore decided to advise Government that, while we raised no objection to African participation, all production of this nature should be processed through a registered sisal factory, and the fibre if necessary processed, graded, and sold through normal trade channels.

"The production declared to the Sisal Registration Authority for the year was 1,522 tons, but it has since come to light that actual production was very much higher, and it is estimated to be in the region of 6,000 tons, part of the production having been smuggled to Kenya, where no sisal export tax existed. In view of this, the whole position is to be reviewed later, as it is obvious that the control recommended by the Association, and supported by the Sisal Board, has not been fully implemented by Government."

Turning to the future, outlook for sisal, the report proceeds:

"In the longer term the statistical situation in hard fibres is likely to be characterized by a continued expansion in consumption and production. As the latter appears likely to increase at an appreciably faster rate, the gap between the two will gradually widen. The deficiency in sisal production actually present this year will probably be eliminated during 1952."

Future Requirements

"The requirement of fibre which at the moment would be necessary for the manufacturers' stocks to adequate working levels is probably in the region of 341 thousand tons, of which a figure of 181 thousand tons represents sisal. Purchasing spread at covering this requirement is likely to be spread over several years. The rate at which fibre is likely to be called for depends amongst other things on fibre price levels and credit facilities."

"Assuming that the world market for sisal is to be completed by the end of the world war, the balance of sisal production to achieve a balance during the course of the year, ignoring the diversion of fibre to strategic stocks, is balanced in the other two major hard fibres, but will be achieved this year providing exchange difficulties did not intervene to perpetuate artificial barriers in the market."

"The diversion of fibre to strategic stockpiles might delay this process considerably, and in the case of sisal would probably defer the achievement of over-all balance till later, say, in 1954."

"Hard fibre prices in general are therefore unlikely to fall back appreciably for the next 12 months. Sisal prices appear

likely to be able to resist the almost certain eventual fall till some time in 1957, although values may begin to fall back slowly much earlier."

"All this assumes that there is not a run of bad harvests, that the present level of economic activity continues, and that rearmament programmes proceed as planned. If these conditions fail to hold, then the expected price-falls may not be so far delayed."

Japanese Competition in the Colonies

Serious Threat to U.K. Textile Trade

MR. JAMES ERVING, chairman of the Bradford Dyers Association, Ltd., said at the annual meeting some two years ago stressed the present menace to the economy of the United Kingdom of Japan's re-emergence as a textile exporting nation. Events in 1950 have demonstrated that such fears were not groundless.

"The United Kingdom's production in 1950 of cotton piece goods increased by 6% and her production of rayon and rayon mixture cloths by 20% in comparison with 1949. Japan's output in 1950 of cotton piece goods increased by 35% and her output of rayon/cloths by 20% (estimated) in comparison with 1949."

"Despite this very marked increase in production, the volume of Japan's output of cotton cloths and rayon cloths combined still amounted to only 1% of the volume produced in the U.K. but her exports exceeded United Kingdom exports by 28%. Japan has exported in the past two years nearly 75% of her total production of cotton cloths."

"Japan is gaining access to consumer markets which it will be practically impossible to loosen. Many of Japan's former markets are now closed to her, and this will intensify her efforts to penetrate into British colonial and other markets."

"It is patently impossible for any country with western European standards of living to compete with the costs of production possible under the conditions ruling in Japan. The position in the U.K. has not been made easier by S.C.A.P.'s removal of the limitation on Japan's spindleage or by the inadequate allocation of American cotton to the U.K. in contrast to the much more generous treatment accorded to Japan, an ex-enemy country."

Churchill Avenue

THE CHAIRMAN of the Uganda Electricity Board loses no suitable opportunity of recalling that Mr. Winston Churchill, when he visited East Africa almost half a century ago as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, visualized the creation near Jinja of a hydro-electric power station, in the interests of which the Nile "would begin its journey by diving through a turbine." Two years hence power will be available for industrial and domestic purposes from the hydro-electric scheme now in progress of rapid development, and estimated to cost a total of about £15m. Already it is being suggested that Mr. Churchill should be invited to perform the opening ceremony, and to have the opportunity of seeing the fulfilment of what for so long remained visionary. In the rapidly growing township of Jinja one thoroughfare is to be named Churchill Avenue.

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Mining

Oceana Development Report

THE OCEANA DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD., a company with mining interests in Central Africa, closed a profit of £15,025 in the calendar year 1950, compared with £11,642 in the previous year. To last year's total must be added £1,988 for income tax recovered from previous years. Taxation absorbs £8,704, mineral rights reserve account receives £22,865, a dividend of 10% on £100,000 equities £7,200, and the balance carried forward £1,325.

The issued capital is £131,500 in shares of 5s. each. Share premium account stands at £45,000, revenue reserves total £91,188, and current liabilities appear at £10,427. Mineral rights are valued at £53,657, fixed investments at £191,614 (market value £158,589), unquoted investments at £1,925, debtors at £17,263, and cash at £2,993.

The directors are Messrs. R. G. Bromhead (chairman), H. S. Watkins, L. J. Walker, and P. R. Peters. The 15th annual general meeting will be held in London.

Company Progress Reports

Thistle-Etna—14,500 tons of ore were treated in the March quarter for 1,432 oz. gold and 975 oz. silver. Working profit is estimated at £1,220. Employees at the end of the quarter were 17 Europeans and 493 Africans.

London-Rhodesia—At the Vubachikwe mine 2,775 tons of ore were milled in March for a working profit of £733. At the Connaught mine 740 tons for £854.

8,500 tons of ore were treated at the Tebekwe mine in March for a working profit of £3,526, and at the Muriel mine 1,035 tons for £2,505.

Globe & Phoenix—3,011 oz. gold were recovered in March from the milling of 5,900 tons of ore. Working profit was £17,669.

Rhodesian Corporation—652 oz. gold were produced in March from 3,650 tons milled. Mine profit, £317 (Feb., £85).

Mosses—2,360 fine oz. were produced in March from 23,800 tons milled. Working profit, £4,085.

Willoughby's Consolidated

WILLOUGHBY'S CONSOLIDATED CO. LTD., announce that demand for the 125,000 ordinary shares of 8s. each issued as "rights" at par to shareholders has been substantially higher than the shares available. Allotments are: up to 10,000 in 11-49, in full; above, by ballot in halves of 50.

Cheaper Travel for Miners

REDUCED AIR FARES may be offered by B.O.A.C. to mining employees and their families in Northern Rhodesia if a sufficient number are interested. From Ndola the return fare to London would be £23 between March and June, and £20 during the rest of the year.

Diamond Sales

SALES OF DIAMONDS through the central mining organization for the first quarter of this year totaled £14,184,643, including gem diamonds at £11,296,231 and industrial diamonds at £2,881,817. Total sales for the corresponding period last year amounted to £12,600,185.

Copperbelt Strike Ended

AFRICAN MINE WORKERS at the Nchanaga mine in Northern Rhodesia returned to work on Monday after a strike lasting two weeks. The treasurer of the African Mineworkers' Union, whose dismissal caused the strike, has not been reinstated.

Mining Exhibits

RHOKANA CONSOLIDATION, LTD., have presented a specimen of cobalt ore and photographs of the smelter at Nkana mine to the Imperial Institute of Colonial Exhibition in London in connexion with the Festival of Britain.

Union Incorporation

UCCO CONSOLIDATION, LTD., report that the market value of their securities substantially exceeds the book value of £5,580,359, though the exact figure is not ascertainable.

Chicago-Gaila

CHICAGO-GAILA DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD., have declared a dividend of 10% (the same). After providing £2,794 for taxation, profit of 1950 amounted to £26,982 (£6,782).

New Bulawayo Syndicate

NEW BULWAYO SYNDICATE, LTD., state that their investments stood at £93,506 at the end of last year, with a valuation of £114,153.

Thistle-Etna

THE SPECIAL RESOLUTION to reduce the capital of Thistle-Etna Development Ltd. has been confirmed by the High Court.

Mining Personalia

MR. C. F. S. SUTTON has resigned from the boards and managing directorships of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., Nchanaga Consolidated, Central Mines, Ltd., and Rhodesian Broken Hill Development Co. Ltd., and from the boards of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., Rhodesia Copper Refractories, Ltd., Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., Mafikeng Copper Mines, Ltd., and Consolidated Mines Selection Co. Ltd.

EARL GREY has resigned from the board of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., and ROBERT J. HUDSON and MR. T. P. M. COCHRAN have been appointed directors. MR. H. V. GIBBS has been appointed alternate director to MR. G. C. HUTCHINSON.

SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIM, who some months ago retired from the boards of seven companies in the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Group, has now relinquished his directorships of eight further companies operating in South Africa.

MR. J. W. LEEDMAN of Chicago, Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed a member and Messrs. R. PHOENIX and I. J. MCGONAGLE, who of Chicago are affiliates of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy in London.

MR. T. G. THORNTON, M.B.E., has retired from the management of the Croft asbestos mine, Filabusi, Northern Rhodesia, and is now opening a asbestos (chrysotile) deposit in Achushaland.

MR. N. LIGHTBODY, M.B.E., who has returned to this country from Kenya, has been appointed senior mining engineer of the Colonial Development Corporation.

MR. W. K. BURROUGHS, ASS. INST. M.M., has returned to Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., in Northern Rhodesia, after a brief spell of working in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. W. L. DYACE, ASS. INST. M.M., has been appointed mine manager of the Kifare mine of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd.

MR. P. WORSLEY, STUD. INST. M.M., has joined the staff of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., Northern Rhodesia.

MR. A. T. KNIGHT and MR. FRANK BYERS have been appointed directors of the Tinte Co., Ltd.

MR. T. T. HEYWOOD, ASS. INST. M.M., is new in the field.

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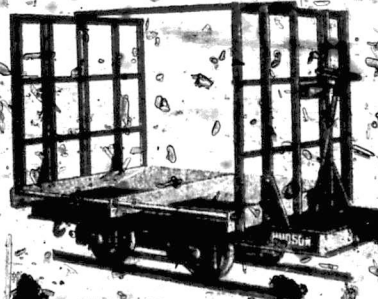
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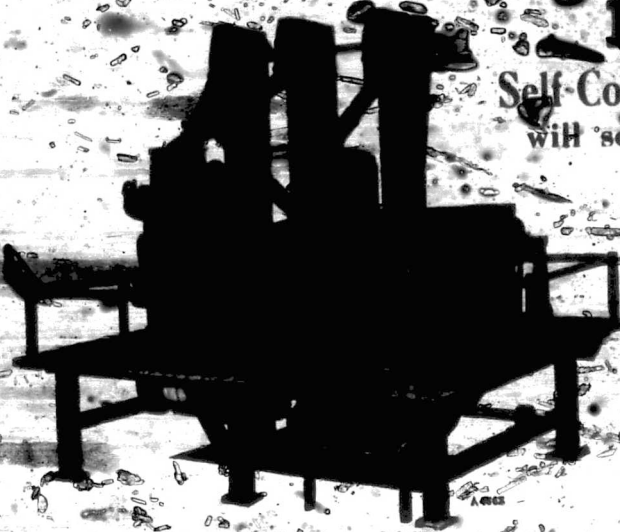
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Another port is at present under construction at Mtwara in Southern Tanganyika for the groundnut scheme, in connexion with which many miles of new railway have been built.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHAT LIES BEHIND the failure of the Ministry of Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, to deal with reasonable celerity with detailed proposals made by the Rhodesia Tobacco Association for an experiment in the employment of white farm labour on a pilot scheme from which African workers were to be excluded? Almost two years have passed since the association asked for approval of a small trial scheme which would involve the immigration of four or five families of an acceptable European race, an estimated total of twelve to fifteen workers, of selected stock irrespective of nationality, provided they were of good character and readily assimilable as citizens. They would be suitable to the exigencies of a Rhodesian farm as a life. It was suggested that they should contract to serve for five years on terms satisfactory to the Government, should be given good wages and housing, and that no Africans should be employed in any capacity, whatever on the property, even as domestic servants; after two years of wages and profit-sharing basis, the immigrants were to have the opportunity of becoming tenant farmers.

