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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE KING, who for many years has shown a keen personal interest in East and Central African affairs, will be assured of the deep sympathy and loyal affection of all his peoples in East and Central Africa in the indis-

The King. position which has suddenly come upon him, and made it necessary for him to resign himself to the cancellation of the Royal tour to Australia and New Zealand and to some months of complete rest. The King's illness, of the medical bulletin leaves no alternative to that course, for his five doctors are of the opinion that "serious risk to a man would be involved by a continuance of the strain to which His Majesty is accustomed to subject himself."

He has been in very truth the husband of his people, who have learned in peace and peace that "to quote words half-true of the British race, he fears about what has been the infection of a good courage. In the most anxious days of the war his steadfastness and that of the Queen spread confidence and out-

the Royal Family will have evidence of the Empire's appreciation. As Mr. Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand, said a few hours before these lines went to press:

"The peoples of the British Commonwealth will be most distressed to learn that the strain of the King's arduous duties, and particularly his selfless devotion throughout the war years, should have exacted such toll upon his health. The King has never spared himself in the most generous exercise of the functions of his high office and in his solicitude for the care and welfare of his people."

It was in Kenya, Uganda and the Sudan that the King and Queen (then the Duke and Duchess of York) chose to spend a long holiday shortly after their marriage, and ever since they have maintained an ardent interest in those territories.

Keen Interest in African Territories. East Africa they visited the Rhodesias, accompanied by the two princesses, and the first praise publicly given by the King to the self-government of Southern Rhodesia went far beyond conventional courtesy, and

ended for the special purpose of receiving the delegates to the African Conference in London, and those present were impressed by his concern for the welfare of his African Dependencies. Patience and fortitude are two of the King's outstanding qualities which will serve him well in the months ahead. His peoples everywhere will pray for his early and complete recovery from a disability which has been contracted in their very active service.

WHEN CONCENTRATION on points of agreement is so immensely important to the whole free world, not merely to the British Empire and Commonwealth, Ministers should be particularly careful to avoid a purely party line in Colonial Affairs, no less than in foreign affairs; and because Mr. Rees-Williams, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has again transgressed that principle, this time, in a brief commentary on the recent African Conference in London, we draw attention to the point once more. The very fact that there was, as he admits, so wide a measure of agreement on the plans necessary in Africa, for the development and welfare of the Dependencies is itself an excellent reason for not over-stressing a Socialist point of view, particularly as few of the delegates were themselves Socialists. If they were content to discuss all problems without thought of party politics, the Under-Secretary of State might well follow suit. What is to be gained by jolting backwards to the undeniable shortcomings of politicians of all parties before the war? To be at the Conservatives and introduce an amusing little aside in praise of the Fabians is not difficult, but it is dangerous. Does Mr. Rees-Williams intend to suggest that all wisdom in Colonial matters lies with the Fabians? With the Fabians who month after month show in their curiously titled journal *Empire* that they are distinctly critical of the Colonial policy of His Majesty's present Labour Government, even though the Secretary of State was for years chairman of the Colonial Bureau of the Fabian Society! One thing can be said: added in that regard, the almost every reader of this newspaper with first-hand knowledge of East and Central Africa will side with the Secretary of State, not with the Fabian Colonial Bureau.

the Labour benches in Parliament for what they did do, and that the ceaseless criticisms of the Socialists did great harm to the Colonies, both because they made hesitant Ministers still more inclined to procrastinate, and because they undermined public confidence in the Imperial idea. Indeed, the persistent preaching of internationalism by Socialist leaders—including more than a few who now hold Cabinet office—was a major factor in encouraging the Germans to believe that they would regain African territories (which they wanted primarily for strategic purposes in the second world war on which they were resolved) and in discouraging British investors from providing more money for Colonial development. The Socialists had certainly nothing on which to congratulate themselves in Colonial policy until the responsibilities of office showed them the difference between theory and practical possibilities. We, who have criticized every Government in this country during the past quarter of a century for lack of foresight and faith in regard to the East and Central African Dependencies, have refrained from emphasizing those earlier weaknesses of the Labour leaders because we wished the Government to be given every opportunity of learning by experience, and because we have always avoided the standpoint of party politics