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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MOSQUITOES may be completely eradicated within a generation from the well-populated regions of the whole of Africa. We make that startling statement on the authority of Professor George Macdonald, director of the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, than whom few men, if any, have a better knowledge of the state of malaria control throughout the world. The almost incredible prospect of a mosquito-free Africa is therefore not the dream of a sentimental theorist, but the considered judgment of a practical malarialogist, who is convinced not only that the aim is achievable, but that it is achievable at an economic cost in money, man-power, and materials. Indeed, the World Health Organization, persuaded that the plan is feasible, have decided within the past few days to embark upon an ambitious piece of experimental work somewhere in Central Africa as the major research operation of its Malaria Committee. International consultations are an inevitable preliminary to the demarcation of an area for this investigation, and the details may take some time to settle, but Professor Macdonald assumes that the area of attack will not be less than five thousand square miles (or almost half the land area of Holland), and that by employing the most modern methods every mosquito within that region whatever the physical character of the terrain will be

killed. It is thought that by the right use of new insecticides barriers can be established round the cleared areas to prevent re-invasion by anophelines. If this exciting experiment succeeds, man will have won power to eliminate another of the great scourges of Africa. Malaria control has amazing achievements to its credit in island territories, but great mainland areas have not yet been freed from mosquitoes. Now battle is to be joined between man and insect in Central Africa. If man can defeat the mosquito and the tsetse fly (and there are high hopes of this second success also), life in tropical and sub-tropical territories will assume an entirely new aspect.

SELDOME DOES SO DEPRESSING a document come from a Government department as the brief report of the Commissioner for African Land Utilization and Settlement in Kenya, from which we quote elsewhere. "African Lands." He admits that Olengegumbe, a settlement for Africans started just before the war, has been a dismal failure, adding that "there is no hope for successful settlement until a complete new start is made." That offers a peg on which to hang a plea that the Kenya Government should do some straight thinking and follow the results with vigorous action. For fully twenty years soil erosion, whether caused by

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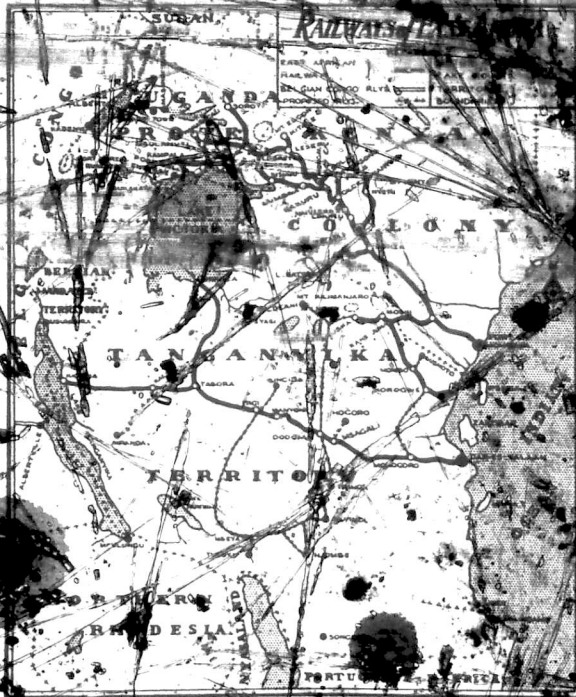
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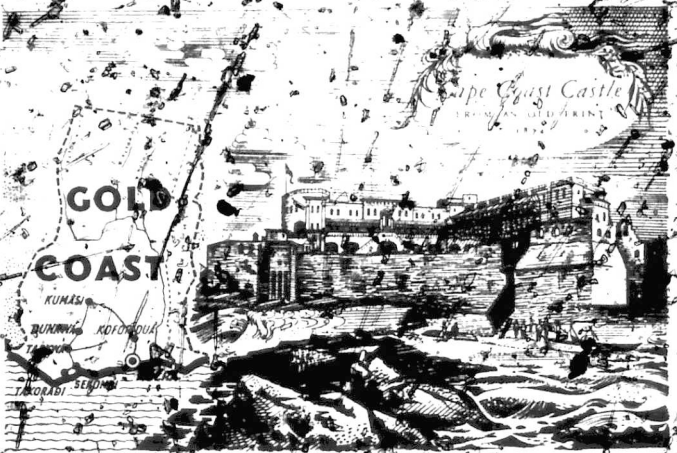
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State witnesses to the stormy history of early trading ventures in West Africa, the castles of the Gold Coast form a notable feature of the coastline of the Colony. Built by Danes, Portuguese, Dutch and English, they served both as headquarters for their countries' trading organisations and as strong points against hostile tribes and jealous commercial rivals. Today many of them are in ruins, while those that have been preserved are mainly in use as Government offices, as in the case of Cape Coast Castle, built by the English in 1662, or as rest houses or prisons.

Although gold, which attracted the early European merchants, is still an important source of wealth to the Colony, its predominance has been strongly challenged by the growth of the cocoa industry which now provides about half the world's total production. Full and up-to-date information from our branches in the Gold Coast covering the cocoa industry and other commercial activities of importance is readily obtainable on request.



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Hydro-Electric Plans.—A new hydro-electric power station is being built by the Union Minière at Koni on the Lufira, to supplement the supply of electricity from the existing station at the Congo falls on the same river. In honour of the memory of three great discoverers of the Katanga, these have been named after Lucien Barthelemy, Emile Francœur, respectively, while the third power station in the network, to be built shortly at Njilo, on the river Lualaba, will be named after Alexandre Delcommune.

Prince Regent's Praise

Eminent Visitors.—During his visit to the Congo in 1947 His Royal Highness, the Prince Regent visited the company's installations in the Katanga and was pleased to praise the part they had played in developing the country, and particularly the results of its Native social policy. M. Gaston Blaise, chairman of the board, also spent two months in the Katanga in 1947. M. Sengier, managing director, has just completed a tour of inspection there, and several other directors of the company have recently inspected the Union Minière installations.

Shareholdings.—The Union Minière has important interests in the following companies: Société Générale des Forces Hydrauliques du Katanga, Société Générale de Travaux d'Electricité, Société Générale Industrielle et Chimique du Katanga (Sogechim), Compagnie Foncière du Katanga, Minières du Katanga, Compagnie du Service de Fer du Katanga, Charbonnages de la Luena, Société de Recherche Minière du Sud-Katanga, and the Société Générale Métallurgique de Hoboken.

During the year the company took interests in the Société de Colonisation Belge au Katanga and the Syndicat de Recherche Minière du Bas et Moyen Congo, and subscribed to increases of capital of Sogechim and the French Société Electrolé.

M. Sengier's Confidence

M. Edgar Sengier, managing director and chairman of the executive committee, opened his address by commenting on the improved results for 1947, which had permitted a 33% increase in dividends over the previous year, while still creating considerable surpluses to reserves and amortization.

He considered that the price of copper would probably maintain its level, at least for some time, and the prospects for 1948 were therefore promising. The 1947 results could be considered as representative of those which could be expected in the immediate future. It was essential, however, that an organization such as the Union Minière should build up large reserves whenever the situation permitted, as this fact should not exclude increases of dividends.

M. Sengier affirmed that both the chairman of the board, M. Blaise, and himself had been convinced by their respective recent visits to Katanga that the company possessed all the elements of a sound business which was well prepared to face the future. Its organization, based on decentralization of powers on the production side and close co-operation between the African management and the Brussels administration, was giving excellent results, thanks to the capability and devotion of the staff in Europe and Africa.

African Family Development System

The ore reserves were considerable and increased periodically, while additional tonnages in the area around Kolwezi looked very promising. There were now no difficult mining or metallurgical problems to be surmounted, but all necessary steps were constantly being taken to keep in the forefront of technical progress, and thus to ensure continued production at a very satisfactory production cost.

M. Sengier then spoke of the problem of Native labour, which, he said, was worrying all those who worked in Africa but which the Union Minière seemed

well on the way to settling by its application for over 30 years of what he would term the family development system, under which the company made itself responsible for the education and technical training of the Natives from birth up to the level of the skilled worker, and took charge of housing the whole family, of health services, of schooling, etc.

The inevitable increase in labour costs engendered by this policy was expected to be compensated by increased individual output and higher production in the future. Even if this were not so, the social and welfare work for the Natives would be continued, since he was an insurance for the future and the company's share in the work of civilizing the Colony.

In conversations with leaders of the mining industry in South Africa, where the system was quite different, M. Sengier had learned that they envied the results obtained by the Union Minière in this field.

Capital Expenditure Programme

Turning to the programme for the future, M. Sengier mentioned the two new hydro-electric power stations being constructed, the enlargement of certain existing plants, the opening of several mines in the western region and the erection of new plants, among which was one for the production of electrolytic zinc and another for electrolysis of copper cobalt. The completed electrolytic scheme would produce one thousand million kilowatt hours per year, and M. Sengier stressed its importance in encouraging the settling of experienced men in the Katanga and the setting up there of small businesses and industries with immense benefit to the development of the region and the stabilization of the Belgian population in the Colony. The Union Minière wished to encourage such initiative.

The complete construction programme would probably require a capital expenditure of some 25,000 million francs, but it was not expected to have to call for this capital, provided that new taxes did not upset their calculations, but caution would be required in this company's financial administration, and amortization would have to be maintained at a level of 1,500 million francs per year, which however was only 1% of the revalued fixed assets.

Relations with Staff

M. Sengier mentioned that the Prince Regent and the Minister for the Colonies had visited the company installations and had been most favourably impressed.

Visitors were always particularly struck by the physical fitness and alertness of the Union Minière's employees, and the enthusiasm and team spirit of its European staff. Such visitors, he concluded, could speak for the care with which that great enterprise had been administered, with constant thought for the public interest and as a share in transforming a once poor and desert territory into a blossoming and gay land full of confidence in the future.

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Company Meeting

Union Minière du Haut-Katanga

M. Sengier's Review of a Satisfactory Year

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA was held in Brussels on July 12 to receive the accounts for the year, ended December 31, 1947.

M. Gaston Blaise, chairman of the board, presided.

The gross profit for 1947 was 2,130,487,228 Belgian francs. Of that sum Frs. 1,655,381,384 were operating profits, and Frs. 58,091,777 were obtained from investments. Deduction of amortization, taxation, and various other charges left a net profit of Frs. 746,565,985. The various taxes borne in 1947 totalled Frs. 900,744,443, and in addition Frs. 1,017,554,217 would be paid by the company as income tax on the dividend. With the carry-forward of Frs. 48,920,546 from 1946, the balance available for distribution was Frs. 795,486,134. After carrying forward Frs. 67,277,160, and deducting the statutory payment to the reserve fund and an allocation of Frs. 65,584,001 to the special reserve and contingencies fund, the balance available became Frs. 630,057,074. A dividend of Frs. 300 net per share for 1947 was approved by the meeting.

Value of Assets

Balance-Sheet Items.—Revaluation of the fixed assets at the end of 1946 resulted in their value being increased from Frs. 585,400,484 to Frs. 2,521,344,667. The purchase or construction value of such plant, buildings, equipment, sundry installations, etc., now stood at Frs. 5,229,318,365, while new capital expenditure in 1947 was Frs. 557,123,190. Allowing for amortization effected at the end of 1946 and in 1947, the net revalued fixed assets were now Frs. 2,694,088,111.

Materials and stores were valued at Frs. 23,111,111, and the book value of shareholdings and other securities had increased to Frs. 798,244,092. Ores and metals under treatment, in stock, or in transport, valued at a moderate figure, totalled Frs. 421,769,552.

Of the liabilities, the nominal capital now stood at Frs. 3,000 million, having been increased by Frs. 2,000 million by incorporating in it the surplus resulting from revaluation of the fixed assets at the end of 1946. All the reserve funds showed an increase, and together they totalled Frs. 802,943,122. Sundry creditors, which now included staff pension funds and provision for taxes and duties in the Congo, stood at Frs. 1,224,973,241.

Company's Production of Metals

Copper Production and Sales.—The Union Minière produced 150,840 metric tons of copper in 1947 out of a world production estimated at 2,250,000 metric tons. Sales were principally to France, Belgium, and England. The measures introduced by some countries in view of currency shortages caused temporary sales difficulties, but the resulting postponements of deliveries were offset by supplying other markets.

The copper market was generally firm throughout 1947, the New York price being 1.875 cents per lb. at the beginning of the year and 2.150 cents per lb. at the end. Much of the profit resulting from increased copper prices was shared by the Colonial Government by reason of various duties, taxes, and royalties, and by other organizations operating in the Congo whose contracts with the Union Minière were based on a sliding scale of charges.

Other Products.—Two types of cobalt product were produced—marketable quality granules produced by electrolysis followed by refining in electric furnaces,

and an alloy produced in the electric furnaces. The latter was refined in Belgium and in the U.S.A. The whole production was sold without difficulty, the market for this metal having greatly increased in recent years.

Uranium and Radium

Sales of uranium ore included both untreated ore and concentrates. Radium was also extracted from the ore at the mine in Belgium.

Belgian industry received 4,490 metric tons of zinc concentrates, further quantities were treated by the Geological Concern in the Katanga to produce sulphuric acid, and 25,890 tons of roasted concentrates were delivered to Belgium. Cadmium was also recovered from this operation, and Goecheim returned to the Union Minière 26,000 kilograms of this metal.

Silver recovered when refining at Hoboken rough copper produced from ore from the Prince Léopold mine totalled 148,763 kilograms, the highest yearly figure yet achieved.

In addition 100 kilograms of gold were recovered from refining certain types of rough copper.

Mineral Prosperity.—The mines being worked, chief of which are Kipushi (Prince Léopold mine), Musonoie, Kolwezi, Luishia, and the Katanga group, produced a total of 1,879,000 metric tons of ore, principally containing copper. Despite this heavy extraction, the known mineral reserves increased during the year.

The geological department carried out a total of 2,940 metres of drilling while prospecting for extensions of existing deposits and developing the tungstium deposit, which is proving very considerable.

Mechanization

Improvements.—During 1947 the mechanization of the handling of tailings at the Jadoville concentrator was completed, as also was the doubling of the capacity of the Kolwezi concentrator and the addition to it of a sink and float concentrating plant for treatment of low-grade ores. The two existing shafts at the Prince Léopold mine were deepened to 500 metres, and a third shaft for drainage was sunk to the same level. Additions were also made to the electric power network, and work on the new 110 power station progressed satisfactorily. The western mines were equipped with 20-ton motor-dump trucks, which reduced labour needs and increased the output.

Staff.—At the end of 1947 there were 1,242 Europeans employed in Africa by the company. The increased numbers of their families in the last few years caused a housing shortage, which is now being met by a heavy building programme. Great praise is due to the staff both in Africa and Europe for the capabilities and devotion they have shown.

Great Expenditure on Native Welfare

Native workers totalled 45,700, and their families another 30,000, all housed in the Union Minière camps. New educational systems for the Native children are proving successful, and there is an extensive programme for building hospitals, schools, and townships for Natives.

The responsibilities assumed by the company with regard to Native welfare far exceed those demanded by Congo legislation, and entailed an expenditure of some 47 million francs in 1947. This is expected to rise to about 60 million francs in 1948.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Voluntary evening courses in trade unionism attracted students in Nairobi and Kisumu.

An East African branch of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Association is being formed in Kenya.

The agricultural show of the Capital City of Southern Rhodesia is to be held this year from August 25 to 27.

The Northern Province (of Tanganyika) agricultural show will be held in Arusha about the middle of October. Grounds have been planted on 5,400 acres of land previously under cotton in the Kande district of the Sudan.

Forty-one African agricultural instructors were trained in Kenya during 1947, and 120 are at present under training.

Residential lands in Gwelo are to be offered to ex-service men and women and dependents of deceased ex-servicemen at half the normal price.

A committee of 10 members has been appointed in Southern Rhodesia to censor all films and film advertisements intended for exhibition to Africans.

A party of 10 native tribal policemen brought into Nairobi to deal with defaulters hiding in the town collected 14,000 shillings within two weeks.

Agents employed by Bulawayo motor industries are compelled by new regulations to attend educational classes. They will be expected to sit for national technical certificates.

Tenants of the Gezira cotton scheme in the Sudan are likely to receive £4,500,000 for their crop in the coming season. Valent inflation is feared unless a savings system is accepted.

Native Poll Tax Evasion

Efficient collection of poll tax in the Native reserves in Kenya varies between 45% and 75%. The amounts collected have remained almost static of recent years in spite of the increase in population.

A scheme for improving the water supply of Nakuru, the centre of the mixed farming industry of Kenya, by tapping the Malava River some 35 miles away, is to be undertaken at a cost of £150,000.

Formation of a central statutory body to foster the tourist industry in Central Africa will be debated by the Central African Council in November. A Central African tourist handbook is being prepared.

Raising of funds to provide semi-detached houses for aged couples in Southern Rhodesia is being assisted by Bulawayo Rotary Club which had collected £12,449 when the war halted the scheme temporarily.

Asked whether Southern Rhodesia would follow suit if the British Parliament ratified abolition of the death penalty, Mr. P. H. W. Beadle, Minister of Justice, said that the Colony was not influenced by laws passed in Great Britain.

Mr. E. E. Mvula, a literacy officer, and Mr. L. Sekoboga, a self-taught artist, have made literacy charts for the campaign now being conducted in Uganda. It is estimated that an adult Native can achieve literacy by attending for an hour's instruction each day for three months.

The new modern air port at Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, which is expected to cost £640,000, will probably be ready for use by May of next year. The main runway will be 2,500 feet long with an over-run of 600 feet at each end. A subsidiary runway 5,200 feet long, is now being constructed.

The recently-formed Midland Co-operative Society, Ltd., of Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, which has now 120 members expects to open a shop in September or October for the sale of hardware, groceries and other provisions. Later it is intended to cater for the needs of members in drapery, footwear, furnishings, and other goods.

Rhodesian Telephone Expansion

Large-scale extensions of telephone services in Southern Rhodesia this year are expected to cost £750,000. There are to be 13 new trunk channels between Salisbury and Bulawayo, 15 between Salisbury and Johannesburg, three from Bulawayo to Northern Rhodesia, and three from Salisbury to Umtata.

Ex-servicemen should take a more active part in the Colony's political life, said Sir Ernest Guest, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Defence and Air, when he addressed the 29th annual conference of the British Empire Service League. They had settled down well, but there was a need for more of them in Parliament and on municipal councils.

In the inter-territorial contest between the Native athletic associations of Kenya and Uganda the three-mile race was won by a Kenyan representative named Noah, and the second place was taken by his own son, Kironko. The time a record for the heptathlon was 11 minutes and six seconds, a second. Worse times have been made at the Oxford and Cambridge sports.

The Immigration Advisory Council of Southern Rhodesia is to be dissolved because its members will be discharged by a new Economic Development Co-ordination Committee recommended by the Miles Thomas Commission, which has drawn attention to the existence in the Colony of 74 committees, commissions and advisory boards, many of which overlap in function.

Experiments in the production of Nigella in Kenya are being encouraged between altitudes of 2,000 ft. and 4,000 ft. The seed, which has a pungent, bitter taste in the Colony as a green manure, is indigenous to Ethiopia, where large quantities of oil have been extracted in recent years. The product is an edible oil which would be a dollar earner. About three tons of seed are available in the Colony this year.

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Brains Trust on Kenya

(Report continued from page 1274)

COLONEL PONSONBY: "I should say that it would have a definite policy if it was allowed to, but I am afraid that, owing to the way the Colonial Office is constituted, it does not give an opportunity to the men on the spot to have a long-term permanent policy. In this country we have a system of party politics, and there has been a regrettable tendency to vary Colonial policy accordingly. But I think the situation is beginning to change, and that the Government in Kenya has rather forced the Government over here to adopt a definite policy." In the last 10 years, of course, the Government's problems have become more acute.

LORD ALTRINGHAM: "The worst fault is the lack of decentralization. Conferences of governors will never get you anywhere, and more responsibility has got to be given to the men on the spot. I have been saying this for many years, and am more than ever convinced of the truth of it now."

"What is Kenya's greatest need to-day? The answer must be in one word."

MRS. ANDERSON: "Artisans."

MISS DARLOW: "Education."

MISS RICKMAN: "Christianity."

COLONEL PONSONBY: "Soil conservation."

LORD ALTRINGHAM: "Labour."

MR. IZARD: "Water."

"What lessons about the quality and promise of African leadership can be drawn from missionary experience?"

MISS RICKMAN: "There is a great deal to be said for the drawing out of African leadership. Our African Anglican Church is now run by African clergymen, and Africans are carrying the entire financial and administrative burden. I think there are very great possibilities in African leadership of their own people, and from our point of view that is the only way in which the work can go ahead."

LORD ALTRINGHAM: "I should say from my experience that the Church has done some remarkable work in Africa, but unfortunately there has been inadequate support for it from this country."

Contribution to Better Race Relations

"How do you suggest that Europeans in employment in Kenya could best contribute to better race relations?"

MISS DARLOW: "I think that Europeans can do a great deal to improve race relations by taking a real interest in the other races. I should have thought that by getting to know the problems of Africans and Asians they were helping that end."

"To what do you attribute African indiscipline in Kenya? How would you deal with it?"

MISS RICKMAN: "One of the main reasons is that we trained African slaves to be tough during the war, and now they want to go on being tough."

"Have the closer associations of Africans with Europeans during the war had a beneficial or detrimental effect on their acceptance of the Christian faith?"

MISS RICKMAN: "This is an entirely personal view, but I think that closer association has been a definite help in many respects."

"Do missions sufficiently recognize the need to teach handicrafts and trades?"

MISS RICKMAN: "The great difficulty is that we cannot get

sufficient teachers of handicrafts. But those subjects are taught, as well as agricultural subjects."

"At what figure would you estimate Kenya's European population, irrespective of troops, 25 years hence?"

MR. IZARD: "It is now 29,500. I put it at 35,000 a decade hence."

COLONEL PONSONBY: "Allowing for natural increase, I should say at least 60,000."

LORD ALTRINGHAM: "If we are to carry out all the tasks facing us, we shall have to treble the present figure at least."

Defence of Wigs and Gowns

"Can the wearing of wigs and gowns in court do anything but confuse Native witnesses?"

COLONEL PONSONBY: "I am in favour of judges and magistrates wearing dress which will distinguish them from their fellow men in court."

"What attributes would you put first in candidates for the Civil Service in Kenya?"

Two of the brains trust said "common-sense" and the others gave broad-mindedness, integrity, keenness and ability as the chief requirements.

Asked if the Fabian Colonial Bureau still showed unfair bias against Kenya, four answered affirmatively and two negatively.

To the question whether Kenya's general reputation in England was higher or lower than 10 years ago, all answered "higher."

The visits to Kenya of Parliamentary delegations were held by four members not to have justified the expenditure. The other two abstained from judgment in the matter.

Measured Progress

LORD MELVERTON said in Oxford a few days ago it is not possible for the African to talk himself into efficiency. He is going through the phase of claiming on the strength of a little Western education, a capacity which few of his race have yet developed. These are the circumstances in which the administrative officer has to keep his temper and sympathy. It is essential to ultimate success in handing over Government to the African that the change should not come too speedily. Reckless acceleration of the pace of progress to self-government would be a worse betrayal of our trust than retarding it unduly. Most of us who know something of Africa do not believe that there is any Colony in Africa which is likely to be ready for responsible government in the near future. Anyone living today, but whether that opinion is right or wrong, we are in no doubt that the qualifying conditions for responsible government should be clearly understood, and that the Government of the United Kingdom, while insisting upon steady progress towards that goal, should equally insist that it will not countenance a premature withdrawal which would leave a helpless people at the mercy of incompetence and incidents of a kind which would vitiate the devoted work of several generations of the Civil Service."

Public Utilities

SIXTEEN MILLION, FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO THOUSAND POUNDS will have been paid in advances to public utility bodies in Southern Rhodesia by the end of March next. The National Housing Board has so far received £1,302,561 and is to get another £2,000,000 in this financial year; the Colon Research and Industry Board will receive £522,000, making a total of £1,032,136; the Sugar Industry Board will have received advances of £600,000 by March; and the Land and Agricultural Bank will receive £280,000, making a total of £2,276,500. Other advances for this financial year will be: Rhodesian Native Labour Supply Commission, £50,000; Cold Storage Commission, £158,950; Maize Control Board, £13,000; and Central African Airways, £65,000.

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£400 Millions for East Africa ? M.P.'s Tribute to White Settlers

MR. GILBERT McALLISTER, a Socialist M.P., who recently visited East Africa with a Parliamentary delegation, praised the achievements of white settlers when he broadcast recently in the East African Service of the B.B.C.

He said (*inter alia*):—

"Certain things struck me forcibly during our four weeks in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar. First, there was the enormous achievement of the last 20, 30, 40, 50 years. It is so easy for anyone to go out to East Africa to-day and say that this is lacking and that this might have been done very much better. But surely the dulllest imagination must be stirred by the tangible proofs of advanced civilization.

"As a town-planner I have some little experience of town building. It has taken over 40 years to build Letchworth, the first English garden city. It has taken over 20 years to build Welwyn Garden City into the thriving, pleasant, industrial town that it is to-day. Yet we started in a country with a tradition of town building going back to the Romans.

"To build Nairobi on a marshy swamp and turn it into the little civilized capital city that it is to-day is an achievement into which generations of men and women must have poured their energy and enthusiasm. One can contrast African roads with the first-rate roads in Britain and say 'how terrible!'; but surely the striking thing is that out of the virgin continent great ways have been carved.

Praise for Pioneers

"I for one take off my hat to the pioneers who, without any great wealth behind them, without the support of Government, and very often in the face of every kind of discouragement, have brought East Africa as far along the road as she is to-day. I think that the people in East Africa should know that here in the United Kingdom we have the liveliest appreciation of what they have done and the liveliest interest in the future of the four territories.

"My view is that—good as the groundnut scheme is, and good as the Colonial Development Fund is with its £120,000,000 to be spent in 10 years—we have not yet taken the full measure of the problem. East Africa has not been the subject of the detailed survey work needed for its proper development. Let us assume that something like £400,000,000 should be spent in East Africa alone. On what should it be spent, and how should the money be raised?

"First, it should be used to give East Africa an absolutely first-rate road system. Proper roads must come before anything else, but railways must be greatly expanded. Your docks and harbours cannot cope with present demands let alone the future. You need absolutely first-rate airways and air ports. Even remembering what has been done at Kisumu and the seaplane base at Mwanza, I say that large-scale development is still a first essential.

"Secondly, if we are to avoid mass famine in 10 to 15 years, the African must be persuaded to forsake his present primitive methods of cultivation. The problem in Africa is exactly the opposite of ours in the United Kingdom. Here we have far too many people in our towns and too few people on the land. The soil of East Africa properly used could provide more and better food for the African people, provided at least half the present population were employed not on the land but in secondary industries.

"Then, of course, East Africa could become one of the great tourist centres of the world. It has everything to offer—beautiful and varied scenery, a singularly attractive climate, the best wild life in the world.

"One of your immediate ventures should be to build at least two new holiday towns, one at the coast and another perhaps in the Kenya Highlands. Each town would have as its main feature a hotel as good as the Glenheggs in Scotland or the Banff Hotel in Canada, equipped for every kind of recreation—

riding, bathing, golf, tennis, and every other sport. Round it would be other hotels not quite in the same class but offering first-rate accommodation and service, more cheaply.

"There would be theatres and cinemas and shopping centres equal to the best in the world. These in turn would attract to East Africa the finest plays, the greatest orchestras, the best ballet companies. You who live in East Africa would yourselves get the benefit of these at the same time as you attracted overseas visitors.

"How, you may well ask, is all this to be financed? It seems to me that the money could be easily raised if the British Treasury were to underwrite a great £400,000,000 loan and make the first issue available to East Africans, the second issue to people in the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth, and finally throw the whole issue open to the people of the United States. I believe we might easily reckon on £200,000,000 in dollars from the United States, subscribed by Americans strictly as a matter of business. That in itself would be an inconsiderable contribution to Britain's sterling-dollar problem."

Inter-Racial Outlook

MAJOR A. G. KEYSER, M.L.C., the newly appointed leader of the European elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council, said when addressing his constituents that with a non-official majority in the Council it was more important than ever that members of all races on the non-official side should co-operate. That would be difficult because of racial differences in outlook, but if agreement were reached in the beginning on what those differences were, and if they were then not allowed to interfere with joint action for the common good of the Colony, the non-official majority should be of advantage. Otherwise it might be no more than a convenience to Government in shifting responsibility to the other side of the House. Major Keyser felt that federation of the British territories in Africa must eventually come, but that constitutional advancement must be gradual.

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Africans Oppose Self-Government

Confidence in Sir Stewart Gore Browne

UNANIMOUS OPPOSITION by Africans to the proposals for responsible Government in Northern Rhodesia put forward by the non-official members of the Legislative Council was expressed at the last meeting of the African Representative Council which was opened by the Governor, SIR STEWART GORE BROWNE. MR. R. S. HUDSON, presided.

MR. CHIBIMPA, introducing the motion of opposition to the proposals, said his people were not in favour of the new system, and MR. NELSON NALUMANGO thought that the territory should remain under the Colonial Office until such time as the Africans themselves asked for a responsible government. He hoped that there would be no more European members of the Legislative Council nominated to represent African interests. MR. DONALD SWALE emphasized that it was not a question of Africans being against Europeans; they were not enemies. Africans simply did not like the proposals. Sir Stewart Gore Browne, he said, still had their confidence.

THE HON. INYAMENWA expressed the opposition of Barotseland and the REV. KASOKOLO said that the Native people were not ready for self-government. CHIEF MWASHI LUNBAZI considered that the people's dislike of the proposals was based on fear for the safety of their lands.

Safeguard against Amalgamation

MR. NIGHTINGALE, a missionary, Mr. C. representing Native interests, was disappointed by the objections which had been raised. He had come to the conclusion that the proposals would not bring amalgamation, but would rather be a safeguard against it. He had supported them because they would ensure six voices speaking for Africans in the legislature instead of three Europeans, as at present.

SIR STEWART GORE BROWNE said he was sorry that the council was rejecting the proposals. He thought that they were rejecting a partnership and feared that the Europeans might think they would have to go their own way, though he hoped they would not do that. He would not have supported his proposals which would hurt Africans and did not think that Africans believed he would lead them to amalgamation, that he would favour proposals which would take away from them the power of the chiefs. His first intention had been to resign, but he had been asked to wait to see if the African Representative Council wanted him to continue to represent Native interests. The motion was put and carried.

MR. KAKUMBI then proposed a motion thanking Sir Stewart for his services and hoping that he would continue to represent the African interests of the Legislative Council. He thought that the African support for the proposals had been a mistake and that there had been no deliberate plan to harm Africans.

Others spoke in enthusiastic support until one chief said, "I agree with all this and now Sir Stewart must promise to drop the self-government proposals; then we will all vote for him for ever and ever."

SIR STEWART GORE BROWNE said that he had been chosen by the Legislative Council to represent the whole country at the forthcoming talks in London. He would not speak

against self-government but he would make it clear that Africans were against it. He agreed that Natives were not ready for self-government.

Concluding, he said that there could be no question of being on the side of the Europeans or that of the Africans. They must all be Rhodesians and all must work for their country. The motion was passed by 19 votes to two, with seven abstentions.

Livingstone Air Post

THE NEW MODERN AIR PORT at Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, which is expected to cost £640,000, will probably be ready for use by May of next year. The main runway will be 7,500 feet long, with an over-run of 600 feet at each end. A subsidiary runway, 5,200 feet long, is also being constructed.

Colonial Research

(Continued from page 1281)

a proper balance between applied, and basic and fundamental research. The denial to the competent research workers of any opportunity to embark on original lines of research would cause discontent and make the service unattractive; and a failure of the flow of new knowledge from basic research would ultimately impoverish the applied research and reduce it to an uninspired routine.

Provided suitable encouragement is given to initiative in the workers, a balance will be reached naturally between applied and basic research. The occasion for deviations from a strictly applied programme will emerge as work progresses; and it is important that those in charge of research recognize these occasions and be ready to exploit them. They should be given discretion in framing their programmes to include reasonably relevant research projects that, with a liberal interpretation, are relevant to the objectives of the organization.

Thus the advancement of knowledge that constitutes item (c) will come from researches that have emerged from a programme of work correlated closely with the agriculture of the region, and the fact that it has emerged in response to recognized needs will ensure that it is not too remote from practical needs.

It will often be found that the more fundamental type of work can best be done at universities or research institutions outside the Colonies, where the workers will have the advantage of special apparatus and contacts with workers in many fields of science. But, on the other hand, there will be fundamental work that cannot be done outside the Colonial environment, and there will be need to provide for this in planning both the staff and equipment of regional organizations, and by arrangements for collaboration with Colonial universities or university colleges.

There should be every encouragement to visiting workers who may wish to spend long or short periods in the region, even though the line of research that they may wish to follow may be remote from the immediate problems of agriculture. The presence of such workers is worth while for the mental stimulus that it can provide to members of an institution relatively isolated from contact with fellow scientists. We should, furthermore, welcome arrangements whereby Commonwealth universities recognized Colonial research organizations as places where a student for the Ph.D. degree might spend a part of his course.

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MR. STAFFORD CRIPPS asked by whom in the Seychelles Colony the decision was made to loan £30,000 to the Government.

MR. CHARLES JONES: "Two loans, of £15,000 and £22,500 respectively, have been made by the Seychelles Government. These were approved by the Executive and Legislative Councils. The loans came from Seychelles Government general revenue balances, which are at present lying idle but will be used ultimately to pay the cost of expanding services at present financed from the Colonial Development and Welfare vote. The loans are repayable as and when required."

MR. DICK asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what decisions had been taken as to development in Africa as a result of the Minister of Colonies' recent tour.

MR. STAFFORD CRIPPS: "My hon. friend's report on his tour did not in general call for immediate decisions on specific development projects. Its recommendations concerned the planning of the long-term development policy."

MR. CHARLES SMITH asked the Secretary of State for what rates of pay had been agreed for the principal categories of Italian skilled workers at present employed on contracts in Kenya and what rates were paid to Africans for comparable work.

MR. SHINWELL: "I will, with permission, circulate in the Official Report a table showing the rates of pay for Italian skilled workers employed by the War Department in Kenya. As regards the second part of the question, no skilled African tradesmen are available for the work done by Italian tradesmen."

The following is the table: group I: supervisory—£340-£370; group II: highly specialized—£320-£344; group III: specialist—£295-£319; group IV: semi-skilled—£270-£294; plus free food and accommodation.

Strength of African Forces

EARL WINTERTON asked what was the strength of the Nigerian Regiment and the East African Regiment, respectively, and whether the two regiments formed part of a divisional or other composite force.

MR. SHINWELL: "As regards the second regiment mentioned, the mobilization is presumably thinking of the King's African Rifles. It is not the practice to disclose the strength or composition of particular units or formations."

EARL WINTERTON: "Is it not possible to give some indication of the size of the very important forces in Africa, in view of the fact that it was always done before the war, and even up to 1939?"

MR. SHINWELL: "I should not think so at present."

MR. SKIRROW asked the Minister whether he would give details of the Land Acquisition Bill recently introduced in Nyasaland.

MR. CLEGG JONES: "I have arranged for a copy of the Bill to be sent to my hon. friend. The Bill was read for the first time in December 1947, but its further stages were deferred until the report of the Land Planning Committee had been published. It was published on June 10 and will be discussed at the next meeting of the Legislative Council which opens on 9 July 1948."

Colonial Debates

IN OUR LEADING ARTICLE of July 15 we criticized the Conservative Party for fixing a day for the Colonial Debate before the publication of the report on Colonial development by the Select Committee on Estimates. We inferred that the substance of that report must have been known to the party managers; but the Conservative Parliamentary Secretary informs us that that inference was incorrect, and that the Conservative Party would have liked to defer the Colonial debate for another week, had not events in Malaya become so serious as to demand the immediate attention of Parliament. Fortunately another opportunity is presented this week for discussing Colonial affairs in the Conservative Party is devoting another supply day for the purpose.

M.P.s and the Colonies

LAST WEEK we commented on the poor attendance of M.P.s during the debate on Colonial Affairs. Our contemporary West Africa kept a record hour by hour. There were 70 M.P.s in the Chamber when the debate opened at 3.40 p.m. The total was 47 at 4 p.m., 37 at 5 p.m., 36 at 6 p.m., 24 at 7 p.m., 18 at 8 p.m., 22 an hour later, and 42 when the debate ended at 10 o'clock. The sarcastic heading given to this useful information was: "And This Was an Improvement."

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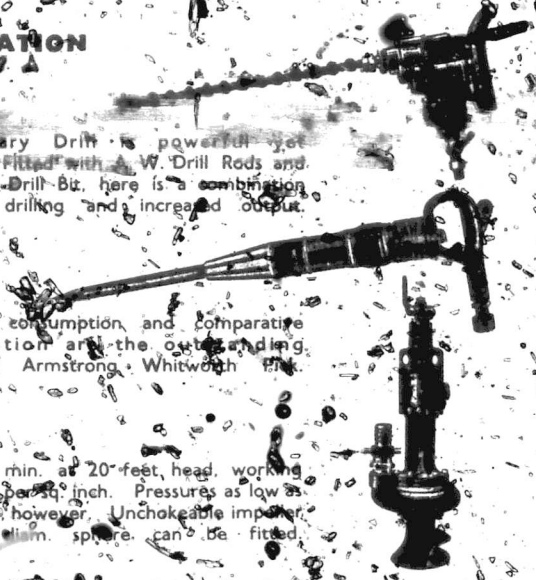
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Parliament

Opportunities for Indians Electoral Rolls in the Sudan

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS MR. RANKIN asked what action had been taken by the Government of Kenya to investigate the opportunities available for local Indians without unduly competing with the legitimate aspirations of the African population.

MR. CREECH JONES: "I am inquiring what progress the Government of Kenya has made in these investigations and whether my hon. friend knows the result."

MRS. JEAN MANN: "Can my rt. hon. friend give us any assurance, in view of the apprehension felt by British nationals in Kenya, that exploitation by a more developed race against a less developed race is not taking place?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "That supplementary question hardly arises on this question which is concerned with the opportunities for local Indians competing with the legitimate aspirations of the African population."

MR. RANKIN: "May I take it that my rt. hon. friend can assure us that in our concentration on the problems of the Africans and the white settlers, the intermediate position of the Indian will not be overlooked?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "It will certainly not be overlooked, and has not been overlooked in the shaping of policy in regard to land, housing and education."

Asian Urban Accommodation

MR. RANKIN asked what action had been taken by the Government of Kenya to provide increased accommodation for the Indian urban population.

MR. CREECH JONES: "Nairobi and Kisumu municipalities carried out public Asian housing schemes. A housing society has also bought flats at Mombasa for poor Asians. Indians will also benefit from housing societies which the Government of Kenya and some local authorities are forming for their employees."

MRS. MANN: "Has my rt. hon. friend any plan for preventing exploitation of the Africans by the Indians?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "All I can say in reply to that question, is that we are pursuing a social policy which is to the advantage of the Africans as well as of the Indians. All safeguards are provided in that policy to prevent exploitation of any one community by another."

MR. RANKIN asked what reports had been made by the Indian and Arab Settlement Board in Kenya on the demand for agricultural settlement amongst local Indians, whether any land was being made available for settlement by Indians, and what assistance from the Government of Kenya.

MR. CREECH JONES: "So far as I am aware, no report has yet been made by the board on this matter, but I am making inquiries and will inform my hon. friend of the result. I understand that the board has conducted several investigations and has found one area which may be suitable for Indian settlement."

MR. RANKIN: "May I assume that while we agree that Indians should be excluded from the African reserves, nothing has been done to exclude them from the White Highlands?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "The Minister for the Interior is giving to the possibility of establishing compulsory education for African children in large towns such as Nairobi, and Mombasa."

MR. CREECH JONES: "The hon. member will appreciate that this is a matter for the Kenya Government. I present that Government has no proposals for compulsory education for Africans in towns. This is largely due to lack of finance. The new 10-year programme aims at providing within the next 10 years a full primary course for all the African children of school age in Kenya, but much will depend on the willingness of local bodies to tax themselves."

BREADER MAYNER asked the President of the Board of Trade if he was aware that large stocks of East African sisal purchased by his department had been left to rot on the estates owing to congestion on the railways resulting from the groundnut scheme, what was the estimated loss in consequence, and by whom was it borne.

MR. BELCHER: "Representations have been received in general terms from the sisal growers of the deterioration of sisal in store owing to the inability of the railways to remove it promptly, due not only to the groundnut scheme but also to other recent developments. The matter is now under inquiry."

MR. GEOFFREY COOPER asked the Minister if he would arrange for the publication of a monthly Colonial statistical digest.

MR. CREECH JONES: "I am considering the possibility of publishing a bulletin of Colonial Statistics at regular intervals, but I do not think we shall be able to attain immediately anything so ambitious, the frequency of publication suggested by my hon. friend. In most Colonies there is considerable difficulty in collecting and preparing statistics, but we are doing all we can to induce Colonial Governments to give some attention to the importance of preparation and publication."

MR. DAVID COOPER: "As the Secretary is quite aware that 18 months ago the Government promised information of this kind? What have they done in the 18 months to carry out that promise?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "A great deal has been done. Colonial statistics are now prepared."

Colonial Economic Planning

MR. COOPER asked the Minister if he would make a further statement on Government policy with regard to the setting up of a Colonial economic planning board to consider plans for the economic development of the whole of the British Empire and to supplement the Colonial development scheme.

MR. CREECH JONES: "It would not in my view be practicable for the economic development of the whole of the British Empire to be dealt with by a single Colonial Economic Planning Board. Close contact is maintained between the Colonial Office and the Colonial Development Commission and Overseas Food committees on the one hand, and the Central Economic Planning Staff on the other. These committees, together with the appointment of representatives of the two corporations and of the Central Economic Planning Staff as associate members of the Colonial Economic and Development Council, are designed to assure the co-ordination which I think my hon. friend has in mind."

MR. COOPER: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that the chairman of the Central Economic Planning Board has reported that fullest consideration is now given to Colonial matters when planning is devised for the country, and ought not to be so far from the mind of the Government?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "I think in consideration on all these boards the needs of the Colonies and the views of the local people are kept very much in mind."

MR. COOPER: "The point is this: should we not see that there is proper liaison between the planning in this country and the planning in the Colonies to ensure that the proper priorities for goods which are in short supply?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "All steps have been taken for that purpose in view."

National Parks

MR. JAMES asked which Colonies had instituted national parks for the preservation of wild animal life.

MR. CREECH JONES: "There are national parks in Kenya, Tanganyika and the Federation of Malaya. I understand that the Nigerian Government are considering a proposal for the establishment of a national park, and that the possibility of extensions in Kenya is being examined."

MR. BARTLET: "Will my rt. hon. friend do everything he can to encourage these national parks, if for no other reason than that in the long run they will prove to be the greatest possible attractions to tourists?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "We are doing all we can, and the attitude of the Colonial Office is well known."

MR. HECTOR HUGHES: "Can my rt. hon. friend say how far the sums expended on such parks affect the amount available for the improvement of the conditions of human beings who occupy these Colonies? Does this prejudice their position as regards sums available?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "The position of the populations is not prejudiced by the establishment of these national parks."

MR. PIRATIN asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs why in connexion with the Sudanese elections the minimum age for electors was 25 years, and why the electoral rolls were restricted to males.

MR. MAYNEU: "The Sudan Administration Conference and the Northern Advisory Council, on which representatives of all Sudanese political parties have been invited to serve, decided that 25 years was at the present stage of development the minimum age at which a Sudanese should vote. The vote has been restricted to males to conform with the views and wishes of the Sudanese people. The introduction now of women's western democratic ideas on female suffrage would be premature and impracticable."

MR. BROWN asked whether the forthcoming elections in the Sudan would be conducted on the basis of secret ballot.

MR. MAYNEU: "Details are clearly set out in the first and second schedules of the ordinance. In the principal towns where elections will be direct voting will be by secret ballot. In the rest of the country secret ballot will be used at certain but not all stages."

Impressions of East Africa Fantastic Prices of Land

Mr. G. MARTIN, who recently visited East and Central Africa, has contributed a most interesting article to the *Daily Telegraph*, by the courtesy of which we are enabled to quote the following extracts:

"The first impressions of Nairobi are of a scattered rather than a tidy town of great distances—a boom garden city gay with bougainvillea, flamboyants, and icarandas. Houses are springing up everywhere—little red-tiled bungalows, or shacks, for the poorer whites.

In the streets are scores of new American cars. To save dollars, East Africa and Southern Rhodesia has stopped the import of American cars shortly before my visit. Previously one well-known six-seater had cost about £635. One hears complaints that there is no comparable British car at near this price with a comparable spare part organization behind it. Here surely is a unique opportunity for a medium-priced but powerful British car of 30 to 40 h.p. for Colonial needs.

"The influx of new settlers, many of them former members of the Indian Services, has filled Nairobi far beyond saturation point. To ask for a room in any of the hotels is to ask for the moon. Country hotels are hardly less jam-packed. In out-lying townships like Naivasha and Nanyuki hotel proprietors are building fastidiously.

"The price of land in the Kenya Highlands seems fantastic. For a large sound Nairobi you have to pay £100 or more an acre. Indeed, in the famous 'Bormuta' of Karen at the foot of the Ngoina Hills, one is likely to pay £200 per acre.

"Farm land, with water but without a house, will cost £40 to £60 per acre almost anywhere in the Highlands. A house may cost another £1,000. Between the two a friend of mine sold a farm in the Naivasha area for £3,000 and made a profit. It changed hands the next day for £35,000—and it is 120 miles from Nairobi.

"Our weather is a cause of wonder. The war brought great changes in East Africa. Africans and the forces in their tens of thousands and the overseas came to Britain. They got all of it and more.

Misguided Idealists

Moreover, day in and day out the African is having his mind poisoned by the ministrations of misguided idealists or distrustful nationalists. Thus he is developing a profound mistrust of the white man's motives combined with a naive conviction of his own ability to stand alone.

"Agitators go round preaching 'Africa for the Africans.' They have their successes. Even long-established residents who claim large estates and whose labourers have their squatter's own small cultivated plots—even they are not secure. One day they may be up to find their labour gone. In the interests of both communities the African must be protected against these false friends.

"The East African has no historical background; he has never possessed a civilization of his own. Thus he has never learned how to take thought for the morrow, for the morrows his race has known have had no promise to offer. In consequence he is hereditarily unfit to shoulder political responsibility, and it will take generations of paternal government to make him fit to do so.

"Paternal government means firm government, possessed of the will and the power to make itself obeyed. The aim is a higher living standard for the African, but it is no use to talk for instance, about measures to prevent soil erosion if the idle and the malcontent are at liberty to beat up the more intelligent who try to get these measures carried out.

"It is a thousand pities that British officialdom in Africa does not build up the soldiers, who ought to be among the strongest and best-informed supporters of Government policy.

"Here, as in South Africa, the Indian community present a problem, starting from the humblest beginnings. A lot of them have made a great deal of money. They have earned it. If one goes out at dawn it is the Indians one will see in the streets—striding purposefully about their business. British and Africans seldom appear until the day is over. The Indians monopolize the retail trade, all most of the subordinate grades of the public services, handle all sorts of contracts.

"Yet for all their material prosperity the Indians suffer a mild form of depression. Many hotels are reserved exclusively for Europeans. Discrimination as made in this rule finds even in favour of a certain 'honorary' European member when he visits his many clubs. Powers in these parts are 'clubs', other than the new United Kenya Club, are acutely colour-conscious. The Indian representative—the product of Africa and New Guinea—had to refuse an invitation to play golf because Indians are barred. The Indian community would not be human if it did not resent such discrimination.

Conditions in Uganda Increase in Arson and Theft

ARSON is almost rampant in several districts of Uganda according to Mr. D. N. Stafford, president of the Uganda Planters' Association, who at the annual luncheon of that body a few days ago said that little or nothing was being done to prevent this and other crimes. Arson in one district had, he declared, been brought to a gentle art, the victim being given enough notice to remove the contents of his house before it was burnt down.

"While much was heard about thieving from Europeans and Indians, and sometimes from Africans, in townships, nothing was said of the enormous amount of theft among Africans in the villages. Yet things had got to such a pass that no house in many a village was safe if left unattended for more than a few minutes.

"Crop thieving continued unhindered. He knew the estate which estimated that £1,500 worth of its coffee had been stolen by organized gangs, some of whom went round the country in lorries intimidating the people.

Experiment in Roofing Tiles

Sir John Hall, the Governor, replied that the Government was greatly exercised by the increase in arson in rural areas, and that, as a partial solution, a large-scale experiment in roofing houses with clay shingles was to be undertaken. If it proved successful the method could be widely adopted by Africans on account of its cheapness, easy construction, and relative non-combustibility. The wave of crime in urban and rural areas was part of a world-wide phenomenon, due largely to the acute shortage of goods and squandering of loose money.

"The Governor added that although the pictures of the industrial and mineral development of Uganda might have been painted by some people, he had sober confidence in the future, not least because the United Kingdom would be compelled as a long-term policy to draw more than ever on the Colonies, which would mean their increasing development in order to supply goods demanded by Great Britain and Western Europe.

Britain's Duty in the Sudan Bishop Gethorpe's Conviction

THE SILVER JUBILEE of the Egypt and Sudan Church Association has just been celebrated in London. At the annual meeting, held in the Gaxton Hall, the speakers were the Bishop in Egypt, the Bishop in the Sudan, and Bishop Gethorpe.

The Bishop in the Sudan said that during his 25 years as a missionary he had become more and more conscious that there would be a new union of states in equatorial Africa.

General Gordon could have got away from the Sudan if he had wished, but he stayed for one special reason—the welfare of the Sudanese.

"I am absolutely certain that it is for the good of the Sudan that the British should stay there until the Sudanese are ready to take over themselves," continued Bishop Gethorpe. "The spirit of Gordon goes on, and it passes through the lives of the other great administrators following him. You cannot take Christ out of Christianity, and you cannot take Gordon out of the Sudan.

"If the Sudanese are to become Christian," concluded the Bishop, "and it is going to be tough and go on for the next five years, the spearhead of our attack must continue to be the work of the missionaries."

N. Rhodesian Legislative Council Publicizing Constitutional Proposals

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA Secretary for Native Affairs said in Legislative Council that the Government had done nothing to prevent the proposals on constitutional reform made by non-official members because they did not feel it was their place to do so. Non-officials had had every opportunity at meetings, in the Press, and in any other way they wished to propagate their proposals, and they could have amplified their ideas in pamphlets distributed to the members of African provincial councils and in addresses to those bodies. It would have been dangerous and unsatisfactory for Government officials to explain the proposals to Africans. If they had misunderstood the aims of the proposals, those who had initiated them should remove the misunderstandings.

He did not agree that if trouble arose between black and white, the fault would rest on the shoulders of the Government. It was the duty of all races, as well as of the Government, to improve race relations, and he suggested that an institute of race relations might be formed. He appealed to non-officials to keep the subject off the public platform as far as possible.

Invitations to interested parties to a round table discussion on the Dalglish Commission's recommendations had been sent out the day before Mr. GOODWIN raised the matter in Council. During the strike in Nkana, he said, Africans had been told that there were many jobs necessary for the sunning of a mine, which they were incapable of doing, and they were given specific instances of these. Government was not sponsoring resolutions; the Africans had expressed the wish to form their own union, the subject on trade unions had arrived at the country.

Government Not Impartial

SIR STEWART GORE BROWNE said that the Government were not impartial in the discussions on constitutional change. The non-officials had made a psychological and tactical mistake in mentioning the proposals before they were prepared to make the details public. It had been because they were awaiting the arrival of the new Governor.

The Financial Secretary, who did not pretend to be an authority on Native affairs, should not have been allowed to state that the proposals were a prelude to amalgamation. It was that statement, made weeks before the proposals were published, that had kept the African population up in fire and smoke. The resolutions of the Kitwe African Society should not have been sent to the Secretary of State, since it had been clearly made known that provincial commissions that were representative of a political nature, would receive attention from Government unless it had been sent through the urban advisory councils. Why had Government ignored that ruling?

The letter from an African published in *Mutema* implying that Africans' land would not be safe under self-government was inflammatory and intemperate, and the mis-statement should have been corrected by the editor. If Government were really impartial, then officials at provincial councils should check the wholly inaccurate statements that were made there. He denied that he was attempting to undermine the prestige of the provincial administration.

Although he had spoken more from African misrepresentation than from any one source, he hoped that his colleagues on public platforms would not be misled by the Africans who had said ill-considered and intemperate things, for that would make matters worse. The Africans were political young men, and were not sure either of themselves or of each other, or of how far they could trust non-officials.

Opening the debate on the supplementary estimates, the FINANCIAL SECRETARY said that the calculation and decision as to the amount of money available for investment was made by himself, and the actual investment was made by the Crown Agents on the best advice available. He was quite willing to consult others in Executive Council, for example.

MR. WELENSKY considered that the Executive Council should be responsible, not the Financial Secretary.

He criticized the Government for failure to correct false statements in letters to the Press and in the provincial councils concerning the proposed constitutional changes, quoted extracts from an address to the Secretary for Native Affairs, and suggested that members of the provincial administration were being attacked by Africans who played Government off against the European settlers. He did not believe that the Government knew what was going on in the African mind at present. At present provincial council Government officials had made no defence when the settlers had been attacked.

The Government was allowing Africans to snuff themselves, for they were making all sorts of proposals regarding the kind of Government they wanted without any real criteria for them. What continued there would be trouble between black and white in the next few years, and the Government would be to blame. Africans were fast getting the idea that they could do most of the Europeans' jobs. They were even expressing opinions about defence—a subject of which they knew nothing. They had not been told that the pace of development must be quickened, and that they must toe the line with the Europeans.

An attempt had been made to inform Africans of what the non-officials had done for them. Non-official members had voted extra money for education, but had insisted that the development plan be given a bias to benefit the African, and the suggestion that 75,000 be added for the extra had come from the non-officials. He had also pressed the case for cheap food for the Africans. Now Africans were saying that because Europeans decided to settle in the country, they wanted to rob the black man, and they had not to be trusted.

Government had bungled the proposed constitutional changes in a way that saved the political chicanery in power, although provincial councils were in existence. The Africans had not been consulted before a non-official majority was made in Government, now Government considered it necessary to consult all sides on constitutional reform.

Industrial Shortcomings of Africans

MR. GOODWIN supported Mr. Welensky's attack on Native policy. During the recent two-day strike at Nkana a statement had appeared in a newspaper that Africans had asked to run the mine, but instead of being informed that they were not capable of running it, they had merely been told that so allow them to do so would be strike-breaking. Government would be to blame for trouble between European and Native because they had not told Africans the truth about their industrial shortcomings.

The European Mine Workers' Union had not given up the attempt to organize an African section, they were bound by resolution of the World Federation of Trade Unions to organize any Government-organized union.

As soon as the discussion on the Dalglish report took place the speaker would then eliminate the ridiculous ideas held by Africans about running the mine. He was a single practical man, of a single underground, and had given evidence to the Dalglish Commission.

MR. R. A. NICHOLSON, moving a Bill to control the slaughter of immature and breeding cattle, said the territory produced only a small proportion of its meat consumption and that there was evidence of deterioration in the standard of animal husbandry on some European farms. Annual consumption was about 67,000 head, and the local yield was only 27,000 head. The cattle population were 141,000 European and 556,000 Native, compared last five years the former had increased by only 2%, while the latter's population had risen by 20.7%.

Low Yields From Native Cattle

Reasons for the low yield by African cattle, compared with European, were (1) the lower breeding percentage and (2) the slower cattle maturity rate. The position as regards dairy produce was even worse; present milk consumption of 1,000,000 gallons a year, but production was only 480,000 gallons.

He proposed to prevent the slaughter of breeding and immature stock, and to stimulate production by paying a bounty of £4 per head of approved grade yearlings. The bounty would be subject to the condition that the owner maintained certain standards of animal husbandry. The Bill would not be applied in the first place to Barotseland or to Native-type cattle until the Native authorities had been consulted, but it was a matter of urgent necessity to apply it at once to the European farming industry.

MR. G. E. BECKETT welcomed the Bill, but said that when the farmer's liberties were interfered with there must be compensation in the form of putting his industry on a thoroughly sound basis. The bonus would obviously make the breeding of stock most attractive for those who had it, but it would not encourage fresh cattle to come into the industry unless that was what the country needed.

Food prices should bear some relation to each other, and beef was the long way down the scale in terms of prices paid for other farming products. The one way to encourage cattle capital was to make the commercial return bear some relation to that of other branches of industry. He hoped that the Bill would not prevent businessmen from selling their calves, since that was a normal dairy practice. It was not economical to rear calves, even when they were producing fresh milk.

PERSONALIA

MR. A. SHORE has been elected chairman of the Mombasa yacht club.

SIR MIKE THOMAS has left by flying boat for his visit to Central Africa.

GENERAL SMITH was returned in response for the Pretoria East constituency last week.

MR. C. W. C. SHEPHERD has been appointed executive officer to the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya.

MR. S. R. M. WELWOOD has been re-elected chairman of the Uasin Gishu District Council in Kenya.

MR. T. R. H. OWEN has been appointed Governor of the newly reconstituted Bahr el Ghazal Province of Sudan.

MR. AXE HOLM is leading a party of young Swedish scientists from Upsala University to study insect life in East Africa.

MR. C. G. L. MYERS has been appointed Deputy Under-Secretary of State in the Commonwealth Relations Office.

MRS. FRANCIS BUCH, an inmate of Nazareth House, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has celebrated her 40th birthday.

MR. P. C. GORDON-WALKER, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, stops to visit Southern Rhodesia in September.

MR. A. CREECH-JONES, Secretary of State for the Colonies, opened a conference in London on Tuesday on civil engineering in the Colonies.

MR. W. G. R. M. LAURIE and MR. J. H. T. WILSON, who won the silver goblets for pair oars at Henley this year, are district commissioners in the Sudan.

MR. GEORGE BERESFORD STOOKER was awarded the Jubilee last week to be invested with the O.M.G. and announced on his appointment as Governor of Sierra Leone.

New district commissioners in Northern Rhodesia are Mr. J. A. EVERTS (Kasama), Mr. R. S. FOSTER (Fort Jameson), and Mr. P. D. THOMAS (Kasempa and Solwezi).

MR. NOEL MONKS, a member of the Daily Mail staff, will be leaving for Khartoum shortly, and will later visit Kenya. It is expected that the assignment will last several months.

MR. A. M. CAMPBELL, a director of the Union-Castle Line, and chief agent for South and East Africa, and MRS. CAMPBELL leave to-day by the PRETORIA CASTLE on her maiden voyage for Cape Town.

MR. T. G. GIBBORNE, secretary to the Cabinet of Southern Rhodesia, is on his way back to the Colony by the CAPE TOWN CASTLE after a period of attachment to the Cabinet Secretariat in London.

CAPTAIN ATHELSTAN POPPERS, Chief Constable of Nottingham, a Rhodesian who served in the 1st Battalion The Rhodesia Regiment in the 1914-18 war, broadcast in last Friday's "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C.

FLIGHT-LIEUT. DOUGLAS SWANN, R.A.F., who has been awarded the M.B.C., was trained in Rhodesia during the war, and before his recent demobilization was engaged on air searches for illegal immigrant shipping attempts to reach the mine.

MR. G. H. CONLEY, Kenyan fish warden since 1937, returned to East Africa in the 1914-18 war and was working on fisheries in India and Ceylon.

MR. B. E. SCHEER, the dental surgeon of Mombasa, was born at Guy's Hospital, London, and served in the Royal Navy for two years during the war.

MR. EARLE RATTAN, who played the lead in the East African film "The Two Admirals," is to return to the West Coast for the next two years of cinema work. He will play the leading male role in two new West African films, "Mr. Terence Rattigan," which are to be shown in one programme.

A set of three silver salvers, the gift of the people of Bulawayo, was presented to the Fleet Replenishing Ship, H.M.S. "BULAWAYO," at Chatham recently by the High Commissioner in London, Mr. K. M. G. BUCHAN, who had conferred with the Commander in Chief, The Nore, ADMIRAL SIR HAROLD M. BURROUGHS.

MR. C. L. ROBERTSON, a member of the Southern Rhodesian Natural Resources Board, has been making a tour of soil conservation and reclamation areas in the United States. Southern Rhodesia will probably be invited to send a representative to the International Conservation Conference to be held in America in June next year.

MR. D. A. G. GILMAN, who has been appointed assistant engineer to the Development and Reconstruction Authority of Kenya, graduated B.Sc. with honours in civil engineering, at Edinburgh University, and served during the recent war in the Royal Engineers. He was awarded the M.C. and demobilized with the rank of major.

The dispatch of SIR MARK YOUNG, then Governor and Commander in Chief in Hongkong, on the events of December 25, 1941, has been published as a special supplement to the Hongkong Government Gazette. Sir Mark, who had previously been Governor of Tanganyika Territory, remains that he crossed the lines to meet the Japanese command, because the Japanese had threatened that his failure to take that action would be punished by an attack upon troops who had already laid down their arms.

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MISS D. NEVILLE WOLFE, principal of the House of Citizenship, Kensington, will leave London by air at the beginning of August for a tour of South, Central and East Africa. She will be in Southern Rhodesia during the first fortnight of October, spend a few days in Lusaka and Ndola, go on to the Belimpia Congratary Campata in the middle of November, leave Nairobi by air on December 15, spend the rest of the month in the Sudan, and return to London about the middle of January.

DR. R. W. HOLLAND, a director of Pitman's Institute, said in an address to the Nairobi Rotary Club that he had doubts about the work done at Makerere College. So long as it aimed at vocational education it was adopting the right course, but he stressed the danger of turning out moderately qualified graduates who would have difficulty in finding employment. "You cannot at this stage teach the African on the lines used in Britain," he said. "You are too near the primitive. The African needs his own text books, his own syllabus, and his own examination."

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, is chairman of the Select Committee of Parliament formed to investigate steps to be taken to attain Dominion Status for the Colony. Other members are Mr. G. A. DAVENPORT, Minister of Mines and Mr. W. M. C. A. BOTT, Liberal M.P. for High Wycombe.

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TO THE NEWS

F. A. R. remarked.— "There will be war with Russia if she continues to believe that she can overrun other countries." — Mr. J. A. Krug, United States Secretary of the Interior.

"Newspapers are the guardians of democracy." — Mr. Shannon, Mr.

"Social security can never be justified until this nation abandons the idea of loitering in queues and sitting in convoys." — Viscount Hinchinbrooke.

"Average takings from British films in the United Kingdom are £120 per week per theatre more than the average on pictures from other countries." — Mr. J. Arthur Rank.

"If conservation farming was general, South Africa could produce two or three times as much as it does at present." — Mr. J. G. N. Strauss, former Minister of Agriculture.

"If we refused Marshall Aid there would soon be an 8d. meat ration a week at least a one-third cut in many of our meats, a cut in bacon, eggs and cheese, no more petrol, very little tobacco, and about 7,000,000 unemployed." — Oliver Tytelson, M.P.

"Cabinet Ministers continually denounce anyone who dares to differ from them as being in contempt, and even speak with 'humanity'." — *The Observer*.

"The success of the five-day week depended upon the acceptance of increased taxes. In response to the appeal for greater taxes was disappointing." — Annual Report of the National Coal Board.

"Socialist speakers forget to say that our full employment, social services, and very standard of life are sustained only by huge loans from a capitalist country, the United States." — Mr. Oliver Lytton, M.P.

"The British economy is like a motor tyre which if it is pushed up too hard, you deflate to get it level, but when you get a puncture you deflate it altogether." — Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"The Irish transport system is out of date, and, as soon as technical and financial conditions permit, the whole system is to be replaced, not new Birlingstock, new lines, new stations. This is a big job waiting for British heavy industry." — Mr. R. W. Fox.

Three-quarters of the news, we ought to have been able to print for lack of space." — Mr. Sinclair

"The Communist challenge to our spirit of states calls for a crusade of the spirit. We have to show that we have a noble and more dynamic way of life to offer than the totalitarianism." — Mr. Bert Egeland, High Commissioner for London for the Union of South Africa.

"The new Government of South Africa can be expected to try to prevent Great Britain from raising an African army in Africa to replace the Indian Army." — Mr. F. C. Erasmus, Minister of Defence in the new National Government of the Union of South Africa.

"It is necessary to control profits, but unless there is considerably increased production we may find the pool from which all sections of industry must draw a position will begin to dry up." — Mrs. K. Ker, Chairman of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers.

"The values of personality, truth, justice, freedom, and mercy — all fundamental to western civilization — would be denied in principle and practice by the Marxian. The chief hope for the salvation of the Christian world depends upon a revival of Christianity." — Dr. Garbutt, Archbishop of York.



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IF you are a careful Vanhall or Bedford owner, you won't leave your vehicle too long without having this or that attended to when this or that need attention, and you won't entrust the work to "just anybody" either, but will go to a Vanhall and Bedford specialist. Ourselves, for instance.

BRUCE LIMITED, NAIROBI

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Sold and serviced throughout East Africa in branches.

"We did not appreciate the congestion there would be in the port of Dar-es-Salaam, and the transport difficulties on the Tanganyika Railways. That aspect of the problem is being overcome fairly rapidly. More rolling stock has arrived in Tanganyika, so that the railway system is beginning more effectively.

More Rolling Stock for Tanganyika

"We've already wasted one year, and future forecasts about the scheme are still far too sanguine. Courage is needed to present the true picture. Unless courage is shown, and it is admitted that the scheme is likely to cost far more than originally anticipated, we shall find that if a bombshell is suddenly dropped on the public in a year or so, the British public will say: 'This thing is too expensive; we are not prepared to go on with it.'

"The Minister of Food has given both, after much labour, to a delicate child—a child to whom we all wish good luck, but the child is hardly able to walk even now, and the Minister of Food is trying to make the child run."

**Bishop Wynn Jones's Broadcast
The Church and the Groundnut Scheme**

"THE REV. W. WYNN JONES, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, said in a broadcast talk to East Africa on Sunday:

"What was once a bush in front of my former home in Kongwa village is now a scene of vast agricultural activity in connexion with the groundnut scheme. Where buck and graze roamed on the plain a year ago, there are now cultivated fields where zebras and lion were plentiful. There is now an aerodrome. When we were at most a staff of four Europeans, cut off from our nearest neighbours by 25 miles over a sparsely East African district road, there are now nearly 1,000 Europeans and 10,000 Africans from other parts of Africa."

"The personal element is vital, for thousands are arriving from tribal areas all over East Africa, as well as from South and West Africa too. Many have left their wives and families at home, and the social sanctions and restraints have been left behind also. Such an upheaval has brought with it the social and moral problems. They touch both the African and European communities, and those in authority are fully aware of them."

"Social amenities can solve them, if they lack the spiritual element. That is where the Church has already come in. I have set up a school of six at Kongwa, including two European and three ex-Army African padres; whose own experience has benefited so well by this work. The Church at Home is interested, and will I hope help to provide men and women."

A Vital Challenge

"But the personal European import life is of much wider influence than that of chaplains and missionaries; it lies, as everywhere in Africa, in the response the African makes so readily to the impression he gains from individual Europeans whom he knows he copies so closely. It is of vital importance to have the finest types of professional and technical experts in all this work. Living in the colonies has not developed until recently, yet so potentially wealthy, is presenting a new challenge which must not be left to Government alone. It can be met only with the spiritual help of the Church working alongside the secular authorities."

"The problem of the European African and his place in African society is another question which the Church must take a large part in helping to solve. It is not enough to imitate the exterior, but vital with closer contact with the best in our civilization he should meet what is lacking in his own."

"It means the being influenced now, not only by what they read and hear in the air, but by what they see, and I am convinced that the aim is to play a great part in the making or breaking of moral values in the areas where most of us live. One of the most interesting men I have met over here is Mr. Arthur Rankin. About last week he told me of his and other interest in what films teach Africa. It is important that the right sort of films come to Africa."

"Petrol rationing will be reintroduced into Southern Rhodesia as soon as possible, according to a statement by Mr. G. A. Davenport, Minister of Commerce and Industries."

**Mr. Negley Farson on Kenya
Hurdle of African Disbelief**

MR. NEGLEY FARSON spoke of Kenya in a recent Commonwealth and Empire programme of the B.B.C. He said, *inter alia*—

"I call Kenya a colony of good intent. The greatest obstacle to practically every plan in Kenya for the African's benefit is the African's disbelief in that plan. Overcome that disbelief and you could leap ahead in the betterment of the African. Because of that disbelief you cannot, as a first step, persuade the Africans to go in for any large-scale, collective or co-operative schemes for farming—really big schemes that would better thousands of lives."

"You have to go in for small schemes, schemes that can better the lives of only a few Africans. These schemes in no way answer the really dangerous pressure of the Native population on the land, and they would leave the passing observer to say that you have no scheme and no big ideas, which I do not believe to be the case. The original idea for the Ukuni settlement scheme was a really big collective farm like the Russian collective farms, but the Africans refuse to accept such a system."

"The Native population has about doubled since British rule first became effective about 45 years ago, and it will double again in the next 25 years or so. All these people are peasant farmers, but the land doesn't do it. So you get too many people chasing too few acres. That leads to the land being overworked and worn out, to lower crop yields, under-nourishment and poverty."

"A Colonial Government cannot usually be expected to change their wasteful methods. That's not the English way now—although they use practically the same thing in force in restriction-ridden England to-day to make the farmers play ball with the Government scheme. You can't get the Englishman, but not the African—very largely because the sentimental Englishman's at home would object."

Settler's Reaction for Natives

"The number of discontented Africans is so small that the African and you can hardly blame him for a storm, but on such reaction, the state of mind in most cases puts the African's possessor further away from his own people than, say, an average white settler. That may seem an unpleasant thing to say, but I believe it to be true. The average Kenya settler has a wonderfully sunny warm spot in his heart for the African, but this affection is not so warm when the African is in his own primitive state of mind."

"The settler and the African must reconcile and accept themselves to the fact that the African is in a state of transition. The old friendships will be lost, a new mutual liking and respect has yet to be found. It can be well to be found if outside forces are not allowed to disturb the basic Kenya life, so much more so where there is interest in the African's welfare than when I was there 10 years ago."

"To-day to call any thinking man in Kenya a pro-African is merely a tribute to his intelligence, for he knows that only the white man in Africa is a pro-African; there is no hope for him. His days will be numbered in Kenya, and eventually in other parts of Africa. By the same token, to call any pro-settler should also be taken as a compliment, for Kenya is essentially an agricultural country, and if the white settler of that country goes back to chaos with every wind that blows, then that danger which faces Kenya to-day, frightened money—money trying to get out of England to escape confiscation and taxation and nationalization. Such money—and there is a lot of it trying to get into Kenya to-day—will back almost any wild-cat industrial scheme."

"I can think of few things more invigorating than the relationship I saw in Kenya between the District Commissioner and the people under him. In one district three men were just starting their service as district officers, one had had a battalion of Nigerians in Winston's Champs and been a brigadier at 32. One was a one-eyed test pilot who had fought in the Battle of Britain and been shot down in Burma as a squadron leader. The third had been a captain in the British Rifles. Many an ex-officer in England would jump at the chance to serve in Kenya, the Northern Frontier Province, those deserts and wastes of lava, rubble, and choking scrub where the Somalis now live with their camels, and you can see them passing you at night like grey ghosts under the stars—these are a really amount of beauty to live up to in Kenya."

Mr. Strachey Defends Groundnut Scheme

Minister Denies Making Wildly Optimistic Statements

THE GROUNDNUT SCHEME has been further discussed in the House of Commons during a debate on the food situation.

Mr. STRACHEY, Minister of Food, said that the cost of the scheme would be 35% to 40% more than when the scheme was launched, that everything else had increased in price, and that rooting the ground after the initial clearance would demand more tractor-hours than were originally forecast.

When the scheme was launched, he said, it was reckoned that it would sell groundnuts for £30 per ton for the first three years, dropping to £20 per ton. To-day we have to pay for a ton of groundnuts between £65 and £70 a ton. Therefore the value of the article has gone up far more steeply even than the increase in the cost of the product, the clearance of land, the petrol, and so on.

"We have reworked the finance of the scheme on the figures we are paying for our main supply of groundnuts from Nigeria (£41 a ton), and I reckoned that we were optimistic from the point of view of the Ministry of Food that after three years that price would begin dropping by £1.10s. a ton a year. We applied these figures to the proceeds of the groundnut scheme and worked out what the balance would be if we added the capital cost of development, added substantially to the annual cultural costs, and sold the product at the new price which I have mentioned.

Scheme More Profitable

"We found the result was that the scheme, far from being less sound economically or less profitable than the original estimate, was substantially more sound and profitable."

Mr. Strachey said he did not suggest that everything had gone wrong so completely for no pioneering venture could succeed without mistakes. "In speaking frankly of the mistakes we must admit that the United Africa Company, the managing agency during the early period, I certainly do not wish to do that," he continued. "No one could have avoided mistakes. I believe that the United Africa Company deserve credit for this nation for the way in which they undertook that scheme and for the way in which they have done it, but they did make two serious mistakes, and it is right that the Committee should be aware of them. Any other form of management would have made perhaps not the same mistakes but others."

The first mistake, he said, was that their store-keeping arrangements were defective. They did not keep their stores in a dry and airy place, and materials brought in from Tanganyika, and there is a difficulty in weighing out those accounts. If anyone has recently visited East Africa, he will to some extent sympathize with the managing agency in that failure, if he saw, as I did, the way in which these stores arrived in East Africa.

A very high proportion are surplus war stores, brought from the Middle East, Far East, and other theatres of war, and they arrive in the holds of the ship—often very valuable and useful material in the most extraordinary mixture. I saw the work of sorting out these stores—hand tools, tents, kitchen utensils, and other kinds of stores, all mixed up together. They were, of course, exceedingly cheap, but I could see that it would be very difficult in the rush of the opening period to account for them meticulously. We are doing our very utmost to see that these stores are accounted for in the end.

"I would say, in defence of the United Africa Company, that they were able to buy these stores in that condition very cheaply, and that a large part of the money flowed back into the hands of the Treasury. So they were, surely, wise and prudent purchasers, given the character of them made in very difficult and very perfect accounting systems."

That is the first admission I would make. The second, which is more important, is that the managing agency did not adequately and entirely envisage the scope of the maintenance problem of their heavy tractors. They have now a very extensive fleet, indeed, in fact, more than, and these have all been surplus tractors from the war theatres, many of them with very little mileage on their clocks but with a great deal of wear from one or two years on the beach in the Philippines or in the Western Desert. Hence they needed heavy maintenance—in many cases stripping before they were put to work, and certainly more maintenance than a new machine

would need. But even if new machines had been available, the scale of the workshops and their equipment was not from the beginning fully adequate.

1947 A Year's Preparation

The Minister recalled the original Wakefield-Rosa-Maria report allowed for 1947 as the first year of a five-year period of development, on the hypothesis that machinery would be on site in February, 1947, whereas it did not arrive until July. The amount cleared, 7,000 acres, was calculated from an experimental point of view but commercially negligible. It was therefore correct to describe 1947 as a year of preparation, whilst 1948 would be the first real year of the five-year plan. The first commercial harvest would be in the spring of the summer of 1949. Whether the full 1,000,000 acres would have been cleared at the end of five years, it was impossible to say; if so, it would be the first scheme in history to be finished on schedule.

The last point with which I should like to deal is what Mr. Strachey said with regard to the hon. member for West Bristol (Mr. Oliver Stanley) and the hon. member for Bury (Mr. W. Fletcher). They, hon. gentlemen made two accusations, one made widely optimistic statements, and that in trying to get the Government to attempt to hurry the men on the spot and drive them into premature production. Not the slightest evidence was brought in support of these serious charges. I challenge any member to produce one of those wildly over-optimistic statements."

MR. W. FLETCHER: "There is no greater adept than the Minister at putting in things which, when they are read out, will give quite a different impression. If the Committee will read out the statements which the Minister has made in this House, and only then they will see that the impression he has given is undoubtedly that the scheme was going very much better than actually it was."

MR. STRACHEY: "I have a right to ask the hon. member for West Bristol to justify the most serious charges that I attempted to drive those cards against the scheme into, and to precipitate action on a day to try to justify these alleged optimistic statements. I categorically deny both accusations, and I should like to see them justified and substantiated. In the original White Paper, Cmd. 7033, of February 1, 1947, our actual words were: 'Serious difficulties and delays, many of them unforeseeable, may arise in the course of the undertaking. What is there wildly over-optimistic about that?'

109,000 Applications for Work

The Overseas Food Corporation have had over 100,000 applications from men and women of this country to go to work on the scheme. (Hon. members: "They seem to get out of this country.") The 109,000 applications, however, on the groundnut scheme show that the spirit of enterprise is not dead in our country. Foreign opinion, at any rate, has the courage and enterprise of this country in engaging in the midst of its difficulties, in a great enterprise of this sort, as something which is a great earnest of our future and of the full recovery of this country."

MR. J. H. HARE (Conservative) said that far from sneering at the groundnut scheme, Conservative members had given it their whole-hearted approval and congratulated the Government on their bold conception of what was entirely a new idea of agricultural development in tropical countries. Nevertheless the Opposition still felt it their duty to criticize many aspects of the scheme. The Minister's P.R.O., or his followers had given the impression to the country that we should get extra fats at a very early date.

The Minister admitted some mistakes and tried to limit them to two. First, the storekeeping accounts had not been properly kept. That is a very small point, and I do not think it was worthy of him. It is no use keeping stores accounted properly when there are no spare parts and all the machines are broken down. Secondly, he said that the scope of the maintenance problem had not been properly envisaged. That was only one of the major reasons for failure. There was a complete lack of imagination in asserting the most obvious maintenance needs.

The Minister has justified the purchase of second-hand heavy tractors from the Americans on the ground that they were cheap. It is no use buying something cheap if it does not work. Unfortunately, a large proportion of this equipment never moved under its own propulsion after arriving in the middle of the jungle in Tanganyika. Therefore the scheme was handicapped because it is only quite recently that these converted Sherman tanks which are very successful, that we have begun to get the real tools for the job. It has taken us at least nine months to gain that experience.

Principles of Colonial Agricultural Research

Efforts Sterile Unless Knowledge Is Applied

THE PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT of Colonial agriculture depend on two forms of activity: the constant accumulation of new knowledge and its wise application.

While it is our main function to advise on the manner of organizing and co-ordinating the former of these two activities throughout the Colonial Empire, we are fully conscious of the truth that *unless the new knowledge is applied to the practice of agriculture, the efforts devoted to research are sterile*. Furthermore, there is no final research, and the acquisition of knowledge must be a continuing process.

The Government should be not solely to solve a range of scientific problems, but to build an organization for agricultural research that will ensure as an integral part of the Government activities of each Colonial region.

We consider, therefore, that three principles should underlie in recommending measures for the future organization of agricultural research in the Colonies:

- I.—that agricultural research shall be so organized and administered that it shall play its full part in providing the knowledge upon which agricultural improvement can be based;
- II.—that the organization of agricultural research be such that the resulting knowledge obtained flows freely to those who will apply it to practice or will convey it effectively to those who will apply it; and
- III.—that agricultural research shall be so organized that it is accepted as an essential and continuing activity of Colonial communities.

Research Must Be Practical and Efficient

The first of these principles will be met only when conditions are satisfied: (a) that the tasks undertaken by the agricultural research service are so chosen that the knowledge gained will contribute in the fullest possible measure to agricultural improvement; and (b) that the research service is fully efficient to perform these tasks.

In order that the second principle shall be met, it is essential that there shall be complete understanding and co-operation at all levels between the research service and the departments. As users of research results, the departments should not only play their part in pointing out the gaps in knowledge to be filled by research, but there should be constant collaboration to develop research results into forms of agricultural practices.

To meet this need at the highest level we recommend the establishment of regional agricultural councils; but we believe that it may be one of the most important functions of such councils to ensure that there is no barrier to collaboration between workers at all levels in the research and departmental services.

In order to ensure the continuity that is the purpose of our third principle, we consider it important that no impression be created that the planning and execution of agricultural research are not the intimate concern of the Colonial authorities. Mainly for this reason we advise against any proposal that funds made available by H.M. Government should be used primarily to set up a central establishment carrying out agricultural research, and for the Colonies but administered and directed from London. This arrangement would tend to give to research the appearance of an alien activity imposed from outside. We believe it essential, on the contrary, that the responsibility for the Government

of the whole of a Colonial region for establishing and maintaining a research organization, be clearly recognized.

The Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research has an important part to play in assisting development along the best lines; it has functions of initiating and inspiring new research, of advising upon and criticizing research programmes, of ensuring co-ordination, and, furthermore, of assisting in the selection of research workers, watching over their interests, and keeping them in touch with developments in the scientific world. But it should not attempt to direct research in detail or to control research workers, which are functions that must be exerted by authorities on the spot.

Tasks in Colonies

The tasks confronting an agricultural research service in the Colonies may be classed under three heads: (a) basic surveys, aiming at the better identification of the problems for detailed research contributing to the proper assessment of the agricultural resources and potentialities of the Colonies; (b) the solution of the problems of agriculture that come under examination by the research worker as being *prima facie* amenable to scientific investigation; (c) research directed to the maintenance of steady advance in those fields of application of science which are primarily related to agriculture, so that agricultural science may continually strengthen itself to deal with recognized problems of the industry, so that advantage may be taken of all fresh developments in pure science, and so that new ideas in agriculture may be stimulated.

With regard to (a) basic surveys are of great general importance as contributing knowledge essential to the proper planning of both research and development. These surveys may be considered to fall into several broad categories, e.g. surveys of inanimate resources, such as soils, water supplies, fertilizer resources; climate; of biological resources, such as plants, animals and their interactions; and socio-economic studies, such as studies of systems of peasant agriculture and of agricultural populations in relation to physical resources.

Importance of Surveys

Many of these studies are particularly the socio-economic studies are the primary concern of others other than the agricultural research worker. In the case of some, e.g. meteorology, it may suffice simply to bring the requirements of agriculture to the notice of those responsible for the collection of data. But an agricultural research organization must be deeply concerned in the conduct of some and in the results of all these surveys, which should form the solid basis of its research work.

The tasks considered under (b) and (c) cover a wide variety of research activities in the laboratory and the field, ranging from straight-forward applied or technological research through what has been termed basic research, occasionally to truly fundamental research. No exact division on this basis is, however, possible; and most problems will call for each kind of research for its complete solution.

We have intentionally placed (b) applying an emphasis on applied research, in the prior position. In many Colonies agricultural improvement is held up by problems for the solution of which the basic knowledge already exists. Thus great immediate benefit may be expected to accrue from applied research, and it should be a primary duty of the agricultural research organizations to undertake this work.

In this recommending a concentration on programmes tending towards the applied side of research, we realize that we are deviating from the policy laid down by the Imperial Agricultural Conference of 1927 for regional research. We believe that the ruling then made, that a regional organization should devote itself to long-range and wide-range research, tended in the event to dissociate the organization from close contact with the agriculture of the region.

It would be a mistake to go to the other extreme and insist that the research organizations should concentrate solely on applied work. The scientific health of an organization requires

(Continued on page 1292)

From a report (Colonial 219, H.M. Stationery Office, 4d.) of the Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research.

Millions Sterling for East and Central Africa

British Taxpayers' Grants for Development and Welfare

RATHER MORE THAN £14,000,000 of grants and loans under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1945, were approved in the 12 months ended March 31 last, and more than half that total was allocated to the East and Central African Dependencies under the control of the Colonial Office, which had previously received £6,376,583, 8s. that altogether since the inception of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940 the territories have received from the British taxpayer no less than £17,149,724.

A White Paper presented to Parliament recently giving details of the grants and loans approved, with references to Uganda and Nyasaland in the following terms:

The Uganda plan provides for a total expenditure of £10,000,000 over the decade. £2,130,000 of this representing normal expansion of existing services and £13,863,000 new development schemes. Of this sum of £10,000,000 is to be provided from the Territory's Colonial Development and Welfare allocations, £3,500,000 from the Cotton and Hard Coffee Control Funds, £2,000,000 from loans, and the remainder from revenue surplus balances.

The main objective of the plan is the promotion of increased production to keep pace with the increase in population. Productive services account for almost £3,000,000 of the proposed expenditure, the largest item being £850,000 for agriculture, £275,000 for water supplies, and £300,000 for tsetse control. The health and education programmes each envisage an expenditure of £1,500,000, including recurrent expenditure of normal provision, and a further £600,000 is to be spent on other social services.

Grants for Urban Development

A charge of £2,000,000 is provided for the development of housing, including the necessary auxiliary services, and for £500,000 for housing schemes for Africans and for the maintenance and improvement of communications. Estimated to cost £1,500,000, £600,000 of this being spent on roads. An important part of the plan is the provision of £1,000,000 for public works in which development of economic and social facilities will be accelerated as a pattern for future development of the whole Protectorate.

The Nyasaland plan provides for a total expenditure of £3,900,000 of which £2,000,000 will be found from the Colonial Development and Welfare allocations and the remainder from revenue and reserves. To raise the necessary sum it will probably be necessary to introduce new taxation measures and the total is likely to be available can be seen only by a detailed estimate.

The largest item in the plan is the programme for the development of education, which accounts for about 25% of the total. The medical and health plan, which has been revised, is estimated to cost £1,000,000 over the five years, and £300,000 is provided for African housing and staff quarters.

On the economic side the development of agriculture and live-stock improvement are allotted a total of £500,000 in the plan, and another £100,000 is provided for forestry and £150,000 for game and tsetse control. Communications take up over £600,000 of which £600,000 is to be spent on roads, £300,000 on airfields, and £200,000 on ports and aerodromes. A scheme for the improvement of water supplies is estimated to cost £200,000.

During the year to the end of March last no less than £44,483 was set aside for general purposes in East Africa, including £694,886 for research, the largest single item being £1,775,000 for improvement of the Great East Trunk Road (no longer called the Great East Road) and of main roads in Uganda; £2,700,000 was for realigning, widening and servicing the Tanganyika section of the Trunk Road, and £460,000 for the improvement of those sections on which work can be started in Kenya in the near future, and which it is hoped to complete within four years.

To cover the whole of the capital cost and half the recurrent cost of the training centres for ex-Servicemen there was a grant of £661,251. £99,000 was provided to cover the cost for five years of the East African Literature Bureau; £53,000 for capital expenditure on

the establishment on the Lake Victoria Fisheries Board of £51,346 to meet the capital cost of a residential training college in Nairobi for Asian women teachers; and £43,000 as a supplementary grant for art-tsetse work. Among the research grants was one of £119,900 for the creation of the East African Veterinary Research Organization.

Tanganyika came first among the territorial beneficiaries with a total of £1,448,075. There was a grant of £876,000 towards the cost of the first instalment of measures to improve the road system; £332,000 as a four-year instalment for the development of African education; £140,000 for a five-year programme of conservation and development of forest resources; £128,000 to meet the cost of a five-year programme of extension of the geological department; and £90,000 for the rehabilitation and development of the Mbula district, which, through tsetse fly (and sleeping sickness), over-population, and loss of soil fertility, requires a drastic resettlement scheme.

Nyasaland's Programme

Nyasaland received £322,000, including £402,168 for road development; £283,060 for technical training, schools, dispensaries, health units, and for the settlement of £48,450 for the improvement of airfields; £41 for the development of water supplies in the north-western area; £19,328 for anti-tsetse schemes; £71,000 for a technical institution to train 275 artisans, clerks, accountants, agricultural and veterinary assistants; £58,453 for forestry development over five years; £56,690 for expansion of the activities of the agricultural department; £42,274 for live-stock improvement by the establishment of three national herds; £27,000 for geological work; £15,400 for continuation of the problem of stabilizing the level on Lake Nyasa, controlling the flow of the Shire; £9,547 for a tung experimental station; £8,500 for soil conservation pending the submission of a comprehensive scheme; and £5,568 for the flue-cured tobacco experimental station at Masungu.

Kenya's share was £750,800, nearly half (£340,650) being a grant to cover 75% of an eight-year scheme to provide additional water supplies for the Native population in the Northern Districts, Turkana and Samburu districts, and to open up new grazing areas. Other water supply and irrigation schemes received £118,900; £116,500 was provided to meet expansion of the geological department over five years; £93,800 was a supplementary grant towards the construction of a group hospital in Nairobi; £59,300 was for the capital cost of five further stock-breeding centres in Native areas; £30,000 represented half the capital cost of building 20 health centres; £20,000 went to anti-malarial drainage on Mombasa Island; and £39,054 was a supplementary grant for agricultural schools and teacher training centres for Africans.

Education in Northern Rhodesia

Northern Rhodesia received £366,046. For development of African education in the next three years £162,022 was granted; £105,400 for three years of work on the health plan; £41,000 for extension of African agricultural services; £10,900 for tsetse control in the Feira area; £16,900 to train African staff in forestry work; £6,725 for the establishment of two experimental fish farms; £6,405 to meet 42% of the three-year cost of a publications bureau to encourage reading and literary awareness among Africans by providing suitable literature in the vernacular and simple English; and £2,814 for further educational work.

Uganda was granted £203,250 for a central cotton research station, £114,500 for hydrological research over five years, £66,000 for a five-year programme of geological survey, £24,362 as a supplementary contribution to allow fever research, and £2,450 for research into East African music as part of linguistic studies.

Zanzibar received £67,000 for improvement of its aerodrome; £49,960 for four-year research into the "sudden death" disease of cloves; and £7,000 for a social and economic survey.

Solomon Islands to experiment with a date palm industry over the next six years, at a cost of £24,200, and receives £7,000 for an economic survey.

£49,000 goes to Colonial products research; £53,500 for the purchase of an aircraft to test the efficiency of spraying locusts from the air; £49,000 for the establishment of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization; £104,500 for the East African Insecticides Research Unit; £34,170 for fertilizer experiments; £37,000 for buildings for the Tsetse Reclamation Department; and £3,560 for 12 post-graduate studentships in social science.

crucial years to deal satisfactorily with the great problems ahead, especially those of race relations?"

MR. SARGENT: "I think the signs are hopeful. Our recently elected European members of the Legislative Council are an unknown quantity as yet, but now that there is a non-official majority, I believe we shall see very great improvements in Kenya."

LORD ALTRINCHAM: "So far as good intentions as to fairer relations as between the races are concerned, I should say that the leadership in Kenya is first-rate. This is particularly a time when we must have decent leadership in Africa."

"White Paper 240 has centralized control over the railways, post and telegraphs, customs, and other major services. Is this not comparable to the real need for centralization of work and responsibility?"

COLONEL PONSONBY: "I have always been in favour of pulling Africa together, and I supported White Papers 191 and 240 for that reason. It is important that the major common services should all be under one head, because that makes for a better administration. I favour going very much farther than we have done in East Africa. It seems ridiculous, for instance, to have three attorneys-general and three different sets of laws."

LORD ALTRINCHAM: "I entirely agree with Colonel Ponsonby. I cannot have good government if you have all these separate administrations. I have believed for many years that there ought to be one East African Government, not three."

"How much influence can African members of the Legislature be expected to exert on the African peasantry?"

Question of Personal Qualities

LORD ALTRINCHAM: "It is really a question of personal qualities. If the right men are chosen, and state the case as it should be stated, they would certainly be of very great value. I spent five years in East Africa bearing considerable responsibilities and have spent another 18 watching others bearing similar burdens, and I am convinced that the real danger in the influence exerted on Africans comes, not from the Colonial Office, which is doing great work in spite of all its faults, but from Parliament here in London. That is why I want to see responsibility handed to the people on the spot in Africa."

MISS RICKMAN: "The Kikuyu member of the Legislature holds very great influence, and is almost venerated in my part of the country."

"When will Africans in Kenya be fit to govern themselves?"

LORD ALTRINCHAM: "At a date which nobody now living can possibly foresee."

"Hear, hear," said the other members of the bench, and appeared to suggest that that opinion was unanimous.

"When do you expect European technicians in Kenya to be superseded by Africans?"

MISS DAKLOW: "That is extremely difficult to answer, because at the moment there are not a great many technicians being trained in this country or elsewhere. I had hoped that the time would come in about 10 years, but I think it will be much more like 25."

LORD ALTRINCHAM: "My feeling is that that time will never come if Africa is to be developed properly. The African population is too small for all that needs to be done, and even if you train the largest percentage possible, I am convinced that European technicians will always be necessary."

COLONEL PONSONBY: "The real trouble is that the Africans take so long to learn, and it does not follow that they will go along in the right way once they have learned. I was talking not long ago in Nairobi to an assistant general manager of the railways who told me that at the end of four years, the Africans trained in East Africa had not progressed nearly so well as those in West Africa."

"How do costs of living in Kenya compare (a) with costs in England to-day, and (b) with costs in Kenya 10 years ago?"

MRS. ANDERSON: "The cost of living in Kenya has risen by about 71% as against 68% in Britain; but in Kenya there is no utility clothing, and because there are few forms of public transport costs of travelling play a big part. About 50% of Kenya's civil servants have to live three miles or more from their work, which necessitates the expense of a car. There is no social security in Kenya, and in England your food is heavily subsidized."

MISS RICKMAN: "I think that rather a gloomy picture. The further you go from Nairobi, of course, the cheaper the cost of living. I live in the country, and if I spend more than £3 a month on my household bills I think it rather awful."

"What minimum salary would an educated man now living comfortably in England on £800 a year need to

support his wife, child, and himself in Nairobi to-day? What prospect would there be of obtaining a house?"

MRS. ANDERSON: "Such a man would need £1,200 a year to live, not luxuriously, but comfortably and simply. The chance of obtaining a house is very remote indeed."

MISS RICKMAN: "A great deal would depend on the amount spent on drinks. If you are to have drinks always in the house, your grocery bills are going to be very much heavier. But it is fair to reckon on a heavy outlay on drinks as part of the necessary cost of living."

Abstridly High Standard of Living

"Are complaints about the cost of living not really caused by an abstridly high standard of living, especially in the towns?"

MRS. ANDERSON: "I don't think that, taken in its broadest sense, the standard is very much higher than the middle class standard of living in Britain. Perhaps some Asian immigrants find life in Kenya based on a higher standard than they have been used to, but most Europeans out there come from the middle class."

"What profession among Europeans is most needed in Kenya to-day, and how do their pay compare with salaries at home?"

MISS DAKLOW: "It is difficult to say precisely which profession is most needed, because Kenya needs engineers, doctors, nurses, teachers, forestry experts, and skilled workers of all kinds. If I had to choose, I should say doctors. As to relative pay, in a very large number of cases colonial civil servants have rather better salaries than they get at home, as well as the benefit of lower taxes."

MRS. ANDERSON: "I think artisans are most needed."

"What prospects of employment exist in Kenya for average retired Service officers of 50 years of age or over?"

MISS DAKLOW: "I would think that prospects were not very good for retired Service officers without capital. There are a fair number of men leaving the Indian services with positions, and they might be quite good prospects."

MR. HEARD: "There is a limited amount of scope in the Government, probably up-country rather than in the big towns, but apart from men in the professions I don't think of any other opportunities."

Kenya or Rhodesia?

"Would you settle in Kenya in preference to Southern Rhodesia?"

MR. HEARD: "I am not quite sure that I would, in some cases there are rather obvious advantages in Rhodesia. Rhodesians are more able to run their own show in the way they wish, and they are certainly making tremendous strides in the industrial field. But, of course, it is quite obvious that Kenya is the only place in the world. Since the end of the war about 600 new farm settlers and 240 residential settlers have gone to the Colony. Who would want to go anywhere else?"

"Should there be a tax on the produce of agriculture in the Highlands of Kenya?"

MRS. ANDERSON: "I don't know that I could go as far as to recommend a tax, but I think that control might be stricter. We must use every acre of land, and pressure might be brought to bear on some farmers. Incidentally, I believe that the residential settler will be a tremendous asset."

LORD ALTRINCHAM: "I am very much opposed to the idea of a land tax because I don't believe it could be fairly applied as between one piece of land and another. Circumstances differ so much that what would be fair in one case would be unfair in another."

"Since British taxpayers are contributing so much to Kenya's development, should Europeans in Kenya not be more heavily taxed?"

COLONEL PONSONBY: "It is important that Kenya should not soon carry its own burden, but it is quite impossible for the Europeans in Kenya to bear that burden entirely. In fact, they do not do so at present, and a certain amount of money is still being provided from this country. As the African gets more money there is no reason why he should not contribute *pro rata*. Of course, such depends upon what you are aiming at. In this country everyone contributes to taxation, and Sir Philip Mitchell pointed out recently, as people in Kenya want better roads and other improvements, they must be prepared to pay for them. These things benefit Africans too, and I see no reason why they should not contribute accordingly."

"Has the Government of Kenya a sufficiently definite financial policy, and is its administration firm enough?"

(Continued on page 1284)

some parties could have to be prepared to provide a Government strong enough for the critical time in Rhodesian history.

The system of Government throughout the Empire is impossible to cart Parliament round to international conferences to make international agreements. This had to be done by the executive, and if Parliament did not approve it had to get rid of the executive and the Government.

Principle at Stake

The controversial clause in the Bill was inserted in the Currency Board, an international body. The board asked for power to hire, buy, or build a bank. The line of attack which he thought at first was pure mischief was that the bank would not be built in preference to schools and hospitals. When he heard this he thought he was back at Hyde Park because the Minister of Finance had given an assurance that this would not happen. It was a major matter with an important principle at stake.

He could not allow it to pass because that would mean his successors would have been in the impossible position of making international agreements which could be trusted or rejected by Parliament without making the slightest difference to the Government.

Nobody seemed to have noted the point that the Government might not be able to raise external loan-funds to carry

out its programme. If that is this happened such bodies as the Currency Board and private enterprise could take up slack in the building industry and prevent unemployment.

Rhodesian Political Parties

The 30 members of the present House, 14 represent the United Party, 11 the Liberal Party, three the Rhodesian Labour Party, and two the Southern Rhodesian Party.

For some weeks a new party has been in course of formation. It is provisionally called the Dominion Party.

Whereas the United Party has for years favoured the creation of a Greater Rhodesia and regards the Central African Council as merely a prelude to amalgamation or federation with Northern Rhodesia, the Liberals and the Labour Party oppose not only that policy, but also continued participation in the Central African Council.

Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.

Brains Trust on Kenya To-Day

Views of E.A.W.L. and Six Members

MY LIONS are not fed. The wine wines and dines its celebrities. The E.A.W.L. is a slender body, expects them to perform in the hope of tea?

With those words MR. F. S. JOELSON, the question-master, introduced a Brains Trust on Kenya To-day, a crowded meeting of the England Branch of the East African Women's League held last week at Over-Seas House, St. James's, London S.W.1.

The members were MRS. CLAUDE ANDERSON, a councillor of Nairobi Municipality, MISS MARY DAVENPORT, of the Welfare Section of the Colonial Office, MISS JOELMAN, a missionary in Kenya for the past 20 years, LORD ALTRINCHAM, Governor of Kenya from 1925 to 1934, MR. HENRY IZARD, for many years a member of the Colonial Service in Kenya, and now representative in London of the Electrolux Union of Kenya, and COLONEL CHARLES PONSONBY, M.P., for 12 years chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board.

The question-master said that for three afternoon at any one time there are "respected" respectively on such living, European employment, missionary work, native affairs, settlement, and Government policy. Each question fell in one of those categories, and it would therefore be addressed to the appropriate authority, who would be given a maximum of three minutes for reply. Other members of the brains trust were invited to chip in, but might not exceed one minute. Since none had any knowledge of any of the questions, the meeting would applaud the sporting instinct which had persuaded them to accept the challenge.

Questions and Answers

Questions and answers ranged from the profound to the light-hearted, and included snap one-word judgments on various topics. Not all can be reported here, owing to pressure on space, and the replies have been abbreviated when possible for the same reason.

"What are the most encouraging and most discouraging aspects of social development among Africans in Kenya?"

LORD ALTRINCHAM: "The most encouraging aspect is that the great masses of the Africans do learn. The war had a very great effect, and there is an immense stirring not all of it good, but much capable of being directed into the right channels. The other particularly encouraging feature is that the African woman is beginning to change. The old

women who frequented the bars, and had a reactionary effect upon the men, are being superseded by younger women with more progressive ideas.

"The discouraging side, I am afraid, is very grave. The African population is so small for the tasks that he ahead. There is insufficient respect of adequate health services, better schools, and the rest, on the basis of the present population. A great strain is being put on the Africans, and we must be aware that we do not do enough for each of them. Another discouraging aspect is the tendency of Africans encouraged by some stupid people in this country to put the desire for political power and responsibility ahead of economic development."

Increased Encouragement from U.K.

MR. IZARD: "I often wonder if well-intentioned people in this country do not talk too much and too loudly of passing our rule on to the African. We talk too much about giving the African to take over from us in the shortest possible space of time. The result is to make them feel too ambitious."

COLONEL PONSONBY: "The chief danger, in my opinion, is in the increased desire for education, but there is the tremendous danger that we may so educate Africans that they cease to want to work on the land, and the future depends absolutely upon developing food production in one way or another."

MISS RICKMAN: "I think the answer is more education, not less. And we must get more women and girls educated more or less than we do at present, as the men."

"Have too many Africans been sent to England for education?"

LORD ALTRINCHAM: "I think it is a great mistake at the present time of Africa's development to send too many to the country. It would be fatal if Africans generally were to get the idea that by learning the whites are the key to power and responsibility has been handed to them. They ought not to come here until they have had a fairly thorough basic education in their own country."

MISS RICKMAN: "All Africans are frightfully keen to come to England, and it is very difficult to choose who is to go. The biggest problem is that they have to leave their wives behind. But I think it is generally agreed that as many Africans as possible should be sent to Makerere College, not to England."

MISS DARTON: "One point is that a good deal of specialist education can be given only in this country. The Colonial Office welcomes the idea of students being trained in their own country. But a short course over here is liable to do more harm than good, and I believe that it is really the third year of training that does the most good."

COLONEL PONSONBY: "There are something like 3000 African students in this country at present, a considerable proportion of them from East Africa. One tremendous danger is that they are open to Communist or other revolutionary influences. Often the Communists make a dead set at them individually."

"Is the quality of Kenya's leadership, official and non-official, likely to be good enough in the next five

were retrenched by the hundred. For these reasons the recommendations of the commissioners should be measured against the best estimates which can be made of the probable revenues of each territory for as far ahead as may be reasonably calculated. No attempt of this kind has been made, though that sort of assessment would have been made automatically by a large business considering wholesale revision of its salary scales.

Since the commissioners recognized their inability to judge whether the territories could carry the increased charges for the Civil Service, they might at least have asked each Government for its views and incorporated them in the report. The public could then have judged the nature of the foundations on which a heavy superstructure has been erected. Now it must conclude that that superstructure has been built on sand.

Southern Rhodesian Government Defeated

Prime Minister Asks for Dissolution of Parliament

IN THE PARLIAMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA the Government was defeated by 14 votes to 13 on July 13 on a motion of little intrinsic importance but which the Prime Minister had said he would regard as a matter of confidence, since it involved relations with other States.

On the following day the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Higgins, saw the Governor's Deputy to recommend a dissolution. The Governor, Sir John Kennedy, is absent in Salisbury and the dissolution of Parliament will be delayed until his return.

The defeat of the Government came during a debate on the Coinage and Currency Amendment Bill. The issue was whether or not the Currency Board should have the power to acquire property. The clause had been defeated in committee by a combination of the two Labour Parties and the Liberal Party, and when the committee's report came before the full House the Prime Minister announced that he would treat the clause as a matter of confidence because it involved an agreement which the Government had reached with the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

In the division on the clause the Rhodesia Labour Party and Mr. J. H. Lister, of the Southern Rhodesia Labour Party, voted with the Liberals, and Mr. D. Macintyre, leader of the Southern Rhodesia Labour Party, voted with the Government. Two United Party members, Mr. D. W. Young and Mr. J. A. Ewing, and one Liberal member, Mr. C. A. Butt, were absent from the House, and the voting was 14 to 13 against the Government.

Currency Board's Powers

During the debate the clause dealing with the Currency Board's power to acquire and maintain movable or immovable property should be retained in the Bill and not deleted according to the decision reached by the House in committee. The Prime Minister said the clause represented a decision reached with the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. If the House did not approve, there was only one thing it could do, and that would be to turn out the Government. The matter had been agreed at a meeting of the Central African Council, and the two other Governments concerned had obtained the sanction of their Secretary of State, while Southern Rhodesia obtained the sanction of the Secretary for Commonwealth Relations.

The leader of the Opposition, Mr. J. H. Smit, said this was another example of how the Colony was bound by decisions reached outside the House. He objected to the situation which was constantly arising whereby the House found itself faced with a *fait accompli* because of decisions reached by the Central African Council.

The leader of the Rhodesia Labour Party, Mr. D. H. Davies, felt that the Government had to make up its mind on certain matters of international agreement. The Minister of Finance had said that the Currency Board would be going out of existence in a few months and a central bank replacing it. This was one of the objections to the Bill—that a disappearing body should not be given power to acquire a site or erect buildings. The second objection was that he did not like power given to bodies without any responsibility.

The leader of the Southern Rhodesia Labour Party, Mr. D. Macintyre, said the Government and the Minister responsible

for the Bill were more at fault than the House. The House had merely wished to emphasize that it felt that nothing was the top priority in building. The principle would be accepted that the Currency Board should be sited in Southern Rhodesia rather than the other territories. The House had no desire to move a vote of no confidence when the issue came up. He asked if the Prime Minister meant that if any agreement was reached by the Central African Council it would have to be observed by Parliament.

Challenge Accepted

Mr. Higgins thought the question was not one of restoring confidence in the Government but of restoring confidence in Parliament. Only a few days before the House had rejected the clause and now the Prime Minister had thrown the challenge. For himself, he accepted the challenge and would vote against it he voted before.

Mr. E. M. N. Hodson said the clause was merely an enabling one giving power to erect buildings of purchase sites but this was by no means the same thing as giving power to go ahead immediately.

Mr. J. H. Smit said the action of the Prime Minister was to shatter Parliament into a farce. He was forcing an election on the Colony totally unnecessarily.

Mr. E. W. D. Nwaka said the Opposition had indicated that the Central African Council was on some way superior to Parliament. This was not the case. It was simply that if an agreement reached by the Government was rejected by the House it meant a vote of censure on the Government.

The Minister of Defence and Air, Sir Ernest Guest, said the debate had been completely dominated by the claim that the objection raised by the Opposition was to a clause which permitted a building to be erected for the Currency Board, and it was said that this would be at the expense of hospitals and schools. This was a pure fabrication in the minds of those who suggested it, and they themselves must know that this was not the Government's intention.

The Government had often stated that schools and hospitals were to receive the first priority where buildings were concerned, and nothing which had been done since could have caused anybody to change his mind about this. He thought that decisions taken in meetings of the Central African Council could not bind the House, yet the Liberals persisted in claiming this was the case. The original coinage and currency Act had, he believed, been introduced by the leader of the Opposition, so Mr. J. H. Smit could not object to the Currency Board as such. The board's premises in the Treasury were quite inadequate.

Sir Ernest Guest said Mr. Stumbles was opposed to the Central African Council because he was opposed to amalgamation and the Central African Council had the ability to force whether or not amalgamation would succeed. If the Opposition wanted an opportunity to defeat the Government they had it now, but he urged that they should be honest about it.

Mr. J. H. Smit called for a division and the clause was defeated by 14 votes to 13.

Immediately after the interval the Prime Minister moved the adjournment of the House.

Even if the Government had not been defeated, an election this year was inevitable, said the Prime Minister at a bench meeting of the United Party in Salisbury on the night of July 15.

With the international situation complicated by disturbances and recurrent economic crises, the Colony would be in for a very difficult time and would need a strong Government. The present Government had established a record by staying for two and a half years as a minority Government, but such a Government had to be weak and would be absolutely fatal for the progress of the Colony. It would be a very great pity if the electorate again produced a stalemate. If this did happen,

ought also to recall that he was never satisfied that the constitution and powers of the Central African Council were adequate to the needs of the situation, that he accepted the experiment with misgiving, and that he and his colleagues have done everything in their power to make the experiment a success. There has, indeed, been general good feeling among the official and non-official members from Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, almost from the start, and we were long ago convinced of the need for a much firmer association for the management of matters of common concern. A Federal Government, advised by a Federal Assembly, legislating for the scheduled services transferred to the inter-territorial authority, is as necessary in Central Africa as was a High Commission and Central Assembly in East Africa—and it would start with far better prospects, for there has long been a stronger feeling of unity among the three British Central African States than there is even now among those of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Mr. Creppin Jones will be remembered as one of the chief architects of the East African High Commission. His stature in Colonial history would be greatly enhanced if he were also one of the founders of a Federal African Federation.

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS.—The Community Civil Service salaries in East Africa may be an arithmetical excess, but the general public will have expected something more incredible. The expenditure incurred is a responsibility on the inquiry which Sir Maurice Holmes, Mr. E. A. Colony, and Mr. T. S. Stagerale were asked by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to conduct. Their report, published as Colonial Paper 223, contains this astonishing statement: "The increase in the expenditure of the four territories which the adoption of our recommendation would entail are undoubtedly heavy. We have not attempted to answer the question whether the financial resources of the territories are capable of carrying this additional burden, first, because we are not competent to do so, and, secondly, because if our proposals are regarded as reasonable, it will be open to any Colony which cannot afford to pay the prescribed salaries to seek assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act." That we repeat is an astonishing statement. It vitiate the whole report, and reveals an attitude of incredible irresponsibility. To dispose of the second proviso first, there is no justification for the assumption that the British taxpayer will continue indefinitely to provide approximately a

million pounds a year under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. That has a life of another seven years only. Dependencies have been warned that the funds provided are for pressing purposes, and not to be regarded as permanent. Additional revenue from the Imperial Government would be wholly wrong for Colonial Governments to accept salary and pension commitments which exceed their own and count on passing the burden to the United Kingdom taxpayer who, like the Colonial taxpayer, appears to have been blithely disregarded by Sir Maurice Holmes and his colleagues.

In a world in which no interest in the functional need be considered, it might be possible to prescribe official salaries without reference to the maintenance and expansion of the national superstructure of wealth which is precisely built on sand. What the Secretary of State is asked to do, and as trade unionism among civil servants is quite strong as it is among doctors, for instance, the whole tendency of all those officials who have to comment on the report will be to secure the maximum benefits for themselves and their colleagues. For all the self-evident truth as to the fact that they are as human as other folk, and no less prepared to accept advantages which can be had for the taking. Though of the moment circumstances are exceptionally favourable from their standpoint, since there are more vacancies in many branches of the Colonial Services than there are suitable applicants, it is not to be assumed that the conditions of 1948 can be safely regarded as permanent, and the peak of post-war prices ought not to be accepted as the datum line for consolidated salaries. But that, for the moment, is not the point we seek to make. It is that the very first question to be considered is whether the financial resources of the territories are such that they can be fairly asked to bear the "undoubtedly heavy" additional burdens prepared for them in the shape of higher salaries and bigger pension bills. If they can, the civil servant is certainly entitled to his share of expanding prosperity; if they cannot, the Governments will have to manage with less expensive staffs, as any business must do when times are bad. What is true of private enterprise will in the long run be true of Governments, for though they may mask facts for a time, their immunity to the effects of falling revenues is strictly limited, as was made evident to the whole world during the depression years of the thirties, when officials

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

FEDERATION OF THE RHODESIAS is one of the main subjects for discussion in London between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and his advisers on the one side

Federation of the Rhodesias.

and a delegation of European and African non-officials from Northern Rhodesia who are now flying to this country at Mr. Creech-Jones's invitation. By a purely accidental but pointed political development in Southern Rhodesia the issue has received added importance within the past few days from the standpoint of the three territorial members of the Central African Council; and, although that were not enough, each new act of the ultra-Nationalist Government in the Union of South Africa strengthens the general arguments for that closer association of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland which is inevitable sooner or later. We have for years field and propagated the view that the statesmanlike course would be for the Imperial Government to concede as much as possible as soon as possible, and that procrastination would aggravate, not lessen, the difficulties as it has done in East Africa. The sudden defeat of the Government of Southern Rhodesia on a trifling matter arising from an agreement with the neighbouring British Administrations is a startling warning of the inadequacy of the Central African Council, which is now seen to be subject to the whim

of the Opposition in one Legislative Assembly. After the three Governments in question concerned and the Imperial Government had reached agreement on the point at issue, one of no particular importance in itself, the unanimity had been that of a federation, not of a council with no more than consultative and advisory functions. Southern Rhodesia would not now be faced with the prospect of a general election. The Prime Minister will now complain of that development, though he has every right to resent the way in which a perfectly normal piece of inter-territorial negotiation has been made the excuse for a vote of no confidence in his own Parliament. But if the vulnerability of the Central African Council was to be exposed, it could not have come at a more opportune moment.

The Case For Action.
The hands of the Northern Rhodesian advocates of federation have been unexpectedly strengthened almost at the very moment of their departure, and since the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and for Commonwealth Affairs were parties to the arrangement which has caused the defeat of Sir Godfrey Huggins's Government, the two chief Ministerial advisers of the British Cabinet on this question of federation must be expected to feel sincere sympathy with him. They

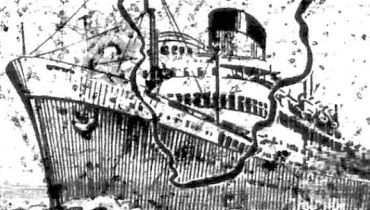
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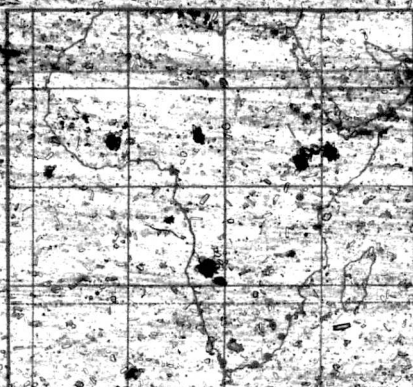
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8-37

Oil Commercial Concern

Mr. J. E. Percival, chairman of Messrs. Whiteway Law & Co., Ltd., said at the 25th annual general meeting in London last week that there had been a substantial increase in the company's turnover and profit in Kenya, where trade was good, and that the coming year was viewed with confidence.

Owing to the improved market outlook, initial payments for sulphur in Kenya have been raised from 53 cents to 75 cents of a shilling per lb. for first grade, and to 60 and 43 cents respectively for second and third grades. Total payments for first-grade are expected to reach 1s. per lb.

Central Line Sisal Works, Ltd., produced 265 tons of sisal and tow in June making 3,314 tons for the year ended June 30. East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., produced 220 tons, bringing the total for the financial year to 2,205 tons.

Confidence in Rhodesia

Mr. John Brown, chairman of Messrs. John Brown and Co., Ltd., said at the company's annual meeting last week that an impression had been acquired in Messrs. F. Leck & Son, Ltd., of Bulawayo, because great confidence was felt in the future of Southern Rhodesia.

When the Anglo-Siam Trust, Ltd., gives notice that it is to sell the shares of its farms in the Songhai district, it has ceased to carry on business in Kenya.

All Government stocks of tung oil, a crop of which is increasingly produced in Masailand have been sold, and full private trading is to be restored.

North Chesterfield Exploration Co., Ltd. have declared an interim dividend of 15% against 24% in the previous year.

British Guano Co. to have the biggest sugar crop in 1951. Last year's record was 20,000 short tons.

Mining

Progress Reports for June

Shearwood Terr.—Revenue amounted to £300.

Wankie Colliery.—Sales amounted to 128,183 tons of coal and 9,582 tons of coke.

Rezenet.—Treatment of 9,960 tons of ore resulted in a working profit of £4,252.

Cam & Moton.—A profit of £19,019 was earned from the milling of 18,000 tons of ore.

Thistle Est.—25,000 tons of ore were treated for 550 oz. gold, at a working profit of £410.

Rhodesian Broken Hill.—Output was 1,865 tons of zinc, 1,050 tons of lead, and 30 tons of refined vanadium.

Wanderer.—32,000 tons of ore were treated for 2,629 oz. gold and a working profit of £877.

Blacklick.—1,709 oz. of gold were recovered from the crushing of 12,300 tons of ore for a working profit of £2,418. Option to purchase the Killarney mine in the Tloabusi district has been secured until 1951.

London Metal Market

Rhodesian copper and lead producing companies were represented at a meeting in London last week called to consider a scheme for re-organising the London Metal Exchange.

Workers who presided said that during the transition stage of the scheme there would be a free market as the present conditions before the war, but it was proposed that there should be a system of United Kingdom domestic licensing and export permits, as at present, though with more flexibility, since there were unprofitable signs that the post-war sellers' market was continuing a trend; increasing production of metals was to be expected by the Government would be compelled sooner or later to abandon its policy of bulk buying and price fixing. The non-ferrous industry in this country would then be faced with a difficult and dangerous situation, and a scheme had therefore been evolved for submission to the Ministry of Supply.

Mining Personalia

Messrs. A. KELLY of Bulweria, Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. N. SALMON, Elgin Flak, Southern Rhodesia, have agreed for transfer to associatehip of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy; Mr. J. W. BUTCHER has applied for associatehip to associatehip; and Messrs. F. A. STEVENSON of the Tloabusi Mine, Southern Rhodesia, and R. H. FOSTON of Kakamega, Kenya, have been transferred to membership.

Rhodesian Gold Price

THE MANAGER of the International Monetary Fund, Mr. G. G. GALLE, disclosed in a memorandum at the end of last week that the recently decided policy of the Government of Southern Rhodesia of subsidising gold production at the price of £10 per fine ounce had been under close examination by officials of the Fund, and that he would shortly discuss this matter in London.

STRENUOUS EFFORTS are being made to control the illicit traffic in diamonds in the Shinyanga area of Tanganyika. An Indian trader was recently sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for being in unlawful possession of stones, and four employees, including one European, at a small mine some 30 miles from Mwanjui have been arrested.

Chrome


ABOUT 300,000 TONS of chrome are now stacked in Southern Rhodesia owing to shortage of railway equipment to move it for export.

Dividend

AFRICAN INVESTMENT TRUST LTD. have declared an interim dividend of 7½% (the same).

New Portuguese Coaster

THE LATEST ADDITION to the fleet of the Companhia Colonial de Navegação, the coasting steamer EBANEA, has been commissioned for the Portuguese Coastal Service to fill the gap until two new ships, CHIMBARRÉ and NAVEGAÇÃO, now building in Scottish yards, are delivered next year.



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The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga

The Dar-es-Salaam & District Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
Dar-es-Salaam, Dabona, Kaboro, Ggombe, Mushi, Mwanza.

LONDON OFFICE: 64, Queen Street, E.C.4

Company Meeting

Forestral Land, Timber and Railways Company, Ltd.

Mr. John B. Sullivan's Statement

THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER AND RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on June 30 at the Chartered Insurance Institute, 20 Aldermanbury, London, E.C.2.

MR. JOHN B. SULLIVAN, the chairman and managing director, presided and said in the course of his review:—
 "It gives me great pleasure to welcome on your behalf two very distinguished colleagues from Africa, Mr. P. M. Anderson, chairman of the Natal Tanning Extract Company, Ltd., and Mr. J. L. Rindloch, chairman of the East African Tanning Extract Company, Ltd.

World-Wide Interests

"As the world's largest producers of both quebracho extract and wattle extract since the earliest days of these industries, we have been greatly assisted in dealing with our markets by the fact that these extracts are of such vital importance for the tanning of heavy leather, that they have always been in constant and growing demand wherever such leather is produced.

"In order to replace the shortage of other vegetable tanning materials, the supply of which has progressively declined in recent years, we have been making every effort to speed up the necessarily slow process of increasing the production of wattle extract. Not only our quebracho extract factories in the Argentine Republic and our wattle extract factories in South and East Africa but also our factories in England and on the Continent, and our laboratories and experimental factory at Harpenden, are dedicating their best efforts to serve the leather industry by doing their part to ensure its present and future requirements of tanning materials.

"Our great problems are therefore not due to normal commercial factors of supply and demand, but are solely the result of international political and financial conditions which have made it difficult for many potential markets to negotiate the purchase of such goods.

"We can only hope that these conditions will improve, trusting that we can continue to maintain the satisfactory results so far obtained in spite of all difficulties. Meanwhile, we can at least feel confident that the Forestal group of companies is on a sound footing as possible to-day.

Very Satisfactory Position

"The balance sheet of the parent company indicates once again a very satisfactory state of affairs. The financial position is still strong, notwithstanding the fact that considerable financial assistance has been made in our subsidiary companies in conformity with the policy of which you were informed last year.

"The net profit for the year at £253,273 shows a considerable reduction in comparison with the £853,532 for the year 1946, but as pointed out in the directors' report we have been unable to bring in this year the dividend of 12% paid by the Forestal Argentina out of its 1946 profits, and I now have reason to hope that the remittances of the dividend received this year from the Forestal Argentina will be authorized in the near future.

"The directors' report has also informed you that we have received no dividend during the year under review from the Natal Tanning Extract Company, it having been decided to capitalize the profits earned in South Africa in order to satisfy that company's requirements of additional capital.

"The profit for the year of £253,273 together with the amounts brought in of £270,353 and 22% of the pro-

vision for taxation for the previous years, £150,000, which the Exchange Control Act, 1947, rendered unnecessary, give an available total of £613,528. Of this, taxation of foreign profits absorbs £140,000, and after paying the 6% preference dividend and an interim ordinary dividend of 3%, we now propose a final ordinary dividend of 9%, totalling 12% for the year, leaving a balance of £107,172 to be carried forward.

"The Natal Tanning Extract Company, Ltd. under the able management of Mr. Elegg, has not only once again shown very gratifying results for its last financial year, but has also achieved a record production of elephant brand wattle extract of over 50,000 tons in 12 months. We have confident hopes that a further increase in production will be registered at the close of the current year.

"During my visit to Natal last January and February I was most favourably impressed by all that I saw on the estates and in the factories, and particularly by the evidence I had of well-balanced team work in the general administration.

"While I was in Natal the board of the Forestal Company finally decided to the important request of Mr. James R. Leisk, who relieved from the responsibilities of the Natal Tanning Extract Company, to leave his present business activities, and unfortunately for the company, Mr. P. M. Anderson, a director of long experience with the company's affairs, consented to accept the chairmanship and Mr. Leisk agreed to retain his seat on the board, the company was assured of the continued support of two of the most capable and highly esteemed men in South Africa.

"I am pleased to close my reference to The Natal Company by placing on record the fact that it has a revenue-producing stage which is equal on to a comparable basis with your Argentine interests.

Development in Kenya and Rhodesia

"Development in the Kenya and Southern Rhodesia companies is proceeding satisfactorily under capable boards and managements, which continue to enjoy the wise counsel of Mr. Biggs, who is expected to be shortly for consultations. We feel confident that these two companies will in due course have to be found investment.

"We greatly regret the retirement from the board of the parent company of the late Mr. J. H. Palmer. His place has been taken by Mr. John H. Sedden, a well-known and highly respected business man of long experience in Kenya, who has been a director of the company for some years.

"We greatly regret the retirement from the board of the parent company on medical advice of Sir Harold Spence. The vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Mr. George Francis Taylor. Mr. Palmer has relinquished his position as a vice-chairman and his executive role of chairman, but has retained his seat on the board. Mr. Lubbock has appointed to succeed Mr. Palmer as a vice-chairman of the board.

"Closing this report will be of warm appreciation and sincere thanks to a most loyal colleague and steadfast friend of many years' standing, our senior vice-chairman, Mr. John H. Kitek, who has shown unflinching devotion to the interests of the Forestal Company at all times, and particularly during the difficult years of the war.

"The proposed final dividend of 9% less tax, making 12% for 1947, was approved, the appointment of Mr. G. F. Taylor as a director was confirmed, the retiring directors, Sir Edmond Ovey and the Hon. W. J. L. Palmer, were re-elected; the auditors, Messrs. Dolittle, Plender, Griffiths & Co., were re-appointed, and the proceedings terminated with votes of thanks to the chairman and directors and to the staff at home and overseas.

Cotton Production

Commercial Undertaking Required

MR. JAMES L. ... chairman of the executive committee of the ... Cotton Growing Corporation, said at the annual meeting that control of cotton from the ... Colonies was a matter not for ... scientists, but for a soundly organized commercial undertaking. All the cotton-growing areas of the African Colonies should be surveyed by men competent to give the best advice on the way in which control could be effected. The Sudan Planting Syndicates had been outstandingly successful and he believed the staff could render invaluable aid in suggesting means for putting the necessary control into operation.

The annual report showed the total crop of cotton produced in the ... in 1946-47 as 61,755 bales, compared with 57,701 bales in the previous year, and 88,298 bales in 1937-38. Of last season's total the Sudan contributed 28,207 bales, Uganda 231,678, Tanganyika 19,963, Nyasaland 11,186, Kenya 3,148, and Southern Rhodesia 434 bales.

New Union Castle Vessel

R.M.S. BRETONIA CASTLE, the new Union Castle 28,000-ton vessel which sails from Southampton on her maiden voyage on July 22, will be the largest ship ever employed between the United Kingdom and Africa. Captain J. C. Brown, who recently commanded the BRETONIA CASTLE, will be in command. There is provision for 227 first class and 478 cabin class passengers. A description of the liner will appear in an early issue.

Rhodesia's Trade Figures

Imports Still Rising Rapidly

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS during the first quarter of this year amounted to £4,044,424, being £317,399 higher than in the corresponding period of 1947. Sales to the United Kingdom, valued at £2,151,518, represented 53% of the total, compared with 45.1% in the year. The main items were gold, tobacco, chrome ore, and asbestos.

Northern Rhodesia's goods valued at £47,319, compared with £40,829 in the first quarter of 1947; South Africa, £23,273 (£21,120); U.S.A., £280,641 (£479,202); Netherlands, £129,305; Belgian Congo, £87,921 (£69,911); and Australia, £66,125 (£79,241).

Other goods exports during the quarter were: gold, £1,097,619 (£1,139,822); asbestos, £860,297 (£278,908); tobacco, £545,166 (£351,416); cattle hides, £232,885 (£141,450); chrome ore, £231,316 (£173,650); groundnut oil, £120,486 (£27,151); and other, £66,444 (£78,822).

Imports for the quarter amounted to £1,336,084, compared with £6,211,775 in the first quarter last year. The main sources were: United Kingdom, £3,911,086 (£21,115,589); South Africa, £1,950,360 (£1,363,504); U.S.A., £1,332,022 (£1,146,214); Canada, £500,754 (£276,652); Australia, £221,747 (£36,116); Belgium, £140,374 (£79,893); and India, £188,086 (£182,307).

Other imports were metals and metal manufactures, £443,488 (£221,341); machinery, arms, carriages, etc., £1,973,793 (£1,478,063); foodstuffs, £1,271,870 (£1,70,835); and oils, paints, etc., £104,719.

Standard Bank of South Africa

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., a public profit, after providing for taxation and an appropriation for contingencies of £672,691 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £2,201,000 in the previous year. The sum of £126,000 was written off bank premises, £256,000 was allocated to the officers' pension fund, and £96,250 was paid to the staff as an interim dividend of 2s per share. The directors recommend a final dividend of 9s and a bonus of 10s per share, requiring £1,781,150, which will leave £201,520 to be carried forward, against £179,507 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £2,500,000 in shares of £20 each, of which £4 has been called up. The total assets of £5,000,000, notes in circulation, appear at £2,781,150, and other accounts reach the record total of £278,139,657, balances with subsidiaries stand at £60,572, and acceptances and bills aggregate £40,623,221. Interests in subsidiary companies are valued at £23,251, property and premises at £2,771,110, liabilities to customers for acceptances at £20,260,073, customer's bills in collection at £20,361,148, bills of exchange at £1,283,393, advances to customers at £67,064,152, remittances in hand at £9,757,142, investments (below) at £1,011,111, and cash at £1,011,111 in cash.

The directors are Lord Harlech (chairman), Mr. R. M. Arbuthnot, Earl of Athole, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Mr. M. P. Bevan-Mason, F. G. Gilliat, Mr. J. N. Hoger, Sir Douglas Macleod, and Sir J. N. Ridley.

The annual ordinary meeting will be held in London on July 22 at 2.30 p.m.

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Steel Tube Production in Rhodesia

THE BEST STEEL TUBES to be made from Southern Rhodesian iron ore will be turned out early next year from a factory to be built in Que Quany Messrs. Stewarts and Lloyds of South Africa, Ltd. Steel will be supplied from the neighbouring works of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission, and the plant will be designed to produce standard seamless tubes of both black and galvanized quality. The Colony's demand for water piping was estimated by the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission at 4,000 tons this year, whereas supply was not expected to exceed 2,000 tons. This company will be the first private enterprise to be attracted to Que Quany by the Government of the steelworks.

A motion calling for more severe penalties for motor-ing offences has been approved without dissent by the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

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Telephone: Whitehall 5701/2/3
Telegrams: Hamaters, Lond., London. Cables: Rest Africa, Lond.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A new cinema is being built in Lusaka. Motor cars between 16 and 18 h.p. have been decontrolled in Kenya.

The annual conference of the Coffee Board of Kenya will be held in Nairobi on July 23.

The Dean of Westminster's appeal fund for the welfare of African students in Great Britain now totals £9,670.

Paracetamol, a new insecticide manufactured in the United States, has stimulated the growing of pyrethrum in Kenya.

A branch railway about eight miles long is being built from Shinyanga to the Williamson diamond mine at Mwadui.

Landers for the erection of four pens for their staff in Nakuru have been invited by the Kenya Farmers' Association.

Two Swedish boy scouts, who are making a world tour on foot, have passed through the Belgian Congo into Northern Rhodesia.

No more strip roads are to be built in Southern Rhodesia. Experiments prove successful, it is hoped to tar all roads with a 20-foot mat.

The British Government is to raise, on its own behalf and on behalf of the Comites, an international convention setting up a World Meteorological Organization.

Rhodesian Immigration Record

Record figures for immigration were again recorded in Southern Rhodesia in April, when 1,477 new settlers arrived. The total figure of capital received, £609,735, was also a record.

The number of Post Office Savings Bank accounts in Southern Rhodesia has doubled in the past two years. At the end of 1947 there were 80,000 depositors with an aggregate credit of £932,265.

A bonus of 7s. per acre is to be paid for maize grown by Northern Rhodesian farmers and fed by them to their Native employees as rations. Farmers must certify that they have paid the maize subsidy levy of 4s. a quarter for each African employee.

A loan of £1,000,000 to purchase 3,000 American cars of 6,500 horsepower to be built by mid-1952 at a cost of £1,000,000 for 3,000 temporary houses by the end of this year at a cost of £70,975 is part of Northern Rhodesia's development plan.

Tea production from leased ex-German tea gardens in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika are officially reported to have been 457,211 lb. in 1940, 583,295 lb. in 1941, 715,745 lb. in 1942, 693,208 lb. in 1943, 599,725 lb. in 1944, 655,772 lb. in 1945, and 937,876 lb. in 1946.

Southern Rhodesia's diamond jubilee exhibition of 1950 is to be held in Bulawayo only, and not in that city, Salisbury and Umtali.

During the first year of the application of the "probation of offenders" system in Kenya, of 39 cases dealt with by this method only five gave unsatisfactory results.

Parcels from East Africa

Unsolicited gifts from the East African territories to the United Kingdom are no longer exempt from import duty. The only concessions made are in respect of food parcels, gifts of worn clothing, and those for general charitable distribution, other than liquor, tobacco and playing cards.

When the Southern Rhodesian Parliament recently resolved that a delegation should go to the United Kingdom to press the Colony's claim for Dominion status, an amendment moved by Mr. J. S. McNeillie (R.L.P.) that the Colony should be given full self-government was defeated on a division by 21 votes to five. The Prime Minister described the motion as premature.

Two-thirds of the 5,040 European immigrants into Kenya in 1947 were between the ages of 20 and 49. Though only 270 European males over 50 entered the Colony in the year, 60,000 are regarded as retired or not gainfully employed. Government employ 12 of the newcomers, 251 are employed in agriculture, and 243 in professional occupations. Of the total 3,702 immigrants came from the United Kingdom.

Mombasa's Municipal Board will have an increased membership of four if a recommendation by the Governor-in-Council is approved by the legislature. The chairman will be the district commissioner, and there will be three European and seven Indian elected members, four European, two Arab, and one African nominated members, four Government representatives, the Liwan, and a representative of the port administration.

Marshall Food Products, Ltd.

MARSHALL FOOD PRODUCTS, LTD., a company with interests in Kenya applied last week for a quotation for the shares on the London Stock Exchange. The issued capital is £120,000 in 54% cumulative-participating preference shares of £4 and £125,000 in ordinary shares of 5s. The chairman, Sir H. H. Marshall, visited Salisbury last week. The Managing Director, Mr. W. W. Harris, M.B.E., who has twice visited the Colony recently, has just appointed managing director for five years at a salary of £3,650 per annum. Lieut.-Colonel P. C. Z. van Eumichoven has been appointed representative in Africa at an annual salary of £1,125 in East African shillings and £375 in South African currency, expense allowances of £500, and travelling and unusual entertaining expenses not exceeding £1,200 a year.

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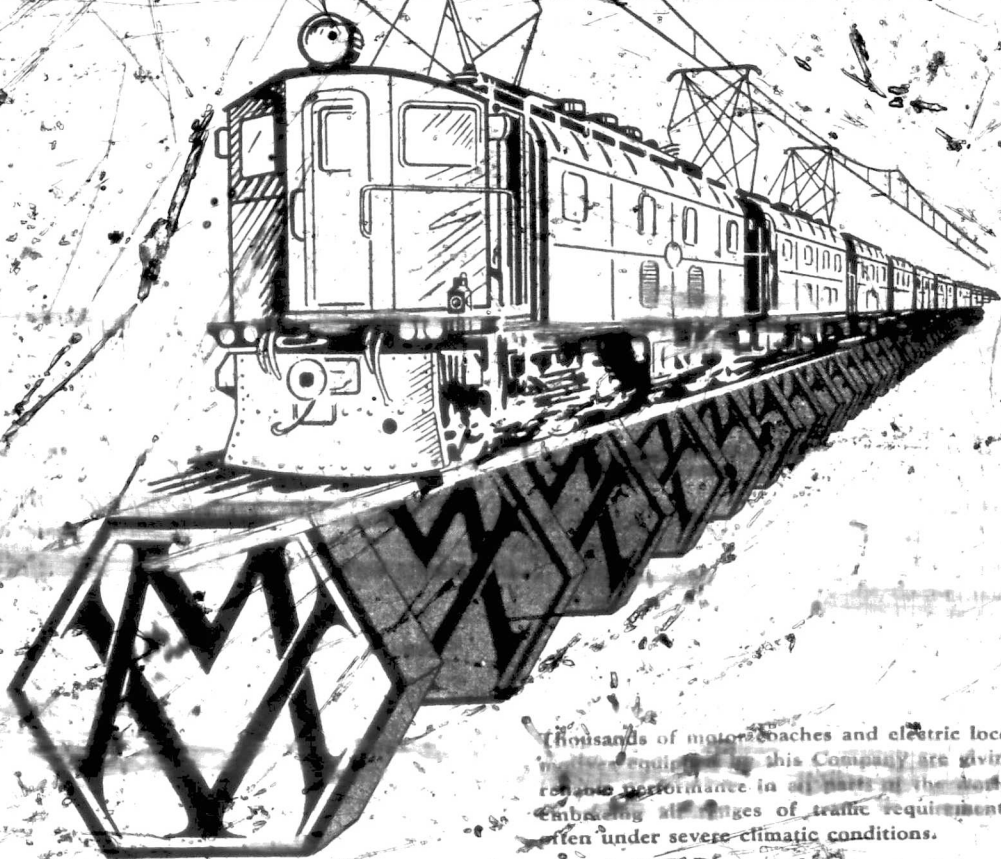


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S. RHODESIA: Mr. C. R. Deakin, J. Clark and Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 638, Bulawayo, and P.O. Box No. 409, Salisbury.

TANGANYIKA: Mitchell, Carr & Co. (East Africa) Ltd., P.O. Box No. 599, Dar-es-Salaam.

African Representation

(Continued from page 1251.)

councils, which are gradually being changed from purely advisory bodies to bodies having financial and executive responsibilities. This council system has now been introduced in the Northern and Western Provinces with certain minor variations to suit local requirements. Although an ever-growing number of people are both taking an interest and participating in the administration of local affairs, not only through councils themselves but also through their standing committee on such matters as finance, agriculture and soil conservation, health and education.

The Government's intention is to create a chain of indirect representation, linking the lowest village councils to the central legislature. The Government has described this policy as progressive development. Both in executive responsibility and in the representative character of the system of councils, with official and elected members, at the levels of province, district, county, parish and village (to use comparable English terms), each council acting as an electoral college for the council above it.

Legislative provision for advances in urban local government was made in the Local Government (Municipalities) Ordinance of 1947. Heretofore urban authorities in Uganda have had little freedom of local action and no powers of levy rates, to all intents and purposes they were run as departments of the Protectorate Government. Under the new ordinance municipal councils and boards were set up with powers to levy rates, and run social services, a greater freedom from Government control. The first municipality is being set up in Kampala. A new Local Government (Rating) Ordinance governs the levy of rates in urban areas.

Local Government in Zanzibar

Zanzibar—Principal developments during the year were the appointment of a council of members to the Legislative Council and the consent by the Sultan to the District Administration and Rural Councils Ordinance which authorizes the establishment of municipal councils and village councils in the rural areas. The former councils are advisory and the mudirs in charge of areas of mixed population. Local councils operate in areas of homogeneous population and have power to make bye-laws, and with the specific approval of the Sultan, in each case, to impose taxes for local government services.

The decree directs that the Councils should fully represent all sections of the local population. Close attention is also being given to the development of local government in Zanzibar town and in the three townships in Pemba.

Northern Rhodesia.—In accordance with decisions reached in September 1946, the constitution has now been amended so as to provide for four members of the Legislative Council to represent African interests, of these two will be Africans elected by the African Representative Council from its own members. Provision has also been made for the appointment of a Speaker and for an increase of two in the elected members of the Legislative Council in substitution for the two nominated non-official members previously representing interests other than African. The Order in Council giving effect to these changes was made on February 1948, and the new members will take their seats on the Council later in the year.

The composition of the Council, apart from the Speaker, will then be 10 European elected members, two European non-official members representing African interests, two African non-official members, and nine official members. Early in 1948 the non-official members put forward proposals for further constitutional changes which are now under examination by the Northern Rhodesian Government.

Non-Traditional Representatives

Development in local government has aimed at widening membership of chiefs' councils to include non-traditional representatives, and at emphasizing popular approval rather than hereditary succession, with the overriding consideration in the appointment of chiefs as Native authorities. The Native authority system is also being strengthened where possible by the amalgamation of small Native authorities. Consideration is being given to the formation of central tribal councils, composed of existing chiefs and councillors as the executive and legislative bodies for the tribal areas concerned. In the central part of the territory, where fragmented sections of tribes are intermingled, it is intended to create area councils, consisting partly of chiefs and partly of councillors chosen by the people, as the Native authorities.

The power of Native authorities have been extended to include the management, regulation and promoting of trade and industry and agriculture, mines and fisheries. In each district an education committee has been appointed, comprising representatives of the missions and of the Native authorities to deal with certain local educational matters.

Barotseland and the traditional Katongo Council of the (Zambia) has been reconstituted. Originally the council was constituted in membership of Malozi and members of the royal house nominated by the Paramount Chiefs. Under the new arrangements five non-official members, not necessarily Malozi, from each district sit with the traditional councillors. The Katongo reports its resolutions to the full National Council of Barotseland.

Training for Self-Government

Nyasaland.—The proposals put forward by the Nyasaland Government for constitutional reform are being discussed with non-official opinion by the new Government, who arrived in March.

The discussion of common problems at the meetings of the three provincial councils has already done much to modify tribal differences and widen the outlook of the Native authorities. The establishment of the councils has been welcomed by the population as an earnest of Government's intention to train them for eventual self-government. The councils have considered a variety of local government problems, and in some cases have drawn up model Native authority rules and orders accepted by all the Native authorities in the Province.

In the Central Province the provincial council has accepted a proposal to amalgamate all Native treasuries into one federated provincial treasury. It is proposed that the provincial treasury should be controlled by a finance committee, chosen from members of the provincial council. The Native administrations of the Southern Province have also agreed to pool their resources and operate a common federated treasury.

Importance of Tourist Trade

CRITICISM of the Southern Rhodesian Government's decision to cut expenditure in the Public Relations Department was made recently in Parliament. Mr. R. O. Stockil said that the Government should realize the immense possibilities of the tourist industry. Log cabins and holiday camps should be built, if necessary, to overcome the hotel shortage. Mr. D. Macintyre criticized the closing of the Cape Town office by the department, and said that a South African official had told him that the Eastern Districts of Rhodesia held more tourist attractions than the Garden Route in the Union.

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Future of Former Italian Colonies An Opportunity for Western Union

THE MOVEMENT FOR THE RE-INCORPORATION of the former Italian Colonies to Italy has been the subject of renewed correspondence in *The Times*, to which Miss MARGERY PERHAM addressed a letter arguing that Italy's record in East Africa made a poor case for her re-establishment there.

While her medical services and road-building were excellent, she wrote, "the excessive number of petty Italian officials and tradesmen barred Native advancement. Economically, their monopolistic policies and corruption were destructive, in spite of immense capital output; the Colonies remained unproductive and barren."

Ethiopia's interests have to be respected, and the old struggles against British Somalia, inhibited by one nomadic and high-spirited people, under divided control, become stronger with the realization of the increase of their people, their resultant drifting drift westwards, and their belated but intense indignation with the term of nationalism.

The Western Powers are committed to a tutelage in democratic self-government in the Colonies. "World War has been good tutor even in the local government spheres. After a series of rapid and complete defeats, public opinion before her Native subjects could she regain the prestige and moral authority to rule and lead them?"

Reincorporation might prove a blunder, as Italy, against all our hopes, turn Communist, then the alternative version of "democracy" would find a local headquarters in Africa.

Mr. Ivor Thomas's Reply

MOR THOMAS, M.P., formerly Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied that Miss Perham had omitted what it was essential to say and said what would have been meritorious to omit. He continued:

"She is constrained to pay tribute to Italy's capital development in her Colonies, as model to ourselves in many ways, and to her excellent medical services. She might have thrown into the scale the readiness of Italians to work side by side with the local inhabitants without thought of social superiority. Her criticism of Italy's Colonial record comes to this: that she did little to develop the Native peoples. When Italian Somaliland is compared with French or British Somaliland, are Miss Perham's cheeks suffused with pride?"

The strongest argument is: After a series of rapid and complete defeats, public opinion staged before her Native subjects, could she (Italy) regain the prestige and moral authority to rule them? Did Miss Perham give one thought to the British position in Native East Africa writing those words?

As for the future of the Colonies, Miss Perham is clear only on one point: she does not want them retrograded to Italy. It is implied that Eritrea, or substantial portions of it, should be incorporated in Ethiopia. It is surely to take a romantic view of Ethiopian life to suggest that this would be in the interests of the peoples of Eritrea. This romantic view has been sedulously cultivated in recent years, by some English writers, but Miss Perham surely knows the realities. To say this is not disparagement of the good intentions of the Ethiopian Government, who might fitly reply: Thank you very much for Eritrea, which does not belong to us, but will you yourself get out of Ogaden, which does?"

As for Italian Somaliland, Miss Perham ventilates the idea of a united Somalia without actually endorsing it. It would have to proceed without French Somaliland, and presumably not even Miss Perham would wish to include the Somalis of Kenya.

The proper solution is surely that the future of the Italian Colonies must be regarded as a European responsibility in which Great Britain will play the part to which she is entitled by her experience and special connexions. Here is an opportunity to make a reality of Western Union, and at the same time to satisfy the legitimate requirements of the United Kingdom with regard to Mediterranean defence. Not least important, this is the solution which will best be in accordance with the true interests of the local inhabitants, whose interests must in the last resort, be decisive."

MR. JOHN BOYD-CARPENTER, M.P., urged the need for Great Britain to state definitely and promptly that the former Italian Colonies in East Africa ought to be returned to Italy.

What he asked would be might in this country if an Italian were to suggest that the British failure to develop our West Indian possessions led him to the conclusion that the interests of the inhabitants would be best secured by transferring them to Italy, to be continued by Miss Perham. He said the fact of Italy's record in the Western Colonies could not be left to govern the policies whose administration is done in East Africa within the technical competence of Ethiopia would be to convince Italians of full political status that our protections of respect for Italy's place in the world are not more than a naked hypocrisy.

Anti-British Posters

The Rome correspondent of *The Times* reported that during the recent general election in Italy a large poster of two drawings in colour was displayed throughout the country. One drawing showed what purported to be a "terrifying scene of carnage during the riot in Mogadishu" with British troops butchering Italians. Above it was the British flag and the words: "England wants the Colonies and orders the slaughter of Italians." The other drawing showed a map of Italy and her Colonies. A large open hand stretched out protectively towards them from Russia and one read: "Since 1946 Russia has declared that the Colonies must remain in Italian hands." Below the drawings was a banner captioned: "Whom will you vote for?" When refugees from Mogadishu landed at Naples recently they were met by Communist processions carrying red flags and placards bearing the words: "Russia wants to return our Colonies to us! England wants to rob us of them."

Minimum Wages

MINIMUM WAGES for Africans employed in towns and townships in Kenya have been gazetted. For those employed on 10 day ticket contracts the rate in Nairobi is 11s. in Kisumu 27s. and in all other townships except Mombasa, which is not mentioned, 14s. If the employer does not provide housing he must add an appropriate allowance which is 2s. in most places but 12s. 6d. in Nakuru. Where food of a specified standard is provided the total labour officer may sanction a reduction varying from 6s. in Kisumu to 12s. in Nairobi.

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Trade Training for Africans

Work of the Kabete Centre

MR. A. E. TALBOT, principal of the training centre for ex-Servicemen at Kabete, near Nairobi, left England by air for Kenya last Saturday, after a short visit to this country for the purpose of selecting instructors, supervisors for the building trades, which take a prominent place in the curriculum. He interviewed several score of applicants, through the Crown Agents, and has engaged 20 men for the school staff and 10 for the workshops.

Since he was selected for the office of principal three years ago while on the educational and vocational training staff at the Admiralty, Mr. Talbot has been responsible, under the very active encouragement of Mr. E. W. Williams, who was Director of Training for East Africa, for the layout, building, and development of the centre, which has already passed out some 4,400 Africans after completion of a training course of six months. He has now about 500 under instruction at bricklayers, masons, carpenters, plumbers, fitters, welders, electricians, decorators, painters, tailors, shoemakers and other mechanics.

Employment on Farms Preferred

A short course naturally does not produce fully trained men, but it does give a reasonable grounding to those who mean to work and can be adequately supervised. There have, in fact, been very few adverse reports on the trainees, most of whom seek employment on European farms, not in the towns.

In at least three cases out of four, Mr. Talbot told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, the settlers who employ the men express surprise at their competence after so short a training, and the Government electrical engineer is so satisfied that he has accepted 50 of the men in the past six months and retained 48 of them, who constitute half the non-European staff of his department.

At the centre there is one European supervisor to 50 trainees and one African instructor to every 15. The centre has no say in the selection of the men for training, who are all ex-askari, most with six years' service in the Army, and few with less than four years. Nearly all are married, and their average age is about 30. Though not in the best shape for such training, most promising results can be obtained under proper supervision, says Mr. Talbot.

As a training school for ex-Servicemen the school is due to end its career by December, 1948, but plans already formulated with subject to the approval of the Legislative Council, establish a new continuous college for adult African students.

Pest Control Conference

CAMPAIGNS against locusts and tsetse fly will be among the subjects discussed at the fifth Commonwealth Entomological Conference to be opened at the Royal College of Science, South Kensington, London, on July 22. The East African delegates are Mr. D. McC. K. Egan and Dr. R. H. La Plante (Kenya), Mr. A. Moutia (Mauritius), Dr. W. F. Jepson (Tanganyika), Mr. J. P. Bernacca (Uganda), and Mr. A. K. Briant (Zanzibar), and among others attending the conference will be Mr. G. F. CLAY, Agricultural Adviser to the Colonial Office; PROFESSOR J. W. WILSON, Professor of Zoology and Applied Entomology at the Imperial College of Science and Technology; DR. H. H. STOREY, secretary to the Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research; Mr. C. B. SMYTH, research officer of the Colonial Insecticides Committee; and Dr. B. P. URBAN, director of the Anti-Locust Research Centre. Mr. Le Prieux and Mr. Briant will also attend the Commonwealth Entomological Conference in London from July 19 to 24.

Colonial Affairs Debate

(Report continued from page 1252)

universities could be recruited. He had found a lack of appreciation of the economic straits of Great Britain, and it had been two and a half weeks before he met an East African official using a British car.

MR. SKEFFINGTON considered that large improvements in food conditions for Africans in East Africa could be secured only by some form of community undertaking financed by Government, even if other agents were used to carry it out. Medical officers had told him that 50% to 60% of Africans suffered from intestinal diseases, and that it was rare to find a district in which fewer than 60% were afflicted with venereal disease. He regretted that Italian technicians were being imported into Kenya to do work for which Africans could be trained. Results of the ex-Service training scheme in Kenya and Uganda had been disappointing because few of the men stuck to the work for which they had been trained, but possibly ex-soldiers were not the right persons to train.

MR. EDGAR GRANVILLE said the need was for a special session of Parliament to discuss Colonial problems.

MR. COMPTON considered that the success or failure of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act and of the Colonial Development Corporation depended to a great extent on the active co-operation of the African, which could be best encouraged through the leadership of local Native authorities.

Potentialities of Tanganyika Sisal

MR. HARE stressed the need for capital goods for agricultural production, and said that with 20 extra heavy tractors and a slightly larger allocation of Native labour the sisal industry in Tanganyika could have produced an extra £2,500,000 worth of dollars last year. He drew attention to the effect on the Northern Rhodesian copper industry of the shortage of trucks on Rhodesia railways and congestion at the port of Beira. He asked what Marshall Aid would be available for the Colonies.

MR. OLIVER STANLEY, who thought this year's annual report on the Colonies vastly improved, said that the risk to public order and Governmental authority in the Colonial Empire did not now depend on the feeling of political grievances or resentment of economic conditions. The movements which had been evident in Malaya and the Gold Coast could not be met by concessions because they did not rely on grievances. The challenge to authority was a challenge to our whole idea of Colonial progress.

He hoped it would not be thought that we must be continually making constitutional advances just in order to be progressive. Too hurried a transfer of authority to the intelligentsia of the Colonies might well mean the lessening of the protection now provided to the least educated and those lower in the economic scale.

Emphasizing that large scale developments could not produce immediate results, he criticized the groundnut scheme, not for the idea or the way in which the people on the spot had carried it out, but because the Minister of Food, in order to save face, had put pressure on the people on the spot to produce results long before any sensible man could have expected them.

Within the Bounds of Commonwealth

To put Colonial administration above the claims of British elections was, he said, the only sensible idea of the administration and a stable policy, something which would solve the greater of all the problems in this country to-day—how 40,000,000 people in this country could adjust relations with 60,000,000 people spread all over the world, and pass from the original benevolent autocracy through all the stages of greater responsibility until there was finally reached a stage where political aspirations could be satisfied within the bounds of the Commonwealth.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, referring to Mr. Gammans's description of the Attorney-General of the Seychelles as a pocket Hitler, said that it was not the custom of the House to attack persons who could not defend themselves; all that unfortunate official had done was to press the landlords of the Seychelles to pay their arrears of income tax.

Tsetse control was only in the planning stage, but a start was to be made in September. A new drug called 7,555 was under field tests. The locust infestation had been conquered for the time being. Tests were being undertaken in Kenya which it was hoped would show that a serum to render cattle immune to rinderpest would prove an antidote and that rinderpest virus would not travel to other countries.

In East Africa there must be a bold, imaginative plan. He paid tribute to workers on the groundnut scheme and those of the Empire Cotton Growers Association.

The first need of the Empire was more information, and agricultural surveys were being undertaken on a considerable scale. Capital goods and incentive goods of the heavy type were required, and so were public relations, which was the broadest sense.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Kenya Electors' Union

Statement of Policy

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AIMS of the Electors' Union of Kenya are:

(a) to maintain as a minimum the present state of constitutional development and gradually move towards the resumption of the direct influence and intervention of the Colonial Office in the internal affairs of the Colony;

(b) to expand the influence of the European community in the leadership of the Colony;

(c) to ensure that the leadership is directed towards the development of the Colony on British lines, remaining an integral part of the British Commonwealth of Nations accepting the British way of life; and

(d) to urge the importance of the role of Kenya and East Africa in any scheme of Imperial Defence.

High Commissioner and Central Assembly.—The position does not justify unqualified confidence. Under the new constitution of Kenya, it might be possible to elect only one European member for the present racial balance to be urged. The composition of the East African Central Assembly will be reviewed after the initial period of four years, but both the Executive Committee of the Electors' Union and the Elected Members' Organization in Kenya are dissatisfied about the possibility of European representation and are watching the matter closely. There is a prevalent feeling that the Central Assembly will seek to usurp the functions of the territorial legislatures, but both the elected members and the Electors' Union are alive to the danger.

Administration of Justice.—A Justice Sub-Committee of the Union, composed of two of the most prominent counsel in the country, two ex-Magistrates, a farmer, and a J.P. have worked for the past five months, and after consultations with the Member for Law and Order, have produced proposals for the reorganization of the administration of justice.

Settlement Problems

Settlement.—Over 100 new settlers have been accepted under the bonded-owner and tenant schemes. The original schemes were for 500 new settlers. They were prepared in 1944, since when there has been a great deal of inflation, and the numbers have consequently had to be reduced.

The assisted owner scheme has not met with a very satisfactory response. The reason is that whereas after the war there were many people with capital of between £5,000 and £10,000, there is a gap between those with capital of about £2,000 and those with capital of £10,000 and over. Those with over £10,000 do not require assistance, or if they do, they can obtain loans from the Land Bank more easily than from the Settlement Board. In any case, the Settlement Board assists all settlers who ask for help.

The Settlement Sub-Committee of the Union has found that the greatest barrier to increased settlement is the shortage of fencing wire, piping, etc., and the lack of foundation stock. The situation in the United Kingdom is the main obstacle. Mr. Kee Williams has promised to try to get our steel quota increased.

Land Transfers to Indians.—Reports were received that by various irregularities Indians were occupying land in the White Highlands. The matter was taken up with Government and local government officers and the subject has become one of police investigation.

Subversive Activities.—The African Development Plan is now being prepared with the object of drawing to the African not only the leadership of the European but the material advantages of British citizenship. The activities of certain agitators have been closely watched and the matter has been discussed with elected members and Government. The first suggestion of a Government newspaper for the purpose of committing misconceptions among the more ignorant sections of the African community came from a joint meeting held by the African Affairs Sub-Committee with Africans and officials.

Spurious Candidates.—The lists given to the Statutory Committee. The above passages are taken from the Annual Report of the chairman of the Electors' Union for Kenya for the period to June, 1948.

mission, underlined the need for the granting of full equality of opportunity in the Civil Service for the local man compared with those from overseas, but could not agree to any suggestion of consolidation of cost-bearing allowance in salaries. It was put forward that if there is such consolidation there will be a day of reckoning for many civil servants when the present inflation is replaced by deflation, when retrenchment must come. It was also put forward that the Kenya European Civil Service and the overseas Civil Service should be merged into one service, and thereby remove the anomalies that now exist. Lastly, it was submitted that the Colony would be far better served by the engagement of a few highly qualified men on high salaries than by the employment of great numbers with few qualifications at correspondingly lower salaries.

Postal Inefficiency.—The inefficiency of postal services has been under investigation. Numerous complaints have been taken up direct with the Postmaster-General, and in some instances difficulties have been ascertained and details given to the efficiency committee.

Labour for Mackinnon Road Depot

African Stores Holding Organization.—A prominent member visited Mackinnon Road and reported that unless care was exercised there would be a great waste of labour and public money. The original proposals estimated up to 25,000 labour being recruited for the project. It was known that neither Tanganyika nor Uganda was anxious to assist by providing a quota of this force. Tanganyika put forward the plea that all surplus labour would be required for the groundnut scheme. The matter was strongly represented to Government, and it is now believed that a total of only 14,000 unskilled labourers will be required. Of these 10,000 will come from Kenya and 2,000 each from Tanganyika and Uganda.

African Affairs Sub-Committee.—The main work of this sub-committee is the preparation of an African Development Plan. A first tentative key plan has been drawn up, together with an introductory memorandum. Under three headings—moral, mental, and material—have been set out all the relevant objects for the advancement of the Africans. The plan was circulated to more than 150 people with expert knowledge of various subjects, and requests for memoranda. Work on the plan may be expected to go on for at least the next year. When completed it will represent a coherent and comprehensive Native policy.

Financial Position Unsatisfactory.—The Finance sheet shows that the financial position of the Union is not at all satisfactory. There has been considerable apathy towards political matters in the Colony for the last year.

The present period is one of the most crucial through which the Colony has passed. It is no longer possible to achieve political goals through means of sending angry delegations to Government House. Present problems are so complex that they require continual study and action. To do this a political organization and machine are essential. These require funds. If funds are not forthcoming, the organization must come to an end, and with it will go all hopes of the European community exercising any real influence in the Colony.

Control of Red Locusts

THE INTERNATIONAL RED LOCUST CONTROL SERVICE, which has already been established by informal co-operation between the territories concerned, is about to be given a firmer basis by the impending signature of an international convention by the United Kingdom, (acting on behalf of the British East and Central African Dependencies and the High Commission Territories in South Africa), Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa and Belgium, and for the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Supervision and control of the breeding grounds of the red locust in the Ruaka Valley of Tanganyika and the Mweru-Wantipa marshes in Northern Rhodesia will be the responsibility of the Control Service, and it will be its duty to discover why the red locust some of the three main species prevalent in Africa is particularly able to survive between swarms in periods in these localities.

If that secret could be elucidated, Dr. Uyarov, the world's leading authority on locusts, told newspaper representatives in London a few days ago, it might be possible to eliminate the red locust entirely. Perhaps the pest found something peculiarly suitable in the climate, in the vegetation, in the soil structure, or in a combination of those conditions. The task was to solve the mystery, and then produce conditions which the red locust could not tolerate. Meantime the need was to continue to prevent locust outbreaks, the means of achieving which had been evolved mainly by British scientists.

N. Rhodesian Legislative Council Remuneration of Non-Official M.L.Cs.

PAYMENT FOR NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council was agreed by the Council before its adjournment last night before the general election was officially declared.

The Government proposed that, with effect from the opening of the next session, non-officials should receive (1) an annual fee of £300, with a deduction of £3 for each day of non-attendance during Council, except in the case of sickness; (2) a daily fee of £3 3s. (a) for each day of attendance at Legislative Council, (b) if remaining in Lusaka, (c) on holidays intervening between one sitting of Council and another sitting, and (c) for each day of attendance at the conference of non-officials immediately prior to Council; (3) allowance of 26s. for each night spent in Lusaka for members normally resident in that or more distant; (4) a fee of £3 3s. for each day of attendance at any meeting of a Council committee, board, etc. constituted by Government authority.

These payments will apply to African as well as European non-officials in the next Council.

MR. G. DE BECKWITH, paying tribute to his colleagues, said he had found a degree of co-operation that had amazed him. Members representing widely divergent interests had been prepared to sink their smaller aims to maintain unity. The proposals for constitutional change were a compromise, on which non-officials would be prepared to compromise even further. Africans held ridiculous and dangerous notions on the subject, yet Government had done nothing to right this situation. The present policy must lead to trouble between the races, and in that event the African would be the loser. The Government newspaper *Mutende*, one of the greatest influences on the mind of the African, had not been entirely satisfactory, but had improved a good deal since the appointment of a new editor.

High Cost of Fitzgerald Recommendations

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY said that some of the recommendations of the Fitzgerald report on civil servants' salaries had been varied by Government, assisted by the Civil Servants Association. Heads of departments had been consulted and many anomalies removed. Acceptance of the recommendation that rent should be charged at the rate of 10% of salary, subject to a minimum of £150 per annum, might cause difficulties in the early stages. There were cases, for example, of two or more officers sharing a house; grading of houses might have to be introduced.

As to the cost of the proposed estimate had been prepared showing that the difference in cost over the amount of Government grants likely to be something in excess of £215,000 in the two years 1946-7 and in the region of £105,000 in 1948. Certain salaries recommended in the report had been rounded off. A salary ending in an amount of £100 would become £50, and £85 would become £100.

MR. STEWART GORE-BROWNE said that African civil servants he hoped that Whitley councils and a salaries committee would be the same for Africans and Europeans, but as Government had recommended separate boards, it should reassure Africans that their advancement to still higher posts would not be prejudiced. Nearly all the provisions that affected Africans were in their favour. Their pensions would be increased and leave conditions improved; they would be given their uniforms and not be charged rent for their houses. Standards of quarters for African civil servants should be improved, as it was still terribly low.

MR. ROY WELENSKY expressed appreciation of the co-operation shown by the European Civil Servants' Association. Instead of consolidating the cost-of-living allowances, it would have been better to follow the system adopted by the railways and mining companies, whereby basic salaries were consolidated and a floating cost-of-living allowance left to meet current changes. Children's allowances should be introduced. Women's salaries there should be equal pay for equal work, especially in regard to women teachers, subject to teachers' salaries being reviewed by the committee inquiring into European education.

He disagreed strongly with the idea of rent based on 10% of salaries, which a maximum of £50, but that favoured the

higher paid officers, but he accepted the suggestion that houses should be graded. The arguments in favour of making the retiring age 45 for experimental periods was accepted by non-officials, subject to a reasonable period of notice.

MR. J. F. MORRIS supported the principle of equal pay for equal work, but considered payment of 10% of salaries as rent to be most unfair.

MR. B. W. SERGEANT associated himself with all that Mr. Welensky had said.

MONSIEUR FRYN, supporting Mr. Welensky's demand for family allowances, said that the necessity for some of them to go to work tended to disrupt family life, and urged that everything be done to bring about contentment in the home.

ROBINSON, speaking as president of the Northern Rhodesian European Civil Servants' Association, said that his first reaction to the Fitzgerald report had been very bad. They had come to the conclusion that the suggested consolidation of salary and allowances related to the allowances paid in 1936, whereas there had been an increase in the cost-of-living allowance of 50% since that time. He quoted figures to show that a very large number of civil servants would lose considerably if the report's figures were accepted. The Association believed, however, that the present figures under the new arrangements were reasonable.

Native Advancement Not Prejudiced

MR. HUDSON, Secretary for Native Affairs, gave an assurance that the creation of separate Civil Service Boards would in no way prejudice the advancement of Africans to better positions. Improvements in the housing of Africans would continue.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY said that it could not be claimed that the recommendations of the report were unjust. The problem was to apply them when the normal conditions of the Service were out-of-balance. Abnormal conditions in recruitment were bound to produce anomalies and difficulties, and he gave an undertaking that an Anomalies Committee would be appointed. Government wanted a satisfied and contented staff, with Europeans and Africans alike feeling confidence in the Administration. The door for negotiations on points not discussed was not closed.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY, replying to remarks that the 10% rent figure was unfair, explained that no more than £150 had been included in the consolidated salary of any officer, as the value of his quarters. If the limit of £150 were removed, and all officers were charged on the estimated value of their quarters, salaries would have to be re-estimated.

With regard to retirement, an officer should have to be 45 during the three-year trial period, and not less than six months' notice was needed if an officer intended to retire after his leave. He must give six months' notice if proceeding on leave. This option to retire would apply experimentally at any time after the age of 45. Married women would have the option of retaining their old conditions of service or going on the standard conditions.

Equal Pay for Equal Work

MR. THORNTON thought that cost-of-living allowances, children's allowances, and the question of equal pay for equal work should all be considered together as major matters. He took Monsieur Fryn's remarks as meaning that family allowances should be paid on the lines of the social security scheme in Britain, that would require careful consideration.

Cost-of-living allowances and equal pay for equal work were considered with other Governments, and the Colonial Office and any decision to follow a particular line would cause embarrassment here, and on other territories. These matters would, however, be considered further. The Anomalies Committee would discuss awkward points, but there could be no question of reversing the Fitzgerald report. Matters of principle should be submitted to Government by the Civil Servants' Association, who might be represented on the Anomalies Committee. Government had taken careful note of Mr. Welensky's view that there should be non-official representation on it.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, moving the acceptance of the report of the Closed Townships Commission of Inquiry, said it was arguable that there was no obligation under the general hofters to restrict industry at Ndola, but the Government accepted Ndola's special position as an industrial centre. It was difficult to justify the view that the development of industry elsewhere on the Copperbelt should be restricted until the end of the Closed Township agreement in view of the increasing demands of industry and the desirability of opening up fresh fields for enterprise. It was also difficult to see compensation payable in the event of losses suffered by firms resulting from a change of policy, and he suggested that the Financial Secretary might discuss matters with the local authorities. The report was accepted.

Obituary

Mr. Geoff Northcote

WE DEEPLY REGRET to report the sudden death in Surrey on Saturday at the age of 67, of **MR. GEOFFREY ALEXANDER STAFFORD NORTHCOTE**, C.M.G., Speaker of the recently constituted East Africa Central Assembly.

He was the son of Canon the Hon. W. F. Northcote, fourth son of the first Earl of Downeigh and, after education at Blundell's School and Balliol College, Oxford, entered the Colonial Service in 1904, serving in Kenya in various capacities up to that time until, when Assistant Colonial Secretary, he was transferred in 1929 to Northern Rhodesia as Chief Secretary. There, too, he made many friends before he went to the East Coast three years later as Colonial Secretary.

Promotion to the office of Governor of British Guiana followed in 1935, and two years later he went as Governor to Hong Kong, where he suffered a severe breakdown in health. A long sick leave did not sufficiently renew his strength, and early in the recent war he retired from the Colonial Service and settled in Kenya, where he was from 1941 to 1946 Chief Information Officer for East Africa under the Ministry of Information.

First Speaker in Central Assembly

When Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika took the first timid step on the road to independence at the beginning of this year, under a High Commission and Central Legislative Assembly, he became the first Speaker, and presided over the short inaugural session. Then Lady Northcote and he left for a holiday in England.

Mr. Northcote was one of those men who will be longer remembered for what he was than for what he did. He had a genius for loyal friendship with men of all classes and races, and no one did more than he to secure the establishment of the inter-racial club in Nairobi, at which Europeans, Africans, Indians, and Arabs meet not merely for discussions on subjects of mutual interest, but for games, other recreations, and normal social exchanges. It was by no means easy to get that organization going at the right time, and its success gave him especial satisfaction and high hopes. In that, as in other work, he preferred to keep in the background, but his services were always available when needed.

There will be deep and widespread sympathy with Lady Northcote, daughter of the late Rev. J. W. Adams, V.C., and their two surviving sons. A third son died on active service in 1942.

Mr. W. J. C. Ainslie

WITH DEEP REGRET we record the sudden death in Dar es Salaam last week of **MR. WALTER JOHN CAMPBELL AINSLIE**, a partner in the firm of Cooper Bros., Leslie, Scott & Co., chartered accountants.

After leaving Edinburgh Academy, he qualified as a chartered accountant in 1932, and two years later went to East Africa to the firm of Leslie, Strachan & Company for whom he opened a branch office in Nairobi in 1938. On the outbreak of war a year later he was mobilized in the Kenya Regiment, was commissioned in the King's African Rifles, and was later transferred to Military Government, becoming chief finance officer first in Tripolitania and later in East Africa, with the rank of colonel.

After his demobilization he joined his firm in Nairobi, represented the Tanga Chamber of Commerce on the Executive Committee of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of East Africa, was elected vice-president of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, and on the annual committee last year of the

interests of Cooper Bros., of London, with those of Leslie, Strachan & Co. and MacGregor, Scott & Co. became one of the partners. Quite recently he had returned to Nairobi for Dar es Salaam to take charge of the Tanganyika interests of the partnership, and only a week before his death was appointed a temporary official member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council during the absence on leave of Mr. E. C. Phillips.

He was only 40 years of age, but had already achieved prominence in the political, commercial and sporting life of Kenya and Tanganyika. He was captain of the Royal Nairobi Golf Club last year, both Mrs. Ainslie and he being very good players. There will be widespread sympathy with his widow in her sudden bereavement.

B. O. A. C. Passenger Lists

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION have carried the following passengers during the past week for:—

Port Bell.—Captain Allen, Mr. B. Arlington-Gain, Dr. P. J. Coulin, Mr. C. V. Curtis, Mr. Donne, Mr. Maspéro, Comrade W. Pirie and Miss Pirie.

Kisumu.—Mr. E. Allen, Mr. Milne Anderson, Mr. E. Bannister, Mr. F. Brooks, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Carter, Mr. P. L. Davies, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Dondesnell, Mr. R. Duncan, Miss Ehen, Mr. and Mrs. Fev, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Harrison, Miss M. Hawes, Mr. Jehnison, Miss J. Johnson, Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. W. McGrath, Mr. and Mrs. Muirhead, Mr. Prophet, Mr. A. Tompkin, Colonel Zeylman.

Nairobi.—Mr. A. Blythe, Miss Buist, Mr. K. Cory, Mr. M. J. Durling, Mr. Edmundson, Colonel W. Fryer, Mr. and Mrs. Gidley-Baird (from Cairo), Mr. Greenway, Miss Harlow, Mrs. Heather, Mrs. H. Hisey, Mrs. Jordan, Mr. S. Hulse, Lady Joyce, Mr. and Mrs. Macey (from Cairo), Mr. E. Marshall, Dr. McElligott, Mr. Madhath, Mrs. McKibbin, Mrs. J. H. Phillips, Mr. Pugh (from Castel Benito), Mr. Ralston (from Kampala), Mr. J. H. Riecke, Mr. A. Roberts, Mr. W. H. Saunders, Miss Smythe, Mr. S. Mrs., and Master Southall, Mrs. M. Switzer, Mr. Tabbot, Mr. Thompson, Mr. N. Townsend, Mr. Tweedy, Mr. B. W. Wain, Miss Webster, Mrs. Zolnerova.

Dar es Salaam.—Mr. E. R. Alleopp, Dr. Anderson, Dr. Arglott, Mr. Culman, Mr. D'Lacey, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Ellison, Mr. J. Henley, Mr. and Mrs. Jackleng (from Cairo), Mr. McCully, Mr. W. Miller, Mr. J. D. Morrin, Mr. Newport, Mr. G. B. Ross, Miss Sailer, Colonel T. W. Thompson.

Victoria Falls.—Mr. and Mrs. Cannon, Squadron Leader D. Dixon, Mr. Gibson-Hall, Mr. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Peatling, Miss Winson.

Salisbury.—Mr. Alin, Mr. J. B. Gowdy, Major Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Royné, Mr. R. H. Reynolds.

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PERSONALIA

MR. A. W. WAKEFIELD has returned by air from Tanganyika.

Mr. D. S. MILLAR has been appointed Director of Education in Nyasaland.

ARCHDEACON B. J. HARPER, of the Northern Sudan, is on leave in this country.

Mr. R. A. HODGSON has been elected as director of Messrs. Lewis and Peat, Ltd.

The late SIR BERNARD ECKSTEIN, formerly chairman of Sudan Salt, Ltd., left £57,142.

SIR ROBERT RENWICK has been appointed director of Power Securities Corporation, Ltd.

Mr. L. S. AMERY has been elected president for 1948 of the English Association in London.

Mr. H. H. LESS will be appointed Director of Works in the Sudan on the retirement of Mr. E. G. JONES later this year.

Mr. ANTHONY GALFRED NORTHCOTE, of Rušape, and MISS ADELE RIDEAL have been married in Southern Rhodesia.

SIR WILLIAM BATTERSHILL, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, arrived in England by air last week on four months' leave.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR HUBERT and LADY HUDDLESTON have left Bedford, and are now at 2 Cleveland Row, London, S.W.1.

A son has been born in Lusaka to the wife of Mrs. C. P. SHARLAND, of the Colonial Administrative Service in Northern Rhodesia.

SIR ALFRED and LADY MCGENT are due in London about July 22. Correspondence should be sent to them c/o Mr. R. P. Ellis, 75 London Wall, E.C.4.

Mr. W. K. B. McLELLAN has been re-elected chairman of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya with Mr. A. DON SMALL as temporary administrative chairman.

THE REV. BATHUR VINCENT BURLINGTON, educational officer of the Catholic missions in Uganda, has been appointed Vicar Apostolic of the new Kampala vicariate.

CANON W. J. RAMPLEY, who recently retired from the C.M.S. after 35 years work in Kenya and Uganda, and Mrs. Rampley will leave this country in August to live in the Nairobi district of Kenya.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR CLARENCE BIRD, whose appointment as chairman of the statutory board of Rhodesia Railways was recently announced, will leave London for Southern Rhodesia at the end of the month.

THE REV. S. J. BERRY, formerly principal of Bawasi C.M.S. Training College, Uganda, is to become vicar of Babraham and Pamphor in the diocese of Ely, and warden of St. Andrew's College, Ramsgate.

CAPTAIN KEITH CALDWELL addressed the Society for the Preservation of Fauna of the Empire last week in London. He dealt with his tour of Eastern Africa, his report of which was published earlier in the year.

The ex-Princemount Chief of Barotseland, YETA JI, who resigned his office owing to paralysis, was recently invested with the C.B.E. at Mafula-Nabolo by the Acting Provincial Commissioner, Commander T. S. L. FOX-PITT.

LADY BADEN-POWELL, World Chief Guide, and a former chairman of the England Branch of East Africa Women's League, is to be the guest of honour at a world conference of girl guides at Cooperstown, New York, next month.

MAJOR STEPHEN HASTINGS, M.C., Scots Guards, only son of Major and Mrs. Lewis Hastings, and MRS. SALLY JERVIS, his elder daughter, of Lieut. Colonel Julian Tomlin and the late Mrs. Tomlin, have announced their engagement.

PROFESSOR K. C. WHEARE, Professor of Government and Public Administration and a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, has been elected a Rhodes Trust Fellow from 1929 to 1932 he was a Rhodes Scholar from Victoria, Australia.

MR. W. H. PEELEY, managing director of Iwa Plantations Ltd. left London at the beginning of this week to visit the company's estates in Kenya. MR. S. R. HOGG, the chairman, is due to leave on July 20 to revisit East Africa.

MRS. RALPH TURNER has been elected president and chairman of the Kenya Branch of the Society for the Overseas Settlement of British Women, of which MRS. BELART and MRS. MANN are the vice-presidents. The honorary secretary is MRS. DOROTHY WOOD.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF SYDNEY has visited East Africa on his way to this country for the 15th biennial Conference, has handed to the Archbishop of Canterbury a cheque for £15,000 being the first instalment of a fund raised in Australia for the Canterbury Cathedral Appeal Fund.

MR. W. J. G. ASSER has been appointed secretary to the Coffee Board of Kenya. After 11 years in the coffee trade in London, he went to Kenya two years ago to join the Nairobi staff of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Ltd., who have released him so that he might take up this new appointment.

MR. E. A. JASEY, M.L.C. said in evidence before the commission of inquiry into the Public Works Department of Kenya: "We must develop the type of Member who is the Member in Agriculture and the Member of Local Government who, if his policy fails, could go without difficulty as he would exist with an ordinary civil servant. We must reach the position when he could call upon him to resign."

SIR FRANK ENGLISH, M.A., Professor of Agriculture at Cambridge University, and vice chairman of the Development Co-ordinating Commission of Southern Rhodesia, arrived in Salisbury recently, and will spend three months studying agricultural activities and resources. He will be accompanied for part of that time by PROFESSOR J. D. LEPPARD of Pretoria, and will then be joined by SIR ALICES THOMAS, chairman of the commission.

SQUADRON-LEADER G. F. EDWARDS will be captain and manager of the English tour of the Kenya Kangaroo Cricket Club. MR. MR. W. D. DRAFFAN as vice-captain. There will be day matches every day from August 2 to 12 inclusive, the games being played at Linfield, Haywards Heath, Henfield, Brighton, Pogor Regis, Cockey Rogate, Pagham, Billings Littlehampton, and Middleton. Members of the club who are in the country and are to play are invited to send their names to Mr. P. DE V. ALLEN, East Africa Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.E.2.

LORD MILVERTON has been appointed a director of the Colonial Development Corporation. Born in 1885 and educated at Clifton College and Christ Church, Oxford, he entered the Malayan Civil Service in 1908.

In 1926 he was under-secretary to the Government of the Federated Malay States, and three years later was acting general manager to the Government of Johore. Then followed a series of governorships in North Borneo (1930-35), the Gambia (1933-36), Fiji and the Western Pacific (1936-38), Gambia (1938-43), and Nigeria (1943-47). Lord Milverton, formerly Sir Arthur Richards, was created baron last year, shortly after announcing his retirement from the Colonial Service.

APPOINTMENT VACANT

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TO THE NEWS

E.A.R.-marked — "We are running into debt on our overseas trade to the tune of more than £1,000,000 for every working day." — Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"British firms are now being starved almost every country except Russia." — Mr. J. Arthur Rank.

"This country, which is so short of labour, has 650,000 more civil servants than before the war." — Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, M.P.

"No Government in all our history has shown less flair in anticipating public response than any given set of circumstances." — Mr. Beverley Baxter, M.P.

"Renunciation of British Colonies by the United States is the kernel of the European Recovery Programme." — Mr. N. Smith, M.P. (Labour, Birmingham).

"During May and June there were 52 murders and 27 attempted murders, 111 cases of arson, and 21 of robbery, assault, of intimidation in Malaya, where 221 persons were arrested and seven others shot dead by the police or military." — Mr. D. R. Rees-Williams, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"Of every three meals which we eat in this country, one is given to us free without effort on our part by our Dominions or the United States." — Mr. A. D. Dodds-Parker, M.P.

"Instead of a railway wagon shortage, British Railways can now handle more traffic than is offered." — Mr. G. B. H. Streatfeild, a member of the British Transport Commission.

"We have reached a tougher and tougher age, where plain blunt speech suits the temper of the times better than the reserve and finesse of the old-time diplomacy." — General Smuts.

"Mr. Aneurin Bevan's ethical, logical hatred of half his fellow countrymen is not a good basis for a united national effort." — Lord Salisbury.

"The world is becoming afraid of freedom because its moral demands are too exacting. In contemporary politics the great language is hardly ever heard." — The Bishop of Southwark.

"If anyone expects to get a disinterested help from Soviet Russia, I think there has been no such example of credulity since Little Red Riding Hood." — Mr. Oliver Stanley, M.P.












"Marshall Aid will operate as a cover for the failure of Socialism in Great Britain and will deal a damaging blow to our Imperial interests." — Mr. Anthony Marlowe, K.C., M.P. (Conservative).

"American enterprises in the United States expect to spend about 15% more on expanding their plant and increasing their equipment this year than they did in 1947." — Federal Reserve Board of America.

"British Army casualties in Palestine since June 1, 1947: total 13 officers and 161 other ranks killed, and 37 officers and 382 other ranks wounded." — Lieut.-General H. A. MacMillan, G.O.C., British Forces in Palestine.

"Communist plans to overthrow the Malayan Government and seize power by violent revolution have been thrown out of gear by the capture of key agitators." — Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Commissioner-General for South-East Asia.

"They say in America that when Roosevelt talked about civil rights for Negroes, the Northerners knew he meant business and the Southerners knew that he was bluffing, but that when Truman talks about civil rights for Negroes, the Northerners know that he is bluffing and the Southerners fear he means business." — Commander Stephen King-Hall.

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BACKGROUND

Half the Nation Insulted. — "Mr. Aneurin Bevan chose the very moment of bringing the National Health Service into being to speak of at least half of the British nation as 'lower than vermin' and to give vent to the burning hatred — to quote his words — by which his mind is seared. We speak of the Minister of Health, but ought we rather not to say the Minister of Disease, for is not morbid hatred a form of mental disease, and moral disease, and indeed a highly infectious form? I can think of no better step to signalize the inauguration of the National Health Service than that a person, who so obviously needs psychiatric attention should be among the first of its patients. I have no doubt that a period of prolonged seclusion and relief from any responsible duties would be an equal benefit to Mr. Bevan and to the National Health Service, but meanwhile I regret that the Prime Minister has, in the moral strength to dissociate himself and the Labour Party from this anti-social and undemocratic exhibition on the part of one of his colleagues. We can only conclude that he does not feel strong enough as a leader even to rebuke so violent and bitter a figure. If this be so his position is pitiful, and the odium of the words used by Mr. Bevan will lie upon the Socialist Government as a whole." — Mr. Churchill.

In Search of Freedom. — "One form of freedom we urgently need is the right to make our own purchases abroad in place of the present system of Government bulk buying. We know the Government must impose some limit on the amount of money to be spent on imported food, but we think that the money could be used to greater advantage by those who like us can call on the experience and judgment of a long-established buying organization. We also need freedom from the system under which commodities are allocated to us. When a substantial proportion of pre-war supplies of any commodity is available, that commodity should be freed from control. The greater freedom would stimulate competition, increase efficiency, and best serve the public interest. Commerce and industry have to carry more and more of the Government's own burden. In our case this involves hundreds of thousands of hours of office work in a year — a substantial addition to our overhead charges. We have also to bear ever-increasing direct costs and charges. Our constant effort to keep down prices is handicapped by these increases." — Mr. Harry Salmon, chairman of Messrs. J. Lyons & Co. Ltd.

Food Production. — "Before the war Great Britain was a supplier of all her potatoes and (woefully inadequate) milk, of one-fifth only of her cereal breadstuffs, and rather more than half of her meat. To-day, with greatly increased mechanization, application of science to husbandry, improved technical efficiency, gradual suppression of bovine disease, and confidence in the minds of her producers, she could raise her output of breadstuffs to two-thirds and of meat and dairy products to three-quarters of her total requirements — roughly 70% of her essential foods. Unfortunately, confidence, the main condition of maximum food output, is flagging noticeably throughout Britain's countryside. Unless a food production policy based on world requirements — more firmly implemented by all nations in the State, we must expect to be fulfilled, with terrible results, the gloomy prophecy of Sir John Boyd Orr, our leading food expert, and Lord Bruce, chairman of the World Food Council, that within the next three years famine is a possibility not only in other countries but in this. Many of our tractors are being exported to dollar countries, whence a large proportion of our food supplies is still derived. If these were made available to our farmers and market gardeners, our own food output might be greatly augmented." — Lord Bledisloe, in a letter to *The Times*.

Incentive. — "The workpeople of this country have had incentive given to them in the form of increased wages and improved conditions, but directors and executives have had incentive taken away from them by the penal taxation now in force. They are responsible men anxious to do their best for the good of the country, but they want a lead from the Government — to know that it also is doing its part. It would be a step in the right direction, and would also help to provide part of the 150,000 workers needed in production — if the Government would relax some controls, and every time it did so, announce that so many civil servants had been released to take up productive work. Some clothing articles have been taken off the ration. That should have released some civil servants. If the number were publicized, it would have to testify that the Government was in earnest when it made its call on workers in factories to produce goods for export." — Mr. H. C. Drake.

Plight of the Clergy. — "The traditional and honorable ambition to give one's children a better start in life than one had oneself is nowadays a goal for the ablest or the luckiest of the middle classes, right out of reach. Even to give them as good a start entails drawing upon the limited capital the parents have or restricting the family to one child. This last is the worst disservice these patient upholders of Britain's greatness can do their country. Yet it is the solution to which Chancellors of the Exchequer and present-day costs continually press them: No section of the people suffers more cruelly than the clergy. The general level of incomes has risen in the last 40 years, but not theirs. A stipend of £50 a year in 1939 has lost at least a quarter of its purchasing power in 1947. A clergyman's wife must spend the time cooking and cleaning which previously she could give to helping her husband, his congregation, and those who are in need. Her case, *in parvo*, illustrates the enforced disappearance of the national leadership. Not only she and her husband reckon on giving their children as good an education as they probably had themselves. Public-school fees are out of the question. They must depend on the quality of the free education available in the local day schools. Though their case is the hardest, it is illustrative and not unique. In homes where reading and talking and thinking used to be the normal order of the day, generations now are growing up who have too much daily work to allow them to read or think or discuss as intelligently as the best of them would like to do. When a married man with two children had an income of £1,000 a year, he paid £213 tax, compared with £102 in 1947; when 28s. is needed now to buy what he bought then; when the cost of boarding education at a public school averages between £160 and £200 a year; when the wages of a cook are up from perhaps £45 a year with board and lodging in 1914 to £90 in 1938 and £150 or more to-day (if a cook can be found at all) — is it surprising that there is much more domestic work for every body, less time for reading, more pressure, less obvious opportunity for just those activities which serve best to enlarge the mind." — Round Table.

"Dread of responsibility, a disease prevalent in the land, and decay of craftsmanship are two of the great vices of Great Britain to-day." — Lord Moran, president of the Royal College of Physicians.

Economic Co-Operation Agreement with U.S.A.

Effect of Marshall Aid on the Empire

BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS accepted the Economic Co-operation Agreement with the United States by an overwhelming majority, several critics spoke from the benches who said that Imperial interests, and particularly those of the Colonies, were not sufficiently safeguarded.

MR. NORMAN SMITH (Labour) said that in those parts of the Empire where development should be encouraged, the Colonies independent of the dollar, and that the Government, instead of giving primacy to our own needs, had agreed to subordinate Colonial development to American requirements.

The dollar shortage was permanent, not temporary. By 1952 we should have to pay the U.S.A. at least 40 and perhaps 50 million dollars annually in dollars as interest on the American loan of 1946 and the Marshall loans normally to follow. There was no hope that the dollar could be found to meet such obligations, and a multilateral economy based on convertible currencies was of America. Renunciation of the British Colonial Empire by the U.S.A. was the key to the entire agreement.

Individual Liberty and Economic Abundance

Mr. Smith proceeds:

"The hope of the world is to combine individual liberty with economic abundance. Russia cannot do it, because in Russia the individual is subordinated to the one-party State. America cannot do it because they follow the inhuman law of supply and demand. Only Great Britain can do it in conjunction with her Colonies, the Dominions, and the other nations of the Western Empire. Because the conditions attached to this agreement falsify any hope of building up Western Europe, I oppose those conditions and ask the Government to reopen negotiations for the reconsideration of conditions which are obnoxious and burdensome."

MR. RAMBER PETO (Conservative) said that Article V would injuriously affect our Imperial trade and impair the right of the Commonwealth to trade where it wished.

MR. A. D. DODD (Labour) welcomed the participation of American capital in Colonial undertakings, but pointing out that British Colonial enterprises were first denied the job and then insulted for failure to perform it. A company in which he was interested could not buy heavy tractor or a bulldozer because they were taken over by Government monopoly schemes. Not only were American dollars not used for their purchase, but dollars were by the production of the company itself. Where was the investment apparently intended to give development rights on certain British territories in African territories, and concerns were being depressed of being lost.

Unloading of Stockpiles

MR. H. D. HUGHES (Labour) wanted greater safeguards for Colonial interests if in the future America wished to unload her stockpiles. The Government merely said that the price was insufficient, which was not sufficient. A recent newspaper reported that the French had pressed for modification of Article V and had obtained it. That example should have been followed.

MR. D. JAY (Labour), Economic Secretary of the Treasury, said that the intention was to work out coordinated plans for the development of the resources of the European democracies and their Colonies. The U.K. had pointed the way with the Overseas Food and Global Development Corpn. and would seek to harmonize them with the policies of other countries. The House should not expect a great deal of private investment in the Colonies from American sources, but investment of their capital, with safeguards would be welcomed.

MR. BOOTHBY (Conservative) said that increased American investments in the Colonies and the Commonwealth were warmly welcomed. That was the ground-line theme in Africa had been a good thing and that the original estimate of 10 years, the original estimate it would still be justified.

MR. H. BAXTER (Conservative) who later voted against the agreement, said that the point had been linked to the question of selecting terms which would be weak-

the bonds of Empire and take from the British Commonwealth the initiative and responsibility for its own development. The American economy needed a strong British Empire and American policy needed a sound sterling. To imagine that if we did not accept these terms, America would not find other ways of doing business with us was absurd. There was nothing to stop America from investing in the British Empire, which was the best investment American capital could make. Now the American administration would be able to advise our Colonies that they should produce to meet the requirements of American economy. We could refuse aid and wait an hour longer to pay for what we wanted from America.

MR. OLIVER STANLEY (Conservative) had discovered nothing in the agreement which imposed restrictions on our dealings with the Colonies.

MR. HAROLD WILSON (Labour), President of the Board of Trade, said that development of undeveloped territories in Africa and elsewhere could do more than any other single thing to redress the world balance of payments. Colonial development could in a decade or so completely alter the balance of world payments.

Parliamentary Questions and Answers

At question time BRIGADIER PETER PALMER asked the Secretary of State for War if he was aware of the serious effect on recruitment for the K.A.R. of the order which came into force on April 1, that all such officers were now subject to British rates of income tax.

MR. STANLEY asked if Officers of the K.A.R. are at present found by normal means. Consequently there has not yet been a demand for any special staff as suggested in the question.

BRIGADIER PETER PALMER: "Is it the case, a gentleman advise that this order affects a very large number of officers who were born in the territories and have never been in England in their lives, and as a result of this order that the direct result of this order is that a large number of these officers are not extending their service and that recruitment of these officers is being seriously affected."

MR. STANLEY: "I am not aware of what the Hon. and gallant Member has stated. All I know is that recruitment of this corps has not been adversely affected, because it is possible to be engaged in normal posting."

BRIGADIER PETER PALMER: "As the gentleman advise that my statements are the result of inquiries which I made on the subject."

MR. STANLEY: "If the Hon. and gallant Member has any further information, it will be only too glad to receive it."

American Tobacco To Be Dumped

COLONEL PONSFORD asked the President of the Board of Trade whether the intention of the United States Department of Agriculture was to reduce the quantity of tobacco cured and dark air-cured tobacco from the 1946 crop to the extent of one-third of the fair and reasonable price had been notified to signatories of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in accordance with Article VII of that agreement, and whether he had discussed with Dominion and Colonial governments the effects on Dominion and Colonial producers of these types of tobacco.

MR. BUCHER: "No such notification has reached us, but we are seeking further information on the matter."

MR. PONSFORD asked what steps were being taken to encourage the production of cotton within the Commonwealth.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "The United Kingdom's imports come mainly from Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and West Indies. Nigerian cotton is of a comparable length to American varieties. Uganda cotton is mainly a substitute for Sudan G.I. and Egyptian; other East African cottons correspond to the longer American types. Detailed figures of United Kingdom imports classified according to staple length are in the library. An account of the prospects for increasing production of cotton in the Colonial Empire is contained in the interim report of the Colonial Primary Products Committee published in Colonial Paper No. 217. Steps are being taken in conjunction with the Board of Trade and the K.A.R. to give commission to follow up the committee's recommendations."

"Other main cotton-producing countries of the Commonwealth are India, Pakistan, and the Sudan, where I understand that cotton production is being given high priority. In the Sudan extension of the Gezira irrigation scheme is being undertaken, which will bring an additional 25,000 acres under cotton in 1951 with a production of about 1,000,000

Common Debate on Colonial Affairs

Members Complain that Government Attends Inadequate Time

HON. CHURCH there has probably never been a House of Commons with so large a proportion of members who at least some personal knowledge of East and Central Africa as the present House. The attendance at last Thursday's Colonial debate was disappointing. At times the number of members present fell as low as 24, and it seldom exceeded 70.

MR. RT. HON. A. CREECH JONES, Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave a general review of what he described as a notable advance in Colonial advancement.

He said that during the past two and a half years 3,300 men and women had been recruited in this country for the Colonial Service, and that those engaged in the last two years represented 1 1/2 years' normal intake. Eight local recruits in the Colonial Empire amounted to 96% of the total now employed.

The Year's Progress

A number of territorial constitutions had been overhauled, representation in legislative and executive councils had been improved and increased responsibility had been given to the people in political and local affairs. The Colonial Development and Overseas Food Corporations had been established and 10-year development plans adopted, though these had been hindered by shortages of personnel, materials, and consumer goods for raw materials. Satisfactory conferences had been held with the French, Belgian and Portuguese Governments on Colonial affairs.

COLONEL POBSONBY asked if a sum could be devoted to Africa seeing that the events of the year had mentioned that continent so little in his speech.

MR. CREECH JONES replied that too often in talks about Colonial policy Africa alone was mentioned. He felt sure that in the past the House had devoted too much attention to Africa and not sufficient to other parts of the Empire.

MR. CHAMMAN said that far too little time was spent in discussing Colonial Affairs, and that apart from the Ceylon Independence Bill and the Overseas Resources Bill, only 30 min. had been devoted by the House this year to 600,000,000 fellow subjects.

United House in the Colonies

He referred to the very un satisfactory and potentially dangerous attitude in the Seychelles, where a plot seemed to be working out his colour prejudice. He mentioned the Collector, the Attorney-General, whose conduct he urged the Colonial office to investigate.

Turning to recruitment for the Colonial Service, he questioned whether the salaries and conditions were satisfactory, and suggested proportionate pensions or gratuity for 16, 15 or 20 years' service. He was not happy about the condition of the 3,000 Colonial Service men in this country, and said that if the Colonial office would not look after them properly the Communist Party would. Many of the West Indians who recently arrived had been happily placed in Communist homes.

In addition to our declared aim of guiding the Colonies to responsible self-government within the Empire, we had another object—to hold the Empire together as a united force. If Britain could not exist without the Empire, the Colonies could not exist without Great Britain. The alternatives to the British connexion are, not some very fair, Utopia, but anarchy, self-government, which could be granted only within the Commonwealth, and not be applied to imperial, imperial, or other complications.

Nor could self-government necessarily be based on a ballot box, which implied the counting of heads—and we often attribute heads. It was very strong and very Democratic had appeared from many countries, the emergence of democracy was there.

Not only in London, and recommended the formation of strategic and economic councils here. The nation denigrated a belief in ourselves and in our imperial destiny.

MR. WALTER DE VRIES spoke of the anxiety of the police officers as to whether they could be supported in any difficult decision which they might have to give in the spur of the moment, and he charged the Government with a desire to get out of their responsibilities by introducing manifestations of democracy to immature people.

MR. T. MACGHERSON said he had been agreeably surprised by what he had seen of the mounting sentiment in Tanganyika. Only to such methods as the great Government of Africa provided for itself and for the world.

BRIGADIER PRIOR, who protested against the inadequate time given to Colonial Affairs, said that his visit to East Africa convinced him that 95% of the officials of the highest calibre but that they received inadequate backing from the top.

He would like to see £100,000,000 sunk in Tanganyika, and that should be undertaken by the Government and the people, as a private enterprise in the past. The 30 min. allotted to the Government in the House showed how the whole of the African continent could be developed, but it had been unduly rushed in order to produce political effect in this country, and had been very badly handled at first.

A for Chester A. Bails

He had been horrified by the ignorance of the white settlers in East Africa about the world situation, of officials who were not far away, and of people in this country about what the latter had done and was doing. Cheap rates for the airmail carriage of newspapers to East Africa were essential. Local broadcasting was essential.

The settler community should be told exactly what it stood, now there was suspicion and frustration. Mr. Creech Jones answered that he had made reassuring statements for the effect of policy being in the hands of East Africa. Brigadier Prior criticized the medical treatment available in regard to Mombasa Hospital, which was fantastically overcrowded; it seemed incredible that someone should transfer spending a large sum of money into the hospital was in such a condition. He supposed that the idea of a Secretary of State for Africa, and concluded with a plea for ideas, big, vast, new ideas.

DR. HADEN GUEST, who also complained about the time allowed for the debate, said the greatest wealth of Africa was not in gold, diamonds, or asphalt, but in the people themselves. Industrial revolution, the time has come because of the great increase in population, and only Social planning could we have peace and progress. It was a great contribution to the stabilization and improvement of the world.

MR. THOMAS REID wanted more Parliamentary time for Colonial debates and pleaded for the selection of men of more outstanding ability as governors and chief secretaries, men who could inspire the whole administration. Revolutionary changes were needed, and the £120,000,000 provided by the Budget and Development Act, though a very generous gift from this country, was mere drop in the ocean. The need was in terms of billions of millions. The population problem of the colonies was fundamental, and appeal for an ample. He appealed to people in the Colonies to take part in political, social, and educational advances, and that these could be achieved only by hard work.

MR. WINGFIELD DIGBY said that he had formed the most favourable view of the conditions in East Africa, but found them somewhat estranged from the settlers. He had not noticed the same phenomena in Southern Rhodesia. He hoped the settlers would be the most thickly populated, and he asked if it was intended to take very much attention to the cultivators who refused to farm their land, and proposed comment on the shortage of staffs in the Forests Department, and the high cost of the staffs for the Forest Department.

African Representation

Legislatures

REVISIONS in the composition of the Legislative Councils in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia were designed to secure greater African representation or greater representation of African interests. Similar revisions are proposed in Nyasaland.

Kenya. The Legislative Council has 29 members. In 1948, effect being given to the Governor's proposals (1) to reduce the official membership by not replacing the Postmaster General, the General Manager of the Kenya-Uganda Railway and Halfords, and the Commissioners for Customs and Excise on their departure to the East African Central Assembly; (2) to increase African representation from two members to four to be nominated by the local government bodies named; and (3) to replace one Arab non-official and one official member by two nominated Arab non-officials; and (4) to nominate a Speaker to take the place of the Governor.

The Council is reorganized, there is a non-official majority in the Council, and now 23 official and 22 non-official members. A general election for the European and Indian seats was held in April, 1948.

Natives in Local Government

There is an increasing tendency to associate Africans with the work of urban local government, as with all other aspects of Government. In African members are in consultation with the African Advisory Council. These are appointed to the Nairobi Municipal Council in 1946. African advisory Councils on the Nairobi model have been set up in Mombasa and Nakuru, and African advisory committees in Eldoret and Kisumu, where the introduction of full African members on the municipal boards is being considered. An African has been nominated to the Mombasa municipal board as a Government representative.

Important proposals for the development of local government in Kenya have been put in principle and are now being considered in detail. At present these councils are local bodies with responsibility for the raising and spending of local funds. They are composed of popularly selected Africans, who are in a majority on most councils, and nominated Africans, who hold the chairmanship of these district councils.

Executive Responsibility

The new proposals involve delegation of wide executive responsibility to the local Native councils, which will be called African district councils, for such fundamental matters as the building and maintenance of roads, schools, houses, markets and dispensaries, and the provision of agricultural, home health, sanitary and treatment services and water supplies. With the appointment of African secretaries to the councils a beginning has been made in forming a local government service directed by the councils.

Measures for the reorganization of the central machinery for directing the work of local government bodies are also under examination. It is proposed that the three existing standing committees for municipal authorities, district councils, and Native councils should become standing committees of the local Government Board, of which the member for health and local government is chairman. The composition of the

of the standing committees for municipal and district authorities could remain unchanged, while the committee for local government bodies would be reconstituted as an African district government board, with wider powers, under the chairmanship of the Chief Native Commissioner.

Tanganyika's Legislative Council

Tanganyika's fourth African member, a full-time member, has been appointed to the Legislative Council, which now comprises 15 official and 14 non-official members (seven Europeans, three Indians, and four Africans) and the Governor as President.

A reorganization of the central machinery of Government was brought into force in January, 1948, in order to effect a better co-ordination of departmental activities and a speedier transaction of public business. The departments have been grouped under six members of the Executive Council: the Chief Secretary, the Member for Law and Order, the Member for Finance, Trade and Economics, the Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, the Member for Labour and Mines, and the Member for Labour, Education and Social Welfare.

The six members have, since their appointment, enjoyed direct access to the Governor and are responsible for the administration of the group of departments placed under his control. At the same time a post of Secretary for each of the six departments has been created, the holder of which is also a member of the Executive Council and has direct access to the Governor. The process of making tribal councils more widely representative by adding village representatives and "committees" as distinct from chiefs to the membership is being prosecuted in suitable areas and the policy of continuing local councils into federal, tribal councils, and of holding inter-tribal conferences for the discussion of questions of common interest is being applied wherever practicable. The Sukuma and Chaga Tribes have made good progress during the year. An executive committee of chiefs was set up in the North Mara district of the Lake Province. Methods of evolving an inter-tribal council in the Southern Highlands Province are being explored.

African's Special Position in Uganda

Uganda. In November, 1947, African representation on the Legislative Council was increased to four by the addition of a member nominated by the Governor from the British Province. Non-official African, European and Indian members are now in the ratio of 4:3:3.

Thus for the first time in any East or Central African territory Africans enjoy greater representation than the other races on the non-official side of the Legislative Council. This was with this increased non-official representation, the official side has been increased by the appointment of the Development Commissioner.

In a recent statement of policy the Governor announced the intention, when the Provincial Councils had been established throughout the Protectorate, of replacing the present system of appointment of members of African members to the Legislative Council.

It is then intended that (a) in Eastern and Northern Provincial Councils should elect one member from among their members who are African representatives; (b) in the case of Buganda, the Kabaka should continue for a time to nominate one of his Ministers and the Lukiko should elect from among its members a second member; (c) the Western Provincial Councils should elect from among its members one representative, and a second representative should be nominated in turn by the respective ruler of each of the three treaty states of Ankole, Kivu and Toro. In the three Provinces, Eastern, Northern and Western, Provincial Councils have already been set up.

In Buganda the Lukiko, already provided for by the Constitution, is a Provincial Council.

Buganda the democratic system of electing non-official representatives to the various grades of councils introduced by the Electoral Law of 1945 has continued in force with growing acceptance that it provides the best means of ensuring representation of the views of the people. At a recent meeting of the Great Lukiko an amendment to the Kabaka's electoral law was passed unanimously giving the non-official representation from 31 to 36 out of the total of 80 members.

In the Eastern Province steady progress has been made in developing local government through its various grades of

(Continued on page 1262).

Being extracts from Cmd. 7433, *Annals of the Colonial Empire, 1947-48*, H.M. Stationery Office.

United Kingdom, or wherever it may be. Plenty of wealth
... you could afford to send their sons or daughters overseas
at their own expense, at a cost of about 8,000s. each per
annum and they will very soon find out if they do the trick
of a man telling you that he has a wife or a girl as thoroughly
of a man telling you that he has a wife or a girl as thoroughly
of a man telling you that he has a wife or a girl as thoroughly
of a man telling you that he has a wife or a girl as thoroughly

Expansion of Makerere College

Top all these reasons and subject to such personal excep-
tions as may be made from time to time for some special
cases, it is the intention of the Government that graduation
at Makerere should precede the grant of an overseas bursary
in all normal cases. Expansion at Makerere will always
be one of our main reasons here, and it is better that there should
be a developed university in East Africa at Makerere at
present, whatever the future may hold.

It is of the greatest importance to expand facilities for
training of doctors, nurses, midwives, and other medical staff.
That, after all, is the top of the pyramid of education, and it
turns out to be the thing else in the development of the
soundest and best possible primary education, and that depends
on the training of teachers.

If you all put your backs into the greatest possible
improvement of primary education, the Government will do its
utmost to push ahead with the training of teachers, and then
with the development of the secondary schools so that there
are enough places for those who can take them up.

Hospitals cost money, and the money has to come from
the taxpayers. In increasing degree the taxpayers will have
to be yourselves, and therefore have a direct personal interest
in promoting public health, and in the utmost for the
cheapest possible means of dealing with the problem of sickness
is not to be sick.

It is of the greatest importance to African traders to remem-
ber that they have a duty to deal with integrity and honesty
both with the firms from which they obtain their supplies, and
the consumers to whom they sell their goods. Cases have
occurred where African traders have sold to non-African
traders supplies which they had received by the understanding
that they were to be sold to the African public.

No Discriminatory Prices for Produce

The allegation that there are discriminatory prices for
certain produce which are favourable to African producers
is largely untrue. If a man can deliver maize in bags and
in 10-ton lots to the control, he will be paid the same price
regardless of quality as anybody else. It is only when he is unable
to do that and wants to deliver small parcels which have to
be carried by trucks, and so forth, that deductions are
made for those charges. The only other deductions are those
made for the use of land in some parts of the country for agricultural
settlement—that is, to provide funds for improvement of the
land.

As regards other things as eggs, poultry, waste, and
potatoes, there is no discrimination whatsoever, apparent or
real, if the produce is of equal grading and quality. In fact,
the African produce is often of an inferior quality, solely
owing to failure to take the advice of the Agricultural Depart-
ment. That, however, is not discrimination against them, but
merely a reflection of the quality of the produce.

It is wrong to be away from the conception of statutory
boards as representative of all communities and interests.
These boards should be composed of people qualified to give
the advice required, whoever they may be. Sectional commu-
nity boards—Africans as such, for example, or Kikuyu, or
traders, or farmers, or land-owners—can best serve their own
interests by making representations before expert boards, and
I hope that we shall develop more and more in that direction.

No Justification for Paramount Chief

No justification for the appointment of what you
call a paramount chief for the Kikuyu districts. The Kikuyu
districts are all developing, like other districts, along the usual
British lines of local government through the local Native
councils, which will be called African district councils. This
is the most helpful line of development, and no other purpose
would be served by such an appointment as you propose.

"I wish you and your people very well, and for that reason
I point out that the present reputation of the Kikuyu is
not what it ought to be. I know that a great many reputable
and responsible Kikuyu feel exactly the same as I do about it.
People go about collecting money for all sorts of useless
purposes and activities, many of which are purely account-
ing for the production of much of which is being needlessly
burned. The money which would be produced by some
of these projects is being untruthful and irresponsible
that the people of the Kikuyu, which they know to be totally
untrue, and to make themselves in-
terested in the same direction.

All you people, especially the leaders, realize that there
is a real social evil at large among a great part of the younger
Kikuyu to-day, and that it has got to be tackled and can only
be tackled by the Kikuyu themselves. You have asked me
for a long list of things which you want to do for you.
Well, now I ask you to do something for yourselves—get about
putting an end to this generalization, idleness, and crime
wherever you meet it, and you will see a marked improve-
ment very quickly.

As regards the selection of Africans who went abroad
at Government expense, I can only say that when people are
sent anywhere at Government expense Government will select
them. You also say that you want to elect your own rep-
resentatives. Well, considering the general level at which the
people have arrived, I think a system of general franchise
being workable at all for a long time to come. On the other
hand, a measure of selection through electoral colleges drawn
from the local Native councils was adopted in the choice of
your representatives in the legislative Council on this occasion,
and was exceedingly successful. I believe that on reflection
those of you who are concerned in public affairs will agree
with me that the development of the system of electoral colleges
is the right way to go about it for a long time to come.

Major-General Evered Poole

MAJOR-GENERAL W. H. EVERED POOLE, who com-
manded the South African Armoured Division in the
campaign in Italy, where he had more than 200
Rhodesians under his command, and whom South
Africans had expected to be the next Chief of the
General Staff in South Africa, has been appointed head
of the South African military mission in Berlin. The
announcement last week caused great anger among ex-
servicemen in the Union, who regard this as a slight to
a brilliant and popular fighting commander in the war,
whose post as deputy C.G.S. has been abolished by the
Nationalist Government.

Regular Force for Rhodesia

SOUTH AFRICAN troops may raise a combat unit of
Africans by agreement with the Government in the
United Kingdom, said Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Prime
Minister, when Liberal M.P.s criticized the Govern-
ment for giving snuffery training to the Rhodesian
African Rifles. Sir Godfrey added that the R.A.R.
could be expanded for pioneer work in the colony,
in connexion with the air training scheme, and that
next year a Southern Rhodesian auxiliary air squadron
would be formed. He thought a smaller regular force
of Europeans necessary to deal with local emergencies,
and a considerable inconvenience was caused by getting
out the Territorials. At the request of the War Office,
a training school for Europeans and Africans has been
established at Longwood, 16° 30' S. in Salisbury
in connexion with East Africa Command.

Pyrethrum in Kenya

DELIVERIES to the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya in 1947
amounted to 3,906 tons, compared with 6,740 tons in
the previous year and 7,409 tons in 1945, the highest
total obtained since the board was formed in 1935.
The annual report states that at the end of last year the
Board for Trade in unpoled stocks in East Africa were
4,598 tons, representing the carry-over from 1946 and
1,947 purchases. An analytical survey showed that approxi-
mately 2,400 tons had deteriorated so much as to be
unmarketable. A special delegation, consisting of Mr.
Hope-Jones, Secretary for Commerce and Industry in
Kenya, Mr. W. F. B. McLellan, chairman of the
Pyrethrum Board, and Mr. R. E. M. Anderson,
Director in Kenya of Messrs. Mitchell Gossard &
Co. Ltd., United London, to negotiate with the
Government regarding the disposal of these stocks, and
as a result authority was obtained for the immediate
destruction of unmarketable stocks. The report claims
that pyrethrum remains unharmed in its own field as a
non-poisonous, quick-acting, and stable insecticide.

car; and disappointment was expressed with the records of the training centres for African Servicemen. Perhaps, because soldiers were not the right people to select for such training. Our own information, to which something is added in part in the views on another page with the principal of the centre at Kisumu does not corroborate that unfavorable verdict, though anyone who knows the African will agree that the prospects of success will be greatly increased when the average age of entry can be much

improved, many East Africans, indeed, are convinced that it ought to be halved, so that training begins before the age of puberty. Brigadier Prior-Damer again pleaded for reduction in the charges for the air mail carriage of newspapers within the Empire but did not emphasize that the rates must be slashed; not merely pruned. It is necessary to follow, token reductions will be of no avail. The need is to provide for newspapers to be transported within the Empire by air for postage, not shillings per copy.

Governor's Bunt Words on Native Problems

Wretched Africans, whose Arrival of Europeans

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya delivered an outspoken address to the select and counsellors of the Kenya Club at a recent gathering.

As the matters dealt with apply in large degree to Africans throughout the East Africa territories, the following lengthy extracts are quoted:

"I am going to go back into ancient history in that what Chief Koinange has just done, for if I did I should probably find myself committed to the Dorob claims to the whole of the Kikuyu lands. Under British administration the Kikuyu have thrived and multiplied owing to the protection that you have had from attack by other tribes, especially the Masai, to the control of epidemic and famine, and to the generally increased opportunities which we opened up for you on all sides."

"I am well aware that there is not enough land for everybody, but there is another side to that. On European farms all over the country, and in the forest reserves, there are no less than 750,000 Kikuyu who have found land on which to live, good wages, and therefore a home. Apart from that, and apart from the tremendous opportunities of which thousands of Kikuyu are taking advantage in Nairobi and elsewhere to go into business and skilled trades of many kinds, and so to earn money on a scale that they had never dreamed of before, I must ask you to realize that a time comes in the history of all peoples when progress and increase when everyone cannot have land to cultivate. The land that was well known in Kikuyu territory long before the Europeans appeared."

"Between 1934 and 1938, beginning with the Carter Land Commission, a detailed examination was made of the whole land problems of the Colony. The decisions were accepted by the Government here and by the Government in Great Britain, and I suggest to you that it is neither wise nor indeed sensible to keep on harping on matters which have been settled."

Too Much Work Left to Women

"For many years now the officers of the Government, administrative, agricultural, veterinary and forestry, and many other people have done their utmost to impress upon the European as well as the African people connected with cultivation the importance of good agriculture. Some progress has been made, and I am glad to learn that some locations have made great progress. But I am sorry to say that the progress is not uniform, and that far too much of the work is left to the women, who are already overburdened as your Kikuyu women, while young men seem to have a great deal too much time on their hands or even to engage in very questionable occupations."

"Moreover, mischief-making people have been circulating ridiculous stories and subversive propaganda against soil conservation. If you do not consent to do so and put the whole of your energies and enterprise into doing it, it will be destroyed, and you will certainly get no more from anybody else. Land is a thing which you cannot be indifferent to, inactive about. You have a valuable land in order to

obtain food. Thousands of acres of your best soil are running away all the time down your rivers. If you would make it your tribal objective to see that all your rivers run clear instead of being choked with the soil of your country, and really put the whole of your effort into achieving that, you would be doing more for your people than by anything else that you can possibly do."

"The money given by the people of Britain together with money provided by the Kenya Government amounts to £4,500,000 for the preservation of the land alone, and there is a lot more for livestock and other things. It is essential that in using that money, the Government should have the co-operation of all the people so that they should do their part."

"As a result of the Carter Commission, the land assigned to each of the communities, be they the Kikuyu or the Nandi or the British or the Masai, has been made secure for all time, and there is no question of any of it being taken away. You will persist, quite deliberately I am afraid, in misunderstanding the question of the settlement rules in Olenguronyo. No man of any race in this country has the right to destroy the land. Those rules are not the cause of any insecurity for those who occupy land in Olenguronyo. On the contrary, they are the only means of security for those people. If the rules are not obeyed the land will be destroyed."

Ex-squatters Deserve No Sympathy

"As regards land for ex-squatters, the cases which have come to my notice were those of people who left the farms on which they were living because they flatly refused to accept the conditions laid down by Government and the land-owners for occupation of land by labourers on those farms. It is their own fault, and they have no power left to do it, it is their own fault. Government is engaged continuously in seeking land which is at present unused because of lack of water or tsetse, or for other reasons, and I have considerable hopes that additional land will be found in the days to come. There will be regulations to set up for a homestead farm."

"Individual title to land within the Kikuyu land limit is a question which the Chief Native Commissioner has already discussed at any time. In principle I have no objection, and I do not think I can do anything to work out which contains the necessary safeguards for the land and means of preventing its being fragmented into small bits, or alternatively accumulated in excess in the hands of individuals. I should have no objection."

"I have no doubt whatever that the expenditure projected and now being incurred in respect of African education is proportionately as high in relation to the taxes they pay, and indeed probably a great deal higher, than in the case of Europeans, and Asians, it must necessarily be so at present because generally speaking Africans are poor, and we have not yet devised a means whereby we consider a number of really well-to-do Africans pay taxation according to their wealth in the way that Europeans and Asians do."

"The result of the average for an African of direct taxation is somewhere about 10s. a year, and if you add another 71s. admittedly an arbitrary guess—to represent indirect taxation, that is customs and excise duties, I should say that 10s. a year is a fair general estimate of what an African pays. As your people progress in prosperity, they will have a higher taxable capacity, and it will be possible to do more for your children in the way of education."

"Overseas burials are exceedingly expensive privileges. With the exceptions they are a complete waste of money unless the young man or woman who is going overseas has reached an educational standard at which he or she is able to benefit from the higher grade teaching available in the

and better administration. The Secretary of State who was emphatic that Great Britain has no need to apologize for her Colonial policy, discounted extravagant expectations of quick results from Colonial development, and went out of his way to expose the unreliability of those of his colleagues who declare in and out of season that a new era of Colonial progress has opened because a Socialist Government is in power in this country. The truth he declared was that plans for development and expanding welfare services were laid years before Labour came into power, and that what is now being done is not a party achievement at all.

On the day following the debate a report on Colonial development compiled by the Select Committee on Estimates was published. It is a highly critical document, and its publication, doubtless, would have changed the whole trend of the debate. There are of course, Conservatives on the Select Committee, and the party managers must therefore have known that serious strictures were contained in the report. Why, in the face of that knowledge, they should have been willing to discuss Colonial affairs before publication of the report is beyond our comprehension. They, not the Government, must be blamed for this folly first, because it was the Conservatives who asked for time to discuss Colonial affairs last week, and, secondly, because any Administration offered so easy and unexpected a scape from an awkward position would have accepted it with silent gratitude. The twenty-eight members of the Select Committee, men and women representing all the parties, have presented a unanimous report, which charges the Government with having failed to evolve a coherent strategy of economic planning for Colonial development, with having a "policy" nothing even resembling adequate administrative provision for mutual long-term planning between the Colonial Governments and the United Kingdom, to their mutual advantage. With possession of a system for determining the total needs of the Colonies and making appropriate allocation of resources to them, with failure to consider at one and the same time from the standpoint of the Colonies, the needs of Colonial Governments, public corporations, and private enterprises operating in the Colonial

Empire, and with tolerating unsatisfactory machinery and methods by the Crown Agents in their duty of obtaining the requirements of Colonial Governments. What have the planners to say to all this? These shortcomings go to the very root of the problems of Colonial progress.

These findings are all serious charges of immense importance, and raise out of ten of the points raised in the debate, which would have been much more likely to achieve practical results. **Serious Charges** is focussed on these **main Proposals**, weaknesses. The Select Committee also came to the conclusion that efficiency experts ought to be employed by Colonial Governments, asked why there was extravagant expenditure on Colonial school buildings while prefabricated classrooms were good enough for the United Kingdom, criticized the fact that the brochure on recruitment for the Colonial Service, which was published as long ago as 1939, recommended as many temporary transfers as possible from the Home Civil Service to the Colonial Services, called for an organization and method section in the Colonial Office to perform the continuous duty of reporting on the technique of administration in Colonies, rejected the Colonial Office case against payment by the British Exchequer of the expatriation pay of civil servants in the Colonies, emphasized the need for a better Empire Broadcasting service, even if a cost exceeding four million pounds, and not being satisfied with the methods of selecting men for promotion to the highest posts, argued the need for something in the nature of a Colonial Staff College. Even this brief epitome will indicate that there is much more food for thought in the Select Committee's report than there was in the Colonial debate (which, as I think, everyone in the Opposition, we repeat, three days an excellent chance, not of factious criticism on mere party lines, which have no relevance to Colonial affairs, but of being on the notice to matters which need the attention of Parliament.

Seven of those who took part in the debate had visited East Africa within the year, and as members of the recent Parliamentary delegation, two of them had found no clear understanding in the territories of our long-term Colonial policy; one complained that they had spent more than a fortnight in East Africa before finding the first official with a British motor

Points from the Debate