Several months are stated to have passed before any reply to the memorandum was

received, and then it was of a character which "virtually rendered the scheme inoperative." A memorandum issued by the association states that numerous interviews ensued with the Minister (presumably the Minister of Agriculture), but that "from the interminable delays the R.T.A. became apprehensive lest the Government's policy was in reality one of undeclared obstructionism." Because problems of education and health were involved, the association repeatedly requested a round-table conference at which there might be a frank discussion of every issue; but nothing was done. Now, twenty months after the scheme was first presented, the R.T.A. is satisfied that not one iota of progress has been made in all these negotiations. It finds it impossible to believe that the Government has entertained the sympathy for the scheme that it has continued to profess. All effort has come exclusively from the R.T.A., with the Government's attitude that of a passive resister pretending to co-operate. So the association has decided that further negotiations would represent a mere waste of time and that the project must therefore be abandoned until a greater degree of sympathy and action can be expected from Government.

Whether the detailed plan was wise and practicable there is no means of judging, but it is to be presumed that the council of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association would not put forward imprudent proposals on such a subject, or that, at the very least, they would have been amended or withdrawn if serious objections had meaningfully been recognized. That there should have been so much procrastination in official quarters is astonishing. No wonder the association felt driven at last to issue a strongly worded statement, but as the position of Agriculture has recently changed hands, the statement might have been withheld

from Mr. Caldicott, the new Minister, himself a well-known farmer, and been given the opportunity to deal with the matter. Whether all the work of a Rhodesian firm can over a long period be done entirely by Europeans has often been the subject of debate, but a never of controlled trial. There can surely be no objection to a well-regulated experiment under the supervision of the authorities and of the organization which represents the whole body of tobacco growers. That would be the best kind of test, and it is indeed surprising and regrettable that it should not have been made with the maximum of good-will on all sides.

Notes By The Way

From Scarcity to Abundance

SHORTAGE OF CEMENT has handicapped all the East and Central African territories in recent years, but local manufacture will soon change the position completely. The new cement works near Lusaka, financed jointly by the Northern Rhodesian Government and the Colonial Development Corporation, will, I hear, come into production in June, thereby achieving the miracle of adhering to the announced time-table. That will be known to quite a number of Northern Rhodesians, but I believe that few, even of the knowledgeable people on the spot are yet aware that it has already been decided to treble the capacity of the plant, the first section of which provides for an annual output of about 50,000 tons.

New Cement Factories

TOWARDS THE END OF THIS YEAR the new factory near Tororo, Uganda should reach the production stage; its maximum capacity with the present machinery will be 60,000 tons a year, built with public funds, primarily to provide for the needs of the great new dam under construction at the Owen Falls. It is expected to produce cement at not more than half the price of the imported article, which now costs rather more than 16 a ton in Jinja. In Southern Rhodesia a new factory has been announced recently, and the older cement company in that Colony is in process of doubling its output. Arrangements are said to have been completed for a new installation in Kenya, and I have heard mention of a cyanide project. Thus is the old order changing.

Key to Africa

THE MAIN KEY is there to Africa? How many readers of this paragraph, if asked to designate the key, would think first of the Sudan? Few, I imagine, and perhaps not an unduly high proportion even of those living in the Sudan and fully conscious of the importance of that country. A correspondent of the *Financial Times*, however, considers that there is great strength in the argument that the Sudan is the key to Africa, and that a self-governing Sudan in friendly relations with Turkey, Israel, and Jordan would be an important stabilizing force in the Middle East, and in its evolution to that status would deeply affect the Egyptian position.

Present Progress

WITH THESE SUGGESTIONS in prospect the forthright assumption that every sensible person must deplore the crazy constitutions imposed on Colonies by Mr. Attlee's administration, from which point he proceeds to argue that self-government could and should be granted as soon as possible to the Sudan because the Sudanese form one of the stablest populations in Africa. Those who know the Sudanese best are their greatest admirers, but few, if any, of them would plead for the prompt withdrawal of British control, the maintenance of which is surely essential to the growth of administrative experience and the development of tolerance between different sections of the community.

Belated Research

IT IS SURPRISING to read in Professor B. P. Uvarov's comprehensive survey on insect research and control extracts from which appear on another page in this issue that no attempt was made to tackle scientifically the problem of insect plagues until a little more than two years ago. The average annual losses from locusts and grasshoppers throughout the world for the period 1929-32 (during most of which time produce prices were low) have been estimated at £15m., which would assuredly have justified substantial outlay on research. It seems ironic to find that the investigations planned by the Committee of Locust Control in 1950 were financed by a grant of £50 per annum made by the Empire-Marketing Board to ensure the functioning of the headquarters, which in the first two and a half years consisted, in addition to myself, of a single technical assistant, Miss Z. Waloff. During the initial period, although the functions were continually expanding, its maximum annual cost was £42,483.30 for the years 1931-32. The total expenditure for the headquarters organization in the 10 years 1929 to 1938 amounted to £790,000.

Rain-Making Experiments

EXPERIMENTS in the production of artificial rain which are being made in the Kongwa district of Tanganyika have been described in a letter to *Nature* by Dr. D. A. Davies, who writes that gunpowder impregnated with silver iodide is set up in balloons carrying a wick, which in the course of its ascent releases the silver iodide for its task of precipitating the water vapour in the skies to precipitate their moisture. How far this trick works, if it does work, is not stated.

Southern Rhodesia's £21,900,000 Budget for Next Year

Nearly £2,000,000 Provided for Stockpiling Purposes

TOTAL PROVISION for revenue votes for the year 1950-51, including supplementary estimates, was £17,997,324. The actual unaudited expenditure was £16,736,780, giving a net saving of £454,544. The saving in the preceding year was £1,926,039, attributable mainly to unexpected savings on votes as a result of devaluation. There were no such windfalls in the year under review; in fact, expenditure has come much closer to the estimate than in any year since the war.

The chief reason for the savings are the inability to find staff to fill vacant posts, the difficulty in obtaining delivery of machinery and equipments and the delay in building and construction programmes, mainly resulting from the cement shortage.

Considerable concern has been expressed from time to time about the growth of expenditure on revenue votes, and opinions have been expressed that a greater percentage of total Government expenditure should be borne by loan votes. Comparison between 1946-47 and the year just ended may therefore be of interest. The total increase over the period on revenue votes was from £10m in 1946-47 to £16.7m in 1950-51, or 67% increase, with an increase in the national income during the same period from £47.9m in 1946 to £89.1m in 1950, or 86%. The proportion of national income absorbed by Government expenditure on the revenue account has now been brought well below 20%. Loan expenditure, on the other hand, which was £3.1m in 1946, has increased to £19.2m. Disregarding the very heavy capital expenditure on the Rhodesia Railways, the increase is nearly 100% over 1946.

Causes of Increased Expenditure

The major cause of the increase of expenditure on revenue accounts is the expansion of the Colony, necessitating far greater expenditure on education, public health, posts and telegraphs, police, etc. Secondly, the setting up of a number of new services, in particular the conservation service and the Native land development service, which were in the embryo stage in 1946 but are absolutely necessary to protect the soil and develop the water supplies of the Colony. Thirdly, the general increase in the cost of living and the costs of stores used by practically all Government Departments. Fourthly, the increased cost of pensions and other social services. Fifthly, the transfer to revenue account of certain items formerly financed from loan funds.

The estimated revenue for the year was £16,700,000. Actual receipts were £17,997,385, or approximately 8.3% more than the estimate. Direct taxes produced £1,016,000 more than the estimate, and sales of approximately 19%, ordinary income tax yielded £2,577,000, an increase of £187,000, paper tax yielded £694,000, an excess of £94,000.

A remarkable increase occurred in collection of transit duty, which yielded £73,000, or £13,000 more than expected; the excess is attributable to the great increase in property transactions, particularly in the Salisbury area, and the import and excise together yielded £2,000,000 more than the estimate. Customs duty showed a surplus of £428,000, which shows a deficiency of £138,000. The value of imports of non-durable consumer goods rose from £10m in 1946 to £11.3m in 1950, an increase of 13%. The 1950-51 list includes a number of luxury goods, such as motor cars, etc.

The foreign shortfall was due mainly to the consumption of European necessities being less than expected. Excise on spirits yielded £1,000,000 compared with £183,000 in 1949-50, and beer £1,384,800, compared with £282,000 in the

previous year. Post and telegraphs yielded £11,000 more than the estimate, and mining royalties £400,000 more. Vehicle tax exceeded the estimate by £32,000. There were shortfalls of £27,000 in respect of Native tax, and £56,000 in death duties.

The ultimate result is a surplus of £1,200,000 on revenue accounts. The final audited accumulated surplus in the previous year was £2,145,000, of which £2,100,000 was transferred to the loan account. The total accumulated surplus of revenue over expenditure at March 31, 1951, is therefore estimated at £1,306,000.

Heavy Loan Expenditure

Loan expenditure for 1950-51 amounted to £13,249,441 against the total budget estimates and supplementaries of £15,385,441, representing a net underspending of £2,141,500. It proved possible to obtain private finance for part of the short-term needs of some of the borrowings; approximately £750,000 was obtained in this manner. The second main cause of underspending was shortage of materials, particularly cement, and also labour.

The only major expenditure occurred in respect of the building of common user goods stores by the Ordnance Stores. The opportunity occurred to obtain certain essential items in the U.K. which in the coming year are expected to increase in price.

The year opened with £3,882,702 in hand, and a further £2,440,000 was received in London as the final instalment of the loan raised in February, 1950, a total loan at 3% interest in the Treasury produced £3,700,000.

The net result of the year's operations is to leave a surplus of £3,633,484, all in London, making the true surplus on the loan account rather less than £1,400,000 at the close of the financial year.

Expenditure from revenue funds for 1951-52 is estimated at £21,901,326. Normal expenditure for services which would have had to be provided in any event, and secondly, abnormal expenditure resulting from the necessity to rearm and stockpile, and to provide grain subsidies for the imports of maize and stock feeds, as a consequence of the drought.

The grain subsidy will add £1m this year, and further amounts will be required in the next financial year to provide for the period up to the 1952 harvest. The intention is to subsidize imported grain down to the level of the price for locally produced grain.

The direct increase of the defence vote is £744,936. The largest single item is the addition of £203,000 to the Southern Rhodesia Air Force, to enable two fighter squadrons to be formed and maintained, to provide for additional instruction, air-service commission pilots and ground staff, and for government in the U.K. has been most generous in providing the necessary aircraft at reasonable prices, but considerable expenditure is involved in the provision of the necessary spares, especially spare engines, and in maintenance services to keep the aircraft operating.

National Airport

It has been decided to proceed with the construction of the national airport at Kentucky, which it is hoped will accommodate two Spitfire squadrons early next year. The airport is in any event urgently required for civil purposes since Belvedere is becoming increasingly dangerous as the tall buildings are erected in the centre of Salisbury. The new airport will be used for both civil and military flying.

Other principal items on the defence votes which show substantial increases are £110,000 for military vehicles for training purposes, including tracked carriers, artillery tractors, special wireless vans, and military-type jeeps. These vehicles have been obtained in nearly all instances second-hand from U.K. stocks at reasonable prices. Other principal increases are weapons, ammunition, and equipment, £83,000; training camp and instructional courses, £57,000; and the addition of one company to the Rhodesia African Rifles, £40,000.

The third abnormal increase is in respect of stockpiling. The total programme, excluding military stores but including common user stores, amounts to £2,245,850. It is proposed to pay for all stores of purely military character from revenue votes, but one-fifth of the total purchases of Government stores will be paid for from revenue in the current financial year and the balance financed by short-term loans repayable from revenue in each of the four succeeding years. Stockpiling for the public from the Trade and Industrial Development trading account will be met from loan funds.

Taking these abnormal increases in expenditure, approximately £2.5m more is distributed to abnormal costs, and

Being taken from the Budget Statement made on April 17, 1951, by Mr. C. F. Whitehead, Minister of Finance.

£19.4m. would have been the normal voted expenditure if the international situation had not deteriorated and there had been no drought. It is not possible to draw hard-and-fast lines because the increased cost-of-living allowances payable in the coming year and increased costs of Government stores are also mainly due to the deterioration in the international situation and overseas rearmament programmes.

Increases in other departments include: £359,000 for public health; European and coloured education, £213,000; post and telegraphs, £125,000; British South Africa Police, £86,000. The dramatic increase of £1,000,000 in the estimates for 1951-52 for an increase of 923 posts on the fixed establishment and £1,422,699 in expenditure on establishments.

Other departments showing major increases on the revenue vote are: Native Affairs, where provision has been made for substantial sums to enable Natives to be moved from European areas to special Native areas; increases have been authorized in the staff of the Native and Tribal Department to assist the food production drive; much larger sums have been allocated for water conservation measures in Native areas, mainly on the Irrigation Department vote.

Principal increases for European agriculture are for further extension to the conservation services; another 26 permanent posts have been created to enable the intensive conservation areas organization to be fully staffed. Provisions have been made for £43,000 for stockpiling and an additional £15,000 for a whole-milk subsidy, which is really a consumer subsidy.

An increase in Roads Department revenue expenditure is estimated at £217,000 for three major items—£79,000 for road maintenance, £52,000 for grants to municipalities and road councils, and the chromo-roads association, and £30,000 towards stockpiling. P.W.D. revenue vote is up by £78,000. The Central Mechanical Equipment Department shows a net increase of £139,000, of which £70,000 is the revenue portion of stockpiling, mainly for tires and spare parts. Pensions show an increase of £84,000, £75,000 is provided for further expenditure on investigation into the production of oil from coal.

Estimated Revenue Nearly £21m.

The estimate of revenue receipts for 1951-52 on the existing basis of taxation totals £20,885,200. Taxes on income are expected to show a marked increase over the past year in view of the prosperous conditions prevailing in 1950, and are expected to produce £4.4m. against collections of £9,766,000 in 1950-51. Customs and excise are together estimated to produce £7,720,000 in the coming year. Liquor taxes, customs and excise, are expected to produce £1,644,800 in the coming year; receipts from petrol are estimated at £800,000, and from tobacco at £750,000. Net receipts from fiscal payments under the Customs Agreements with the Union of South Africa and Northern Rhodesia are expected to reach £462,000.

Native taxes estimated at £540,000. School fees are expected to reach £2,000, since five new schools and five new hostels are due to open. Hospital fees are estimated at £145,000. The vehicle tax is expected to expand rather less than last year, to a new record figure of £340,000. Post and telegraphs are expected to reach their revenue by £96,200 to £247,500, and departmental and miscellaneous receipts are put at £430,000.

The total estimated increase of revenue, as compared with collections last year on the basis of no change in taxation, is £2,778,800, which may be regarded as a somewhat optimistic figure in view of the effects of the drought. The total estimate of revenue will fall short of estimated expenditure on £1,000,000.

Provision for loan votes for the current year is £18,500,000, which is £2,000,000 greater than the provision for the coming year, and £2,745,000 more than was actually spent in 1950. Loans are for loans to various public bodies, £330,000 to local authorities, and £2,000,000 for special loans for the oil production drive, and £413,000 for other interest-bearing loans, including loans under the Government's scheme.

£1,977,000 is provided for stockpiling of Government stores and other commodities, £1,000,000 for the irrigation of the Colony, and £2,000,000 is provided for construction departments, including Roads, Irrigation, Central Mechanical Equipment, Posts and Telegraphs, and Public Works.

The main reductions in loan provisions are £637,800 in respect of the Cotton Research and Industry Board, which now finds an alternative means of financing its short-term requirements for the purchase of cotton; £170,000 for the Grain Marketing Board for similar reasons; £220,000 for Posts and Telegraphs, due to reduced deliveries of equipment; £115,000 in respect of the Sabi Valley development scheme, as it is not proposed to proceed with the pilot irrigation canal scheme until Dr. Converse, who has recently returned from America, is in a position to report on the project, £191,000

less new capital for the Lead Bank, due to the gradual switch to other means of financing housing, such as buildings societies, and the Government's 90% guarantee scheme; £186,000 for the Central Mechanical Equipment Department, solely due to the curtailment of the purchase of vehicles, equipment, and working plant.

Major increases, apart from the provision of £1,937,000 on stockpiling, are: £1,055,000 additional for the Electricity Supply Commission; £300,000 for development of the civilian airport requirements at Kentucky Farm; and £509,500 for the P.W.D., of which £400,000 is in respect of the construction of houses at Mabelton; and £178,000 for roads. Increases under the Irrigation vote provide an additional £82,000 for the Mnyani Pond Dam, £70,000 for the Sabakwe Dam to serve the Que, and £44,000 for raising the weir which provides water for Triangle Sugar Estates. £170,000 is provided for a loan to the grain bag factory at Umali to enable the company to continue with the production of bags for the hessian. The increase in the provision for the Gold Storage Commission is £15,000, and for the Iron and Steel Commission, £7,000.

£10m. To Be Raised by Loan

It will be necessary to raise new money during the year, to the extent of £15,989,802. Of this £2,740,000 will accrue this month in London from the recent London loan.

It is anticipated that long-term and short-term Government loans on the London market at the earliest convenient date, and it is hoped that good public support will be forthcoming for these issues, otherwise it will be necessary to curtail loan expenditure, even of the most essential nature. Rearmament overseas and increased taxation is likely to reduce the amount of overseas lending from London in the coming year, and if the full-scale development of the Colony is to continue, it will be necessary for greater efforts to be made within the Colony in raising and leading to the Government.

Last year net savings in the Post Office reached a record of £1,665,521, of which European, Asian, and Coloured depositors were responsible for £1,510,585 and Africans for £154,936. Savings certificates showed a net gain of £171,210. Net saving by life insurance was about £800,000, and approximately the same amount by contributions to pension funds. Savings by public authorities, including budget surplus and sinking funds, is put at £4.3m. The total savings for the colony, including savings by companies for the year, are estimated at the record figure of £1,620,000, but every endeavour will have to be made to improve upon this result in respect of private savings in 1951 if the full-scale development in the Colony is to be maintained.

During 1947, which followed acute drought, there was a net dissaving by public authorities of £800,000. In 1948, when conditions had improved, there was a net saving of £1,200,000; in 1949, under conditions of extreme prosperity, measures were taken which had the effect of raising public savings to £4m. In 1950, again a prosperous year, there was a further increase to £4.3m. The savings of the past two years have greatly strengthened the national finances, and have made possible the development of Government services without undue borrowing for unproductive purposes.

Stimulating Food Production

In view of the serious drought this year, which is expected to produce a reduction of £5m. in farm incomes as a result of reduced yields coinciding with increased costs of production per acre and an increase in acreages, savings by the same scale as the past two years will not be attempted.

Two major problems of immediate urgency face the Colony. The first is the need to stimulate food production by all possible means during the present period of international tensions; the second is to do what is possible to limit the inevitable further increase in the cost of living.

A scheme has been developed for the annual Income Tax Act to provide rebates of income tax to an amount equal to 30% of the difference between the gross value of sales and purchases of essential foodstuffs and livestock; the concession to be applied to £2,000 tax or 80% whichever is the less. The concession is proposed first, because it is obvious that food production in the Colony is undercapitalized, and it is felt that the present proposals will attract additional capital into food production immediately. Secondly, many food producers had summer crops last year, which large income tax payments would fall due in the present year when drought has generally reduced yields to about 60% of normal. It is felt therefore that the concession may enable these farmers to extend their operations for the coming season, which otherwise might have been impossible. The concession will apply to essential foodstuffs, and to farmers licensed as such under the Farmers' Licenses Act. No doubt the proposals, which are expected to cost £250,000, will be criticized as differential taxation, but the measure holds promise of being the cheapest and quickest method of achieving a rapid increase in food production.

In dealing with measures designed to limit the rise in the

(Continued on page 923)

Defensive Campaigns against Locust Infestations

Control Must be Recognized as State Duty

THE EXTENT AND THE GRAVITY OF THE DANGER from locusts and grasshoppers to agricultural development of tropical and sub-tropical countries has increased as a result of such developments rather than to diminish, in spite of the recent progress in the study of these pests and in their control. The progress has exceeded original expectations, but it would be a grave error to assume that the problem may be regarded as largely solved.

The advances made during the last 20 years have served to clarify the vast locust problem by resolving its most important definite regional problems; to suggest practical ways towards their solution; and particularly, to lay the foundations of a policy which has a reasonable hope of achieving the final success. In other words, a preparatory period in basic and constructive work can now begin. The detailed lines of that work cannot be defined in advance, but its main directions are reasonably clear.

Africa Faced with New Plague

The need for defensive campaigns against locusts will continue to exist until all locust species are sufficiently studied and brought under preventive control in their respective outbreak areas. So far only two of the three tropical African locusts, the red and the migratory, are under such control. But Africa is now faced by a new plague of the desert locust, and the present efforts to subdue it may suffer from incomplete co-operation between the many countries involved. Defensive campaigns will be required for years to come.

There can be no question now that large scale anti-locust campaigns can be run effectively and economically only if they are based on modern chemical methods, which are used practically everywhere except in a few backward countries. Opposition to these methods, however, still exists even in the countries where they are in common use, mainly from the sections of the community concerned with livestock raising rather than with crop production.

The former danger of occasional stock poisoning has been eliminated by the use of new insecticides, but a prejudice against chemical methods still persists; recent experience shows that it can be overcome by efficient propaganda and practical demonstrations, provided local experts are up to date in their technical knowledge and sufficiently energetic in pressing their case.

Use of Insecticides

The use of insecticides is inevitably connected with mechanization of their application. A thorough poison bait can be broadcast by hand, and the use of machines for mixing and distributing it will result in economy, while spraying and dusting must be done by suitable machinery.

One of the various modern methods of insecticide application in locust control could suit all cases and conditions. In future campaigns baiting, spraying, and dusting will have to play their parts. Not would it be profitable to discuss the relative advantages of distribution of poisons by air or by ground machinery; the choice will depend on the requirements of a particular case as well as on the practical possibilities of using certain types of machinery over particular terrain.

The introduction of insecticides and machinery into locust control demands profound changes in the organization of campaigns. At present practically in all countries the responsibilities for locust control still rests by law on the owner or user of the land, while it is the duty of the administrator to see that the law is carried out. The waste of labour and the loss of life is enormous, and it is clearly impossible to expect

efficiency from unwilling workers using antiquated methods, and even the most energetic administrators cannot be experts in locust control.

Mechanization of locust control means great saving of labour, and it also relieves administrators from an unfair responsibility. The archaic anti-locust laws, which have had their use in the past, now constitute an impediment to effective locust control and should be revised to suit modern conditions. The recent example of the Union of South Africa, where locust control has been recognized as a State duty, might well be followed by other countries.

The present knowledge of the seasonal cycles of migration and breeding of locusts makes it possible to forecast the areas and times of attack and to plan defensive operations accordingly. This means that the technical direction of campaigns should be entrusted to fully responsible experts in most countries suffering from locusts, not to amateur entomologists, but in many cases only as sections of general entomological departments; this often handicaps anti-locust work, which demands full attention of the directing personnel who must be able to make rapid decisions.

On the other hand, the organization of large mechanized campaigns involves a great amount of administration, in which experts must be relieved, and every anti-locust service should have adequate administrative staff. As a facility and mobility of the organization are essential, field control teams should be fully motorized. The need for providing them with reliable transport cannot be stressed too much.

The need for planning and executing locust campaigns on the basis of international co-operation is abundantly clear. Such co-operation is often not easily achieved between countries with other conflicting interests, but recent experience suggests that co-ordination of measures against locusts as a common danger can be more readily obtained if the problem is approached as a purely technical one.

International Co-Operation Essential

The results achieved by the regional organizations dealing with outbreak areas of the migratory and red locust in Africa have been most encouraging, but it would be dangerous to assume that these two locusts are under complete control. Both these regional organizations are still only developing, incompletely staffed, and imperfectly equipped. Moreover, many problems facing them are not yet fully investigated and the best methods of dealing with them not worked out; the necessary knowledge can be accumulated only gradually.

The existing organizations keep under supervision only certain recognized outbreak areas, and there are some other areas suspected as capable of producing outbreaks. An extension of surveys, and if necessary of regular supervision to such suspected areas, cannot be long delayed, as otherwise there is a risk of unexpected developments. A further strengthening of the existing regional organizations and an extension of their scope of action are essential for the protection of Africa from the red and the migratory locust.

With regard to the desert locust, and newly formed Desert Locust Survey, the task of supervising vast desert areas scattered over parts of two continents, it is a most welcome fact that the survey is not alone in this work, since other countries are making similar action and efforts are co-ordinated. It is vital not merely to encourage such co-ordination, but to make it closer and more regular by arranging technical meetings and exchange of information. Considerable efforts will be required on the part of the Desert Locust Survey and other regional organizations in investigating certain outlying regions which are suspected as potential outbreak areas of the locust until their status is clarified, they may be the source of unpleasant surprises.

The ultimate goal of anti-locust work is the prevention of outbreaks by ecological methods. Yet by altering the conditions in outbreak areas so as to discourage reproduction of locusts and the formation of swarms. This can be achieved only through regional organizations, each concentrating its attention on a single locust species, its habits and environmental relations. The regional organizations are faced with a vast research programme in addition to the supervision and suppression of outbreaks. The fact that they are successful in the latter must not obscure the need for long-range research.

A special warning should be sounded against haphazard empirical attempts at ecological control of outbreak areas before sufficient knowledge is available. A warning is also required with regard to possible agricultural development schemes which may affect outbreak

Being extracts from "Locust Research and Control, 1929-1950," by Professor B.P. Uvarov, Director of the Brit. Locust Centre in London, published by H.M. Stationery Office, p. 55.

areas; while the effects, e.g. of draining or flooding certain areas on locusts are largely unknown such measures carried out in the interests of development may prove to encourage locust swarming.

Some of the existing locust outbreak areas have been

produced incidentally by man's activities, and new ones may be created in the same way. It is to be hoped therefore that in planning future developments advice and co-operation of locust experts will always be ensured.

Parliament

Mr. Dugdale Admits that He Miled Parliament Inaccurate Statement about Compensation for Groundnut Employees

COMPENSATION for European employees on the East African Groundnut Scheme was again raised in the House of Commons last week.

MR. C. ALPORT (Cons.) asked on what dates the redundancy terms were fully discussed with representatives of the staff in Tanganyika of the Earthmoving and Construction Co., Ltd. and on what date his Department was assured that the terms were generally acceptable.

MR. DUGDALE, Minister of State for the Colonies, replied: "The question of redundancy terms does not arise in the case of the staff of Earthmoving and Construction, Ltd. All except 17 of that staff were on one-year contracts, and they employed there have been dealt with in accordance with the provisions of those contracts. The 17 who are on three-year contracts have been offered the alternative of completing their contracts or terminating them and receiving the cash equivalent of one-third of the unexpired portion. This option remains open."

"I regret that my statement on March 3 on the terms of compensation for European staff in East Africa was inaccurate. For the reasons given redundancy terms have not been discussed with staff representatives of Earthmoving and Construction, Ltd."

MR. ALPORT: "Will the Minister make certain that when he makes a future statement on a subject of importance of this sort to the employees of a corporation the statement will be accurate?"

MR. DUGDALE: "I cannot do more than say to the House that the statement was inaccurate. I hope that information is sufficient."

"Matter of Great Importance"

MR. A. LENNON-BOYD (Cons.): "Does not the Minister realize that this is a matter of the very greatest importance? In the debate on March 3 he said that a satisfactory agreement had been reached with the employees, but if that no talks started until March 16, when the chairman of the corporation went to East Africa. All the three-year contract men have repudiated the agreement. Did not the Minister get out of a difficult Parliamentary situation by saying something which was wholly untrue?"

MR. DUGDALE: "The hon. member is making rather heavy weather about this. I have admitted perfectly openly that the statement was inaccurate, and I cannot do more than that. The number of people referred to is 17. They are on a three-year contract, and I have stated. They were offered alternatives to accept either the one or the other. There was consultation because they were offered either one alternative or the other."

MR. LENNON-BOYD: "The Minister has not yet realized what the question is about. It is not a question of consultation only with the three-year men. There was no consultation with anybody. Is that a fact?"

MR. DUGDALE: "This should be a question, not a debate."

MR. LENNON-BOYD: "Is it not a fact that there was no consultation with anybody, the three-year men or otherwise? The chairman of the corporation did not get to East Africa 14 days after the Minister said that consultation had taken place?"

MR. DUGDALE: "May I make this point? I have said, and I repeat that all except 17 of that staff are on one-year or short-term contracts, that their employment will be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of those contracts, and that that

is the method employed by private enterprise. It is the method which has been employed by this particular company, whose servants are not Government servants."

MR. F. ESKOFF (Cons.) asked for a statement of the regulations that would apply to the staff of the Corporation.

MR. DUGDALE: "The Colonial Secretary has no information about any such impending designations from the board, nor have I ascertained, as the chairman."

MR. ESKOFF: "Will the Minister be mindful of the precedents when the regulations are placed?"

MR. DUGDALE: "I shall be interested to know that the party opposite happens to have information which was denied previously to His Majesty's Government but to the chairman of the Corporation?"

MR. ESKOFF: "Does it not seem rather serious that this information should come to some private member and now to the Minister? Will he not make investigations?"

MR. DUGDALE: "I cannot believe that the information is correct."

MR. ALPORT asked when the report of the C.D.C. would be available.

MR. DUGDALE: "The Colonial Secretary hopes that publication of the report will take place very shortly."

MR. ALPORT: "Will the Minister consult with the Leader of the House to ensure that full facilities are given to debate it?"

MR. DUGDALE: "Certainly."

MR. GERALD WILLIAMS (Cons.): "What is the basis of this report being set up?"

MR. DUGDALE: "April 11."

Invitation to Smuggling

MR. ALPORT asked what action was being taken to equalize the controlled price of tea in Tanganyika and Kenya so as to prevent existing anomalies; and what steps were being taken to unify fiscal and commercial regulations between the two territories.

MR. DUGDALE: "Joint historical committees are working out proposals for a uniform range of prices to be controlled in East Africa. With regard to the second part of the question, the Government of each East African territory has its own fiscal and commercial regulations. There is constant consultation between the Governments in order to ensure that degree of uniformity which is to their common advantage."

MR. ALPORT: "Was the Minister realized that existing circumstances are an invitation to continual smuggling between the two Colonies and the frustration of the existing customs and excise regulations? Will he do his best to secure that the regulations are unified to the greatest possible extent?"

MR. DUGDALE: "I hope that there is no smuggling between these two Colonies that, between any other colonies which have different customs and excise regulations."

MR. R. SORRESEN: "What is the present financial arrangements between the Government of the British Council in respect of the purchase and supervision of hostels for Colonial students; for how many children the British Council here or had been responsible, the Colonial Office; for how many students accommodation by this means had been or was now being provided; and what was the extent and nature of alternative arrangements for students made by the British Council."

MR. DUGDALE: "A sum of £425,000 has been set aside from the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds to cover the expenses of the British Council's work for accommodation and welfare of Colonial students from January, 1950, to March, 1954. This includes provision for one hostel for men students and one for women students in London, and, for the present, for the maintenance of a hostel for men students in Edinburgh and another in Newcastle. These hostels house altogether about 300 students. Most Colonial students live in university accommo-

dation of private hostels, lodgings or with families. The Council has staff and arrangements for helping students to find such accommodation in every university centre in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland. I have every confidence in the British Council's ability to provide this accommodation. BRADSHAW (C. P.), PALMER (Cons.): "Is not accommodation for only 300 students grossly inadequate in view of the number of students visiting this country? Does the Minister not realize that this is one of the serious social problems of London?"

MR. DUGDALE: "I do not consider that accommodation for students in special hostels is the ideal solution. It is much better for them to be housed in universities or found accommodation with families, and the British Council make every effort to do that."

Racial Discrimination

MR. SORENSEN asked what Colonies had legislation of regulations making unlawful any discrimination of colour, races or religions in accommodation, entertainment, refreshment or employment.

MR. DUGDALE: "No territory, so far as I am aware, has general legislation of the kind desired. There are some examples of legislation against particularly discriminatory practices."

MR. SORENSEN: "Is the Minister aware that there are some Colonies where race and colour discrimination are being practised? Does he not think a rather sensible that legislation should be introduced where possible in those areas to meet this situation?"

MR. DUGDALE: "I think it is advisable that we should consider whether legislation should or should not be introduced, but in any case before considering these questions we think it better to await the survey of racial discrimination now being made. Meantime those who feel as I think most members do, that racial discrimination is repugnant in every country should express their feelings by refraining from entering any public places where it is practised."

MR. WINTERTON (Cons.): "Is the Minister aware of the strong feeling that exists in Northern Rhodesia that certain Labour members showed racial discrimination against Europeans in Northern Rhodesia?"

MR. DUGDALE: "Will the Minister of State and the Colonies please generally be guided by the aphorism of the Socialists, Mr. Sidney Webb, about the inevitability of gradualness?"

MR. SORENSEN: "Do I understand from Mr. Dugdale that he thinks it advisable that legislation of this character should be introduced? If so, would he consider the possibility of recommending legislation for Northern Rhodesia, where, according to Earl Winterton, white settlers are badly treated?"

SIR HERBERT WILLIAMS (Cons.): "Has the Minister had time to read the Bill introduced by Mr. Sorensen, in which he does not prescribe any protection against racial discrimination in employment in his country?"

MR. DUGDALE: "As the question has been put to me in a rather peculiar manner, I would point out that the hon. member is not the only person who has time to read the Bill. I have, in fact, read that Bill."

MR. DUGDALE: "I am glad to hear that the hon. member is not the only person who has time to read the Bill. I have, in fact, read that Bill."

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never yet been refused by this House, of British Colonies to have a reasonable measure of self-government."

Central African Closes Union

MR. DUGDALE: "I am sure that Earl Winterton will realize that this is a report of officials to their Governments, and that until it has been seen by all the Governments concerned I cannot give any guarantee of publication."

MR. T. DRIBBERO (Lab.): "While agreeing with some of what Earl Winterton said, may I ask the Minister if he will give an assurance that there will not be any major constitutional changes until the interests and the suffrage of the African people are completely safeguarded?"

MR. DUGDALE: "Yes, sir, I will certainly give that assurance."

MR. WINTERTON: "Are we to understand from the Minister's reply to this question—which is causing the most intense interest and which is a matter of Imperial concern which goes far beyond even the interests of this House and affects the Commonwealth—that if the Government do not like the report they will not publish it?"

MR. DUGDALE: "I want to make quite clear that this is the report of officials of a number of Governments, and that I cannot do so without consultation with these Governments whether they, as well as we, will agree to publication. It all agrees to publication; the reports will be published."

MR. HARRISON (Lab.): "Can the Minister say if the report which has been sent submitted to these three Governments was unanimous?"

MR. DUGDALE: "Yes, sir."

MR. GODFREY NICHOLSON (Cons.): "Can one Government agree to the publication of the report?"

MR. DUGDALE: "I should say that so."

Unity of Nile Valley

MUSTAHA BANHAS PASHA, Prime Minister of Egypt, declared in a statement made a few days ago to *Al-Balagh*, the Wafdist evening newspaper in Cairo, that the only basis for the settlement of differences between his country and Great Britain was "the acknowledgement of the right of the Nile Valley people to independence and unity under the crown of Farouk I, King of Egypt and the Sudan." He added that the world "is glad to be described as intransigent; this intransigence is our way of completing the evolution and the unity of the Nile Valley under the crown of our beloved King."

Impressions of Uganda

UGANDA has been described by a special correspondent of *The Times* based in that Protectorate as "a half-way house political between an East and West Africa, nearly resembling the West African Colonies in being almost a purely Native country with few white settlers, though there is an increasing Indian population, which now numbers 40,000, out of 2,000,000." He is of the opinion that there has been "a breakdown of co-operation between the races in Buganda, but that in other provinces, where they vary in proportion to remoteness from the centre."

Empire Youth Movement

MAJOR F. SNEY has recently visited Kenya to establish and organize of the Empire Youth Movement. His aims are devotion to God and The King. Sir Philip Mitchell, the Governor, told a public meeting, provide a guiding light to British, African, and other youths, who would aim at discipline, patriotism, and an understanding of the importance of the British Empire family would give purpose to their life. Major Sney, who gave the motto of the movement as "First unto God and then unto The King," hoped that Kenya would be the first Colony to use the movement to integrate the activities of other youth organizations, especially in view of the youth activities of the Communists, who he said, were already closely allied to the Nairobi Youth Movement. Lieut. General Sir Arthur Dowling moved, and Sir Godfrey Rhodes seconded, a motion for the creation of an Empire Youth Council, of which Sir Philip Mitchell accepted the responsibility.

Rhodesia-East Africa Rail Link - Draw Attention to Noisy Africans

Development Survey Party Leaves

Education and the Demand for Power

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to state that the Colonial Office has commissioned Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners of London, and Overseas Consulting, Inc., of New York, to undertake a development survey of the zones which would be served by the proposed railway connecting the Rhodesia Railways system in Northern Rhodesia and the Central Line in Tanganyika Territories, and also of the zones which would be served if the new railway in the Southern Province of Tanganyika Territory were continued to Manda on Lake Nyasa.

ONE OF THE BIGGEST THINGS about Africa, said Mr. Vernon Bartlett in a recent broadcast talk, "is the pathetic belief that education of itself is power, instead of being one of the means by which one may become powerful. Millions of Africans believe that the ability to read and write should automatically entitle them to occupy posts of high responsibility, and I found in villages after villages in East Africa that the Natives had built fine schools out of their very slender resources, and though they had no hope of finding properly trained teachers to run them."

The survey party for those railways was the subject of a joint survey by the two firms in 1949, and since the engineers of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration have been at work on a more detailed examination of the routes recommended, the consultants have now investigated in more detail those which would be directly affected by the proposed links and assess the traffic likely to become available.

The man who has taken a university degree or has in some other way gained himself from what might be called the black stone of a society, but who has not been able to find a way to become an established political organizer. He may become a strike organizer with leanings towards Communism. Even if he does not become embittered, he is very naturally going to press as hard as he can for the government of his people to be placed in his hands and those of others like him, with the asking being whether he has the qualities of a good administrator. And since the country has been such a change in the United Kingdom, it is not surprising that he will find much support for his claims. But the Colonial Office has to think of the interests of the vast mass of Africans, not only of the

The survey team consists of a project manager, an economist and a soil engineer from the staff of the London firm, and an agronomist and a soil specialist from the U.S.A. Dr. J. C. Dickie, of the London firm, is the chief official representative and will return later to review the results of the team's work, which will also include:

Experts seconded to the agricultural, veterinary, forestry and hydrological services of the governments of Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia will cooperate with the team, and will continue their work in the field throughout the dry season of 1951. It is expected that their report will be made to the Colonial Office by the middle of next year.

Experienced Specialists

MR. C. C. MARSHALL, M.A.S.C.E., M.A.M.S.O.C.E., M.B.E., the project manager, has had more than 20 years' experience in all forms of civil engineering, including hydro-electric and irrigation works and post-development, and he has specialized in route and development surveys. In the past five years he has been closely associated with a number of development projects in East and Central Africa, including that of the Sabi Valley in Southern Rhodesia.

As a result of being called a reactionary, I say that I believe we in Britain are apt to pay too much attention to the ambitious and rather noisy African who quite naturally and legitimately wants to take over the government of his people from the white man at the earliest possible moment, and too little attention to the people he wants to govern. We do this partly because we are genuinely anxious for these people to achieve their independence and partly because we are afraid to be accused by the Communists of what they like to call 'Colonialism', 'Imperialism', and other such crimes.

Mr. J. F. McDONNELL, M.A., the economist, went into business before the war after taking a B.A. degree in Economics at Cambridge University, and served with the Royal Armoured Corps throughout the war and for the past five years has been an economist on the staff of Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners, for whom he has taken part in economic development surveys in Southern Rhodesia, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon. He serves on the board of two proprietary companies in his country.

But is it very doubtful whether for a long time to come these Africans would be nearly as well governed by their compatriots as they are by the disinterested type of British official who in the main governs them to-day—disinterested, not uninterested.

Mr. J. C. DICKIE, A.M.I.E.E., the soil engineer, has had some 20 years' experience in electrical and structural engineering, including roads and other surveys in Tanganyika and Afghanistan. His special experience is in the interpretation of aerial photographs.

Russian Propaganda in Ethiopia

Dr. M. M. MATLOCK, M.Sc., Ph.D., is a well-known agricultural specialist in the United States. After 10 years' experience in mixed agriculture in the Middle West and 15 years in the semi-arid irrigated areas of the South West, he was agricultural adviser to the Seven Year Plan Organisation for the development of Iran.

It has been made in the *Chicago Herald* and in a leading article headed 'The Yankee in Ethiopia', which appeared in the *Soviet Press Bulletin*, published by the U.S.S.R. Legation in Addis Ababa.

Sir WILLIAM GAVIN, C.B.E., who was chief agricultural adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture in this country from 1939 to 1945, was adviser to the Sabi-Lundi survey in Southern Rhodesia, and is a member of the board of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

The tone of the article is contemporary, writes "is so unfriendly and to charge that the Imperial Ethiopian Government is subservient to American Imperialism and Wall Street is so misleading that we are amazed that the Soviet Mission, who are presumed well informed, should have so willingly asked the respect which they offer in Addis Ababa by naming it as an official Soviet limited publication. They state that Ethiopia has obtained a loan from the International Bank, which for their propaganda they call an American bank."

The soil specialist mentioned here is expected to join the party shortly.

The team left by air for East Africa a few days ago.

East Africa Dinner

THE FIRST POST-WAR DINNER of the East Africa Dinner Club, at which the Secretary of State for the Colonies will be the chief guest, will be held in the Connaught Rooms, London, on Tuesday, July 10, under the chairmanship of Lord Tweedsmuir. The price of tickets will be 27s. 6d. each for members of the Dinner Club, their wives, families and other guests, and for non-members 30s. Tickets and further information may be obtained from the secretary of the club, c/o The East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. Life membership of the Dinner Club

Other allegations of which the newspaper complains are that American firms have "got their hands on" Ethiopian civil aviation, road development, banking, and oil.

The *Ethiopian Herald* states that the friendly relations and traditional co-operation between Ethiopia and Russia will not be sacrificed in any continuation of such ill-informed and vindictive attacks on Ethiopia's independent policy of pressing forward in her own interest and in co-operation with those allies and friends whose sympathy and understanding is

Commonwealth's Role in Recovery Lord Trevarne's Appointment Criticized

THE HIGH AND STILL-GROWING IMPORTANCE of our trade with the Commonwealth, and the need for much greater exports to Commonwealth markets, require us to press hard for more Commonwealth trade, said Mr. GARRI-JONES, President of the Board of Trade, during the debate in the House of Commons on the budget proposals.

Development of our trade with the Commonwealth over the past five years has been a stirring and heartening achievement. Without that development our recovery would have been impossible. In 1950 43% of our imports came from Commonwealth sources, compared with 47% before the war, 47% of our exports went to the Commonwealth, compared with 41% before the war.

Over half of our food and more than half of our raw materials come from Commonwealth sources. Our trade with the Commonwealth is higher than ever before. This is a great achievement, and we must not allow the difficulties we are facing in this year to cause us to lose an inch of the ground we have gained.

Commonwealth Trade Must Not Be Weakened

Before the Budget Conference I told the House that we should do nothing there to weaken the structure of Commonwealth trade. When the results of that conference are published shortly the House will not, I think, judge that we have failed in our pledge.

There are two additional and immediate reasons why we must increase our exports to the Commonwealth in 1951 and in the years that lie ahead. First, our balance of payments with Commonwealth countries has worsened because of the very large increase in raw material prices. We have to send more goods to pay for the imports we need from these areas. Secondly, there is the vital importance of doing as much as we can to further the progress of the Colonies.

In the course of a long speech on the need for Government economic aid, Captain C. WATERHOUSE (Cons.) said:

The total estimates in 1950 for the Colonies and

Dependencies, the Colonial Office and Colonial and Middle Eastern Services and the Colonial Development Fund were £31m. In 1951 they are £41m, or eight times as large.

Expenditure on the Colonies

Nobody judges proper expenditure on the Colonies. We Conservatives have always admitted that they should be maintained and encouraged, not only with our votes but with our own and relatives if the Colonies. We therefore do not want any cutting down of really valuable expenditure on the Colonies, but can anybody pretend that this vast sum of money is being properly spent?

Are we going to say that the money spent on Colonial development is being well spent? Are we quite sure that we were wise in putting a journalist from this House, Mr. Garrington, in charge of the politics in the House, Mr. Garrington is not Lord Trevarne's Education?

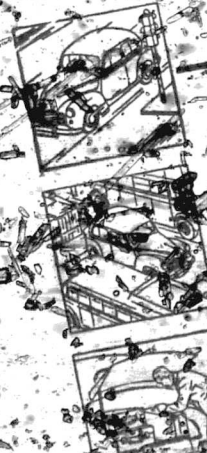
We are wrong in advertising for any place in which we can spend money in order that we can say that the Colonies are being developed. We could save £5m. without doing harm to any person in any Colony.

In 1939 the expenditure of Colonial Office headquarters was £280,000; now it is £1,478,000. The staff in 1939 at headquarters was 465; to-day it is 1,225. Travelling costs amounted to £3,000; to-day they are £51,875.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. GATSKELL, said in reply: "£5m. are to be saved, it is suggested, by cutting down Colonial Development and Welfare. All parties have agreed to the sum of £140m. for that purpose up to 1956. We cannot go back on pledges to the Colonies of that kind. We are entitled to ask whether the Conservative Front Bench do or do not support Captain Waterhouse. I rather think they do not."

I believe the day is not very far distant when East African Railways' rolling stock or ships will run into Wasaland, Northern Rhodesia, the Sudan and the Belgian Congo, and to all ports from Mtwara to Kilindini. Mombasa has a 10-year harbour plan which will cost £10m. Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya.

on top in top



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VAUXHALL

PERSONALIA

Mr. S. G. Whelan, architect of the Union-Castle, has returned.

MR. and MRS. GUYVAUX BAZLEY are spending a short holiday in Madeira.

MR. and MRS. A. E. POLLARD are outward bound for Durban in the LEANSTRECH CASTLE.

MR. and MRS. TRANTER left London by air this morning for a visit of six or seven weeks to Tanganyika Territory and Kenya.

MR. W. J. WALSH has been elected to the committee of the English Branch of the East Africa Women's League.

LORD FAIRFAX OF CARRON and Miss Joan Hill, in 1947, and Miss S. H. GUNSTON, of Sunningdale, Berkshire, have been married in London.

MR. S. J. PAGLER, who is manager of the South African cricket team now visiting this country, was in the Nyasaland from 1920 to 1936.

MR. JEAN DE MIDDELEER, director of the East Africa Conservatoire of Music in Nairobi, gave a pianoforte recital at the Belgian Institute in London last Thursday.

On behalf of the Anzac Society of East Africa, which has now a membership of about 130, Mr. "DIGGER" WILSON laid a wreath on the Cenotaph yesterday, Anzac Day.

The Northern Rhodesian delegation led by SIR GILBERT RENNIE and MR. ROY WELBORN had their first meeting with the Secretary of State for the Colonies on Tuesday.

MR. A. C. W. DIXON, general manager of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd. and a non-official member of the Legislative Council, will shortly leave for England as long leave.

Newspaper reports that the EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA will shortly revisit England should be treated with caution. The Ethiopian Embassy in London has no knowledge of such plans.

MAJOR A. G. KEYSER, leader of the European non-official members of the Kenya Legislative Council, is due to leave Kenya on May 1 for this country, where he will undergo treatment for arthritis.

CHIEF KIDANA MAKWALA has this week been appointed an additional member of the Executive Council of Tanganyika, being thus the first African to attain such an office in any East or Central African Dependency.

MR. GEORGE CLEMENS, an American transport expert attached to the E.C.A. Commission in Paris, has been visiting the Rhodesias in connexion with the possibility of Marshall Aid assistance for development schemes including road construction projects.

DR. E. GUIDOTTI is the first Italian Consul to be appointed to Southern Rhodesia since the war, for the past two years he has been Italian Vice-Consul in Nairobi. His jurisdiction covers Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Mozambique.

The annual reunion of the Uganda Diocesan Association will be held at Mary Sumner House, Hilton Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1, at 12.30 o'clock on Tuesday, May 1. CANON DANIEL will preside, and MISS CORBY, a missionary from Uganda, will speak.

MR. E. JUNGERS, Governor General of the Belgian Congo, will pay an official visit to Uganda this afternoon until Tuesday. He will be accompanied by M. SCHOLLER, the Chief Secretary of the Colony, MAJOR GENERAL GHELAERT, G.O.C. in the Belgian Congo, and COLONEL PASSAGEZ, his A.D.C.

MR. A. S. MALBONED, since 1948 Establishment Secretary in Uganda, who has been appointed Colonial Secretary in Sierra Leone, is at present in the Gold Coast with the Lidbury Commission on the structure and remuneration of the Civil Service there. His previous service was in Ceylon.

MR. W. D. LEWIS has been re-elected president of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association, with Mr. G. V. THOMAS as vice-president. The other members of the committee are MRS. G. E. MIDDAS, M.L.C., and HELEN GLOVER, and MESSRS. C. R. MANDLER, F. E. DACUS, and A. M. HENDERSON.

MR. CLAUDE M. JACKSON and MR. EDGAR E. FOSTER, of the United States Bureau of Reclamation, have arrived in Northern Rhodesia, where, under the E.C.A. re-forestation scheme, they will spend 18 months. With headquarters in Mankwato, they will advise Government on the control of the flood areas of the Kafue Flats, so that crop production mainly of wheat and rice may be developed.



ACCOMMODATION

Godwin's Inn, 15, FORT STURBRIDGE, LEA, due to live in a most healthy climate, and no food shortages. Seaside, sea-front, salmon, snipe and woodcock, in good social centre in beautiful village. To 4 B.R. Comfortably furnished cottage, two reception, three bedrooms, bathroom, w.c., kitchen and maid's room. Available from October 1st to July 31, 1952. For S.E. superbly situated house facing south, overlooking the sea, in 12-acre grounds. Four reception, 10 principal and three study rooms, two baths and three w.c.s., tiled kitchen with range and boiler. Grand tennis court, wrap-around garage, two telephones. Main electricity and water in house. Full particulars on request.

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL has been elected to act as leader of the European Elected Members Organisation during MAYOR A. G. KEYSER'S absence from Kenya. LIEUT. COLONEL STANLEY GHERSIE will act as chair while the Hon. B. H. ... for about three months.

The annual general meeting of the Kenya Bazaar Aid Association will be held on Tuesday, May 13, at Church House, Westminster, London, S.W.1, at 1.30 p.m. Between 1.30 and 2.15 p.m. MR. E. CARY FRANCIS, principal of the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, and the Rev. HUGH EVAN JONES, provost of Nairobi Cathedral. The chairman of the association is MR. T. G. HANSON.

Passengers for East Africa

AMONG PASSENGERS outward-bound in the S.S. LEWISTON CASTLE are the following for—
 Zanzibar—Mr. R. E. ... Mr. and Mrs. C. P. A. Boguski, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cowling, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Hanton, Mr. and Mrs. ... Mr. A. C. Myburgh, Mr. and Mrs. ... and Mr. T. ... Savage.
 Zanzibar—Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. ... P. Cocking.
 ... Mr. D. S. Butcher, Dr. Katharina Reiffer, ... and Mrs. G. A. Mastie, ... and Mrs. P. ... Mr. ... and Mr. and Mrs. M. Peck.

Obituary

President Carmona

MARSHAL CARMONA, President of Portugal for nearly 25 years, who died last week, visited Portuguese East Africa in 1939 when he was 70 years of age, and the previous year toured Portuguese West Africa. On both occasions he stressed the importance and closeness of Anglo-Portuguese relations. The two main aspects of his foreign policy were always the maintenance of the alliance with Great Britain and the preservation and development of the overseas empire of Portugal, the fourth largest in the world.

Lieut. E. F. M. Shaw

LIEUT. FREDERICK MIGUEL SHAW, R.N., son of the late Lieut. Colonel R. C. Shaw, and of Mrs. Shaw, former treasurer of the East Africa Women's League, who died in the disaster to H.M. Submarine AFRAY, joined the Royal Navy as a special entry cadet in January, 1947, becoming a midshipman in the following year, a sub-lieut. in 1944 and a lieut. in 1945. After leaving of the Royal Naval Engineering College, he served in H.M.Ss. LIVERPOOL and ... In 1947 he attended an advanced course in engineering, and qualified for his dagger. After service in the Aircraft Carrier ... Lieut. Shaw volunteered for duty as sub-lieut. at the beginning of this year.

MR. D'URBAN BARRY, head of an established Rhodesian family, has died in Britain. He went to Mashonaland in 1891, and prospected in the Mazoe Valley with the Barry, Lovemore, and Cripps groups. In 1915 he gave up the auctioneering and general agency business which he had developed, and turned to farming.

Mrs. LILLIAN JACKSON, who has died in the Isle of Wight, arrived in the Sudan in 1902 to join her sister, Mrs. Hall, widow of the first missionary doctor in the country. Miss Jackson ... education in Omdurman, and in that town ... she served for 40 years.

Mrs. ... SWAN ... Mr. Henry Swaney,

Portuguese and Indian Views on Goa Future of Overseas Province

SO MANY GOANS live in East Africa that there will be considerable local interest in the determination of Portugal not to surrender her rights and responsibilities in the little Indian colony of Goa, her only concession of agitation being the substitution of the term "overseas province" for the former word, "colony."

A new clause in the Colonial Act of Portugal reads: "It is of the organic essence of the Portuguese nation to fulfil its historical function of colonising the distant lands under its sovereignty and to import and propagate upon the population of these lands the benefits of civilization simultaneously with the exercise of moral influence deriving from patronage of the East."

Mr. ... The people of Goa have had ... experience now of the benefits of civilization and the moral influence of the Portuguese of the East. It is not surprising that ... wish for a change now. In any event it is of the organic essence of the Indian nation and of the historical process that brought independence to India to free those parts of India which are still under colonial rule.

Road Transport Inquiry in N. Rhodesia

MR. H. J. THOM, chairman of the South Wales Traffic Commission, who also had experience as a transport commissioner in the United Provinces of India, has arrived in Northern Rhodesia to act as chairman of the Road Transport Commission. The other members are Mr. H. B. C. Bosman, system manager of the South African Railway Administration in Johannesburg, who was one of those responsible for drafting the Union's Road Motor Transport Act; and Mrs. E. L. ... proprietor of a garage in Lusaka and a member of the territory's Road Transport Board. Mr. A. K. ... of the Department of Trade, Transport, and Industry, is acting as secretary. The commission will consider whether the existing system of control of public service vehicles should be continued with modifications, or whether there should be private undertakings, a company with Government participation, or a public corporation.

S. Rhodesia's Grain Problem

"THE TRICKERY OF THE RAINY SEASON this year has destroyed the finest maize in the Matabeland has ever grown," said Mr. J. Ferguson, senior agricultural officer at the Matopos Government Research Station in Southern Rhodesia, a few days ago. He added that the best crop of Matabeland was one of the 200 specific varieties of ... proved at the research station. Mr. G. M. Swan, a senior provincial Native agriculturist, said recently: "Matabeland is not maize-growing country, and it is high time that farmers, both European and Native, realized this and began growing suitable grain. His successor, Mr. A. S. Valentine, commented that the authorities had struggled for 15 years to overcome the ... prejudice against small grain.

Central African Airways

STRIKING FIGURES issued by Central African Airways show the progress made by the organization since its inception in 1947. Its area of operations bounded by Nairobi to the north, Johannesburg in the south, Mombasa in the west, and Beira in the east, holds a population of fewer than 250,000 Europeans. In the past four years the number of passengers carried was 1,870,210; 2,604,704; 3,746,863, and 4,953,333; passenger miles flown 12,090,000; 18,621,555;

S. Rhodesian Budget Statement

(Continued from page 920)

cost of living since 1947 the increase in the consumer price index, particularly bulk-imported materials, clothing, piece goods, and sporting building materials. These suspensions were continued at the time to cost £600,000 and would of course represent a far greater amount to-day in consequence of the much greater volume of imports and a far higher level of prices. Receipts from duties on goods other than liquor, cigarettes, and petrol are relatively small, and no doubt your has been made to find further means on which suspensions will assist in reducing the cost of living. In cases where preference is available from the U.K. and Colonies no such preference have been maintained.

According to effect from April 18, duties on a number of items will be suspended to the extent of the U.K. rate of duty or 10% import in 1949 as a result of the new legislation. Suspension of duty on sugar and raw material had effect on June 1, 1951, and will be maintained as long as the supply of sugar is adequate to meet the Colony requirements should it be found that this suspension having in mind effect on industry, consideration will be given partially to restoring the duty.

Reducing Cost of Consumer Goods

The object of these suspensions is to reduce the ultimate cost of goods to the consumer. Where goods are available in sufficient quantity and at competitive prices, and in any event enter the Colony duty free under terms of a customs or trade agreement, no suspensions have been made. If however, this position should change, consideration will be given during the year to extending these suspensions. No suspensions in duty have been made in respect of certain locally manufactured goods.

While the duty on woolen blankets will be suspended, that of cotton blankets will remain unchanged. This protective measure on our primary and secondary cotton industries.

Has been extended the suspension of duty on piece goods and clothing to removing ceiling prices. It is necessary to take similar action in respect of the releases of duties on imported goods imported for manufacturing purposes. Therefore with

effect from April 18, the rates now applicable to the lower grade of cloth will be extended to all types of cloth. This concession will give local manufacturers a better opportunity to meet outside competition and will keep the price of finished article as low as possible.

With the devaluation of the pound and the consequential increases in f.o.b. values, the present f.o.b. value of the standard type motor-car has risen beyond the ceiling value of £150 for the amount of duty in the lower rate. To meet this position the ceiling value will be increased with effect from April 18 to £100 f.o.b.

Importation of Steel

When the duties on building materials were wholly suspended, our requirements of semi-manufactured steel were obtainable from the U.K. and Commonwealth sources. With a view to maintaining Imperial preference, duty was then suspended only to the extent of columns B and C. Supplies of semi-manufactured steel are now extremely difficult to obtain from the U.K. and Commonwealth sources, and consequently importers are obliged to accept limited and high priced supplies from other sources. The goods in question are used mainly for building and other secondary industries, and in view of the changed position the suspension of duty will be extended to all columns in the tariff with effect from April 18.

The above changes will result in a net loss of £150,900 in revenue during this financial year.

One further reduction in taxation is contemplated. When the rates of transfer duty were increased in the 1949 budget, the higher rates became leviable only on amounts in excess of £200. The intention was to give relief to the private individual purchasing a small house. The general increase in property values which has occurred since that date has increased the majority of small houses, including the value of the standard Native quarters, etc. above the £200 mark, and it has therefore been decided that the rate of which the higher duty becomes effective shall be raised from £1,000 to £4,000 from April 18.

The postage charge for commercial papers, including accounts and invoices, is to be increased from 1d. to 1d. Internal goods orders are also increased to 2d., and certain increases are proposed in the rates of newspapers and samples. Appropriate increases for destinations outside the Colony are also recommended. These increases will be more effective as from June.

Our private box services at post offices are being operated at a loss, and an increase of 1d. per year in the rent of small private boxes, and appropriate increases for the larger sizes, are proposed. An increase of 2d. per year in the charge for private bags has become necessary. It is also proposed to reintroduce with effect from May 1 a duty of 1s. for the clearance of all parcels, both free and taxable. These changes are expected to produce an additional £37,355.

Why Direct Taxation Is Unchanged

The decision not to recommend any increase in direct taxes, despite the heavy increases in expenditure, has been made possible only because reserves built up during the past two years. Part of these reserves will be utilized this year, and will be a certain amount to be rebuilt next year if the season is more favourable. There were obvious objections to increase in the rates of direct taxation in a year when incomes are expected to fall by £5m, and simultaneously the gold mining industry is passing through a difficult period. These factors make it probable that there will be any event some slackening of local inflationary pressure, though the price of imported goods continues rising.

Increasing difficulties are to be expected in obtaining essential imported materials of various kinds, especially steel products, and the distribution of industry has to be expected. Control of the scarce resources will almost certainly be necessary to make sure that what is available is devoted to the most essential uses. In the same way limited introduction of price controls, coupled with other measures to limit the increased costs of living, will have to be implemented.

Increased productivity of labour, whether it is brought about by better organization on the part of employers, by more effective supervision by those controlling Native labour, or by other means on the part of employees, can play its part in reducing production costs and to some extent counteract the rise in price of imports.

The position of the Colony is eminently sound, and despite the impact of the drought and the international situation, it has been possible this year to give some small measure of relief to the taxpayer. But I wish to emphasize once again that if we bring a good season

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Mr. J. H. Huizinga on the Sudan Failure to Face the Realities

MR. J. H. HUIZINGA, whose reports in the *Manchester Guardian* of the Central and South Africa aroused much interest, has lately been touring the Middle East, and has contributed to that same newspaper three articles on the affairs of the Sudan.

He is of the opinion that Great Britain refused for too long to face the realities of the Egyptian position in regard to the Sudan, preferring a make-believe arrangement which recognized Egypt's rights in principle but refused to practice, as a consequence of which she now finds herself in trouble both with Egyptian nationalists who demand those rights in practice and with Sudanese nationalists who deny them in principle.

Within two years of the establishment in Khartoum of a pro-Egyptian party of Sudan nationalists, the British had, he says, started on a blitz campaign of constitutional reform which made far-reaching concessions to the demand for self-government. In 1947, still lacking any real transfer of their country, the Sudanese nationalists only four years later obtained both legislative and executive power, the former in the shape of an elected Legislative Assembly consisting almost entirely of Sudanese, the latter through being given half the ministerial portfolios in the Executive Council.

Impressive Sudanese Leaders

It is a good going-on fight, though in the eyes of the Sudanese nationalists themselves the tempo still is not half fast enough. Perhaps they have a case to say that it was badly expressed by some of their leaders, that I found myself surprised that they are at least as ripe for full self-government as the Libyans difficult to answer, if it is possible, therefore, that the sweeping reforms which were such a feat were in a short time to meet their demands. It was inspiring, a related complaint, their points, it is irresistibly desiring to judge and there was a motive at work—the British desire to free the sails of the pro-Egyptian party.

For the Sudanese, things are in a very funny situation. Is it also a good thing for the Sudanese people a whole? They are as yet far from being a united nation. The leading elements of the very backward tribal youth fear that in a self-governing Sudan they will lose out at the mercy of the much more advanced Moslem North. Another group representing the ancient *raifia* of tribal chiefs, are equally in a hurry to see the British rule replaced by the new regime of educated townsmen who would probably make good shift of their privileges.

Finally, the nationalists are not all of one mind, they are divided, not only between those who accept the Egyptian demand for unity of the Nile valley and those who do not, but also by a parallel schism of partly religious and partly hereditary character. The feud between the members of the Mahdi's son and the descendants of some of those who were driven into exile for their refusal to accept the Mahdi's teaching.

These are the reasons why the British are so

Political Service who cannot in all honesty convince themselves that the recent blitz campaign of constitutional reform, however politically expedient in the sense of serving Britain's long-term interests, is also in the best interests of her Sudanese wards.

It is not only the British, however, who have thus got themselves into a sort of Palestinian angle by recognizing both the claims of the Egyptian Crown and the Sudanese right to reject those claims. Egyptian policy too is characterized by considerable ambiguity.

Ambiguous Policy of Egypt

On the one hand, the Egyptians profess to be no less willing than the British to admit the unimpeachable right of the Sudanese to decide their own future status. On the other they persist in their demand for unity of the Nile Valley under the common Crown of Egypt. What makes their position even more ambiguous is that even in the highest quarters there seem to be widely divergent opinions as to how these conflicting attitudes are to be interpreted.

Some would see a genuine recognition of the Sudanese right to self-determination is not in any way limited by the simultaneous insistence on the common Crown; that is to say they admit the Sudanese right to secession. Others, as responsibly placed will tell you the exact opposite. And very few of either school will tell you in any practical detail what type of form of unity they really have in mind when they talk of their desire for unity of the Nile Valley under the common Crown of Egypt. That is a question for later, is the most common answer.

But if there is one thing left with the impression that the Egyptians, no more than the British, thought that their Sudanese problem, there are two things on which they seem to be quite clear, as well as largely unanimous.

The first is that their immediate task is to get rid of the British impact, in whose disinterested impartiality they have so little faith that they see him rather as a vampire to be bitten on the Sudan.

The second is that once he is out of the way they will have no difficulty in coming to a satisfactory arrangement with the Sudanese. One must not let their confidence be proved justified. But they do believe it, in spite of its obviousness.

Will many of these be right, we cannot say, but they are at least the suspicion that these things are the way they are thinking not so much of the Sudanese problem of the Sudan as of settling the hash of the British.

Kenya's New Attorney-General

MR. JAMES WHITT, Attorney-General of the Bahamas, who has been appointed to the same office in Kenya following the transfer of Mr. K. K. O'Connor to Malaya, was born in 1905, educated at Stonyhurst and Balliol, Oxford, and joined the Colonial Legal Service in Hong Kong in 1937. A member of the Hong Kong delegation to the Eastern Group Conference in New Delhi in 1940, he became secretary to the Eastern Group Council in the following year. Attached to the Colonial Hong Kong Planning Unit three years later, in 1945 he was appointed Colonial Officer South Islands, later in Australia and New Zealand. Mr. Whitt's appointment in Kenya only next month and will act as Solicitor-General until the departure for Nyasaland of Mr. J. E. Stanger, the Acting Attorney-General.

BRITISH LEGION TANGANYIKA BRANCH

Appointment of a General Secretary

THE BRITISH LEGION, Tanganyika Branch, has applications from ex-Servicemen for the appointment of a GENERAL SECRETARY to the Branch, which will become vacant in June, 1951.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Letter to the Editor

An Indian Naval Squadron will visit East African ports during its summer cruise this year.

Football and hockey teams from the Imperial School in the Somaliland Protectorate have visited Aden.

Five of Southern Rhodesia's last 10 rainy seasons have been below normal, according to the Colony's Meteorological Office.

Proceeds of the Spring Fair, held at Grosvenor House in London last week in aid of the Rhodesia Fairbridge Memorial College, are expected to reach £1,000.

The anniversary meetings of the Universities Mission to Central Africa will be held on Tuesday, May 8, at 3 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. in the Chapel Hall, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

Census day for Northern Rhodesia is on May 8. Four types of form are being used—blue for Europeans, pink for Asians, yellow for persons of mixed race, and white for Africans.

Sixty-three paintings have been entered for the competition from which to select a picture for presentation by the Southern Rhodesian Government to the new Union Castle Times, Rhodesia's CASTLE.

Tanganyika is now regarded by the World Health Organization as being in the endemic yellow fever area, and all persons travelling to the Territory must therefore be in possession of an inoculation certificate.

Lions which had killed at least 10 Africans and a head of cattle in the Labora district of Tanganyika have been shot in a hunt conducted by Mr. S. G. Pierce, an assistant superintendent of police.

Lusaka Broadcasting Station
New apparatus to be installed in Lusaka broadcasting station will enable broadcasts to be made in five languages simultaneously. A further grant of £40,000 was approved last year for the Central African Broadcasting Service.

Portraits of three former Governors of Southern Rhodesia, Sir John Chancellor, Sir Herbert Stanley, and Sir Cecil Rhodes, have been hung in the Parliamentary chamber room. They are the work of Mr. Frank Whyte, who is doing five other portraits for the collection.

The highest poll in the recent municipal elections in Northern Rhodesia was at Kitwe, where 80% of the electorate voted. At Solwezi, 38% was at Lusaka. Other polls were: Livingstone 74%; Ndola, 65%; Broken Hill 55%; Luanshya 79%; Mufulira.

An African correspondent in the vernacular newspaper *Mugobananga* writes that the rainfall at present is falling and there is a complete lack of cereals and charity among the

How Not to Answer A Question

What Mr. Dugdale Did Not Say

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

Mr. Dugdale's reply to the Parliamentary question asked by Mr. Craddock, M.P. (as reported in your issue of March 22) on the subject of soil deterioration in the Machakos district of Kenya is a good example of a secretarial "smoke screen" answer which consists of a totally false impression without telling actual truths.

In the first place, the reference to the recent severe droughts implies that there is an element of bad luck about the present state of affairs. This is not so, as droughts are a normal occurrence in this region of uncertain rainfall.

Next, the reference to relief and resettlement areas, true as far as it goes, omits to say that, even if these areas are successfully cleared, they can accommodate only a fraction of the stock and population which should be removed from the district if any real progress is to be made.

Finally, the answer reports the basic evil—namely, that the district is now carrying more than double the amount of livestock it can accommodate without grave damage to the soil, though this number is not excessive in relation to the remaining needs of the population. In short, the district is gravely overstocked and overpopulated, and no amount of internal reform—such as building and the like—can save the soil while this pressure continues.

Perhaps the most disastrous feature of the whole dreadful business is the refusal of the Kenya Government to look facts in the face.


Yours faithfully,
G. R. H. [Signature]

[Our correspondent was district commissioner of Machakos from 1944 to 1946.]

New Tourist Trade Committee

A TOURIST ADVISORY COMMITTEE established in Southern Rhodesia will have the Assistant Secretary for Internal Affairs as its chairman and 10 other members—namely, the Director of Public Relations, Southern Rhodesia; Director of Information, and representatives of the Automobile Association of Rhodesia, the Hotel Keepers' Association of Southern Rhodesia, Rhodesia Railways, Central African Airways, the Transport Operators' Association of Southern Rhodesia, the Federation of Regional Development and Publicity Associations, the chairman of the National Liquor Licensing Court, and the oil company operating in the Colony. His new body replaces the Public Relations National Advisory Board.

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Of Commercial Concern

Plans for blocks of 12-storey service flats near Lusaka race-course are being considered in Northern Rhodesia. Building must await completion of the town's main sewerage scheme. At present prices, the flats would cost nearly £500 each and would accommodate about 350 civil servants. Eighty flats for married couples would each contain lounge, kitchenette, two bedrooms, bathroom and lavatory; 99 bachelor flats would have only one bedroom apiece. The block, with a facade 500 feet long, would contain a restaurant, lounge with bar, a canteen for 50 children, medical inspection rooms, shops, and a roof garden.

A joint project to treat magnesite and other refractories at Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia, is being undertaken by two South African companies, the Consolidated Brick, Pottery, and Lime Co., Ltd., and the Verbruggen Brick and Tile Co. Ltd. They are floating a £400,000 company, James Rhodesian Refractories, Ltd., and are now installing plant. The magnesite deposit lies about eight miles west of Gatooma, and is extensive and of good quality.

Bill of lading tonnage handled at East African ports in February amounted to 198,271 tons, of which 95,642 were landed and 97,623 shipped. Of the total 174,736 tons were dealt with in Mombasa, 39,271 in Dar es Salaam, 22,240 in Tanga, 4,277 in Lindi-Mikwaya and 2,227 in Mtwara-Mikindani. The number of ships using these ports respectively were 60, 36, 32, six, and five.

Automobile Assembly Plant

An assembly plant to produce annually between 500 and 1,000 cars, station wagons, and 15 cwt. trucks of a well-known Continental make is to be established in Southern Rhodesia. This will be the first attempt in the Colony at the full-scale assembly of motor vehicles. The company has been registered in Bulawayo.

It is officially notified that import licences into Zanzibar are issued for home consumption goods only, and that the practice of having goods marked "Zanzibar in transit" to give an option of destination will no longer be recognized except where it has been normal and past practice for firms to order goods in this way.

The Northern Rhodesian Government is seeking power to restrict purchases of scarce foodstuffs by Native traders from Natives. This prohibition already applies to Non-Natives, but there has been a considerable increase in trading by Africans since the original legislation was passed.

Buret Tea Co., Ltd., a tea-producing company in Kenya will hold an extraordinary general meeting on June 29, following the annual general meeting, to discuss raising the company's capital to £350,000 by the creation of 600,000 new shares of 5s. each.

Improvements to telecommunications in the Belgian Congo under the 10-year plan include automatic telegraph services and teleprinter in the capital and main provincial centres. New broadcasting studios are to be erected in Leopoldville.

In view of the considerable increase which has recently occurred in the price of hides, the Northern Rhodesian Government has decided that the resultant benefit should be apportioned equitably between the producer, consumer, and the trader.

Paper mill industrialists have been talking Southern Rhodesia with a view to opening a mill there. Pulp would have to be imported in the early years, but plans are under consideration for establishing plantations of quick-maturing timber.

When the Congress of Empire Chambers of Commerce meets in London in June, one of its sub-committees will deal with the economic development of the Colonial Empire, with special reference to Africa.

British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.—Group profits of £7,164,857 for the year ended September 23rd last, compared with £4,288,178. Taxation amounts £18,200,205. Net profit £13,184,569 (£18,973,255).

The 17th Congress of the Members of Commerce of the British Empire is to be held in London during the week beginning June 11, next. Lord Jowell will preside.

A reduction of 3d. per lb. for all types of Sudan cotton has been announced by the Raw Cotton Commission.

Dividends

British Empire Cotton Growing Association—11% (including a bonus of 5%) against 9% last year. For 1950 profits amounted to £118,370 (£84,832).

Union-Castle Steamship Co., Ltd.—10% less tax (8%). Group net profit £1,578,641, a decrease of £592,371, and whose increased operating costs. The Uganda Co., Ltd.—Final dividend of 12% (the same), making 25% for the year.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—Interim 17%.

Sisal Output for March

Dura Plantations, Ltd.—95 tons, making 271 tons for the first three months of the financial year.

Uganda Cotton Mill

FIRST NEWS that the Calico Printers' Association, of Manchester, would build a textile mill at Jinja was given in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. Now the Colonial Office confirms the statement, adding that work on the site has begun, and that Nyanza Textile Industries, Ltd. has been registered in Uganda with an initial equity capital of £1m. The Government of Uganda will subscribe £600,000, the Bleachers' Association £100,000, and Calico Printers the balance.

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Colonial Guests for Festival Invitation to Non-Officials

THE UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT has invited the territories to designate a colonial representative to attend the Festival of Britain from July 29 to 30. Most members of legislatures in the British Government will attend a reception by the Queen at the Royal Garden Party on July 12. They will be received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on July 9, entertained by the Prime Minister next day, and leave for Edinburgh on July 19. They will Oxford from July 24 to 25. On July 29 there will be a special luncheon in Westminster Abbey. The acceptance received to date include: Kenya—Messrs. S. V. Osoy, J. O. O'Mahony, C. B. Madzanga, and Mrs. M. M. Madzanga; Southern Rhodesia—Mr. and Mrs. R. Welenski and Mr. G. H. Beckles; Natal—Mr. A. C. W. Dixon and the Rev. A. B. Durr; Tanganyika—Messrs. K. L. Makwaya, J. Nazarelli, E. C. Nampal, and Brigadier W. E. H. Scobie.

Beira Pipeline Talks

DISCUSSIONS between Portuguese and Rhodesian representatives on the proposal to build an oil pipeline between Beira and Southern Rhodesia. The latter's representatives are Mr. J. H. Cummings (Under-Secretary to the Treasury), Lieut. Colonel Arthur Leslie (chief mechanical engineer to the Central Mechanical Equipment Department), Mr. V. T. Macjertson (Department of Mines and Transport), and Mr. E. C. Thomas (Cabinet Secretary). Dr. Salazar, Portuguese Prime Minister, suggested the meeting, which is to be followed by conversations in Lisbon with representatives of the oil companies, and finally negotiations at Ministerial level in Lisbon with the object of concluding a convention.

False Code

SOIL FOOD PRODUCTION DRIVE in Southern Rhodesia may fail unless the people, as well as the Government, make it economically possible for the farmers to carry it out," said recently Mr. T. C. L. Stead, chairman of the Midlands branch of the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union, adding: "I doubt whether they will be persuaded to do this until hunger is just around the corner. Concentrated in big towns, their lives increasingly remote from the basic sources of life, the townsmen of all western civilization had developed a code of relative values dictated by purely urban economics and convenience, to which the true realities of life had been subordinated. That false code was even forcing the men who remained on the land in Rhodesia to turn more and more from food to tobacco growing. Farmers could not plan for optimum production unless the country's general system of economics, dictated by the urban majority, fell into line with nature."

Expensive Education

THE COST OF MAINTAINING each African student at Makerere College, Uganda, is now approximately £600 a year, of which almost half is found from public sources. Pupils from Nyova have to berth pay £25 a year, while for Uganda and Tanganyika the figure has been £20 (towards which sum a grant of £5 has usually been made by the students' local Native government). Now the contribution by male students has been raised to £40 by Uganda and Tanganyika, but Kenya is making no immediate change.

One of the most hopeful features of race relations in Southern Rhodesia is the absence of any bitterness having its roots in the past and the existence of a sane and balanced outlook on the part of the average European towards the African. — Mr. W. D. Gale

Life Plantations Increased Profits Estimated Output Exceeded

THE PLANTATIONS, LTD., earned a profit of £2745 in the calendar year 1950, compared with £1979 in the previous year. The total assets at 31st December 1950 were £139,000, less £10,000 for reserve, and a dividend of 25% was paid of £34,750, leaving £6,400 to be carried forward, giving £381,000.

The issued capital is £750,000. Income tax on the Revenue Account stands at £31,400, reserve for future taxation at £30,250, and current liabilities at £35,109. Fixed assets are valued at £79,329, Defence Bonds at £1,000, and current assets at £96,444, including tax certificates at £250 and £25,041 in cash.

Output of steel for the year amounted to 10,000 tons, yielding £125,000, or a net average price of £12 12s 6d per ton. The estimated production for the year was 809 tons. At the close of the year 2,945 tons (of which 2,659 were immatures) were under trial, including 200 tons of explosives during the year.

The directors were Sir James R. Abel Smith (chairman), N. C. S. Bosanquet and Mr. P. H. Priddy. The secretaries are Messrs. Arbuthnot, Guthrie and Co. Ltd. The annual general meeting will be held on June 15.

Pest Control Limited

PEST CONTROL, LTD., a company with subsidiaries in the Southern East Africa and Central Africa, reports that the net profits of the whole group for the year ended September 30 last were £288,634, compared with £93,581 in the previous year. After meeting a 10% ordinary dividend (requiring £30,250) taxation, and other credits, the balance forward is £24,982. The consolidated balance sheet shows the issued capital at £200,000, and an outstanding stock issue of £300,000. Fixed assets total £667,707 and current assets £1,008,990. The review for the year concluded by Sir C. Marshall, the chairman, deals interestingly with the activities of the group in East and Central Africa. The managing director, Dr. W. E. Kipper.

A new building for the Southern Rhodesian Consulate is to be erected at Jameson Avenue, Salisbury.

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Missing

Statement on Nchanga Strike

A STATEMENT ON THE RECENT STRIKE of Africans at the Nchanga copper mines in Northern Rhodesia, by the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Mr. J. D. ...

... in which this year, he said, "a dispute arose between the Nchanga branch of the African Mineworkers' Union and the management of the Nchanga mine over a notice of dismissal given by the management to one of their employees who was also the local treasurer of the union on grounds for this wage that he had failed to carry out his duties properly."

The union at first alleged victimization, and at their request a conciliator was appointed. Conciliations held on the invitation of the conciliator, the union and the management, and the offer made on a which were rejected. The union later withdrew their allegations of victimization, and since, under the terms of the agreement between the union and the mining companies, conciliation is not to be invoked in individual cases unless there is an allegation of victimization, the management refused the union's demand for reconsideration.

Union Orders Struck

The supreme council of the union then ordered a strike at Nchanga and on April 10 the African workers in that mine went on strike. The management were not prepared to negotiate while the strike continued but the Acting Labour Commissioner had talks with the union on April 9 and 10.

On April 9 and 10 the governor's council resolved at their request representatives of the union, and after pointing out that the union had not properly observed the agreement between the union and the mining company in regard to the strike, to have had a full discussion with them. The representatives of the union had considered calling off the strike.

Work was resumed at Nchanga on Monday morning. It is reported that the employee whose dismissal was the subject of the dispute is to be engaged as full-time secretary of the Nchanga branch of the union.

New Licences in Rhodesia

THE MINERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LTD., has applied for an exclusive prospecting concession in Southern Rhodesia over nearly 90 sq. miles with a centre at Devil's Ranch in the Sabi Valley. They plan to mine copper and associated metals. Another application from Rhodesian Copper Ventures, Ltd., whose exclusive grant over 10 sq. miles north of Sinoia would expire on July 31.

Company Progress Report

Taberna Mine and Bay Horse mine, respectively 6,150 and 2,770 tons of ore were treated in the March quarter for 1,348 and 507 oz. of gold, and working profits of £10,540 and £1,700. Towards the end of March production of wolfram concentrates began at Senace. Development at the Dany mine has yielded payable strikes totalling 490 ft. with an average of 0.11 dwt. over 39 in.

Gold Output

GOLD OUTPUT of gold last year amounted to 26m. compared with 25m. in 1949. In the past three years Southern Rhodesia's contribution were respectively 310,000, 528,000, and 510,000 oz. of gold, and more than 65,000, 69,000, and 71,000 lbs. of silver. The British Empire produced 715m., 72.5%, and 72.2% of the totals respectively.

Copper Dividends Increased

MINERAL COPPER MINES, LTD. AND RHODESIA SELECTION MINES, LTD., are raising their interim dividends to 5% and 3% respectively against 1% and 2% last year, all less tax. Total distributions for 1950 were 42% and 50%.

Rhodesia-Katanga

RHODESIA-KATANGA CO., LTD., announce a profit of £87,000 for 1950 after providing taxation of £232. In the previous year there was a loss of £791. The dividend has been declared.

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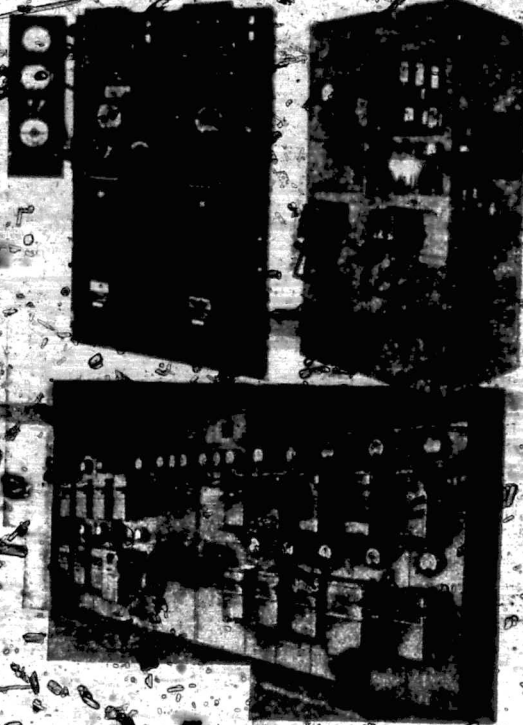
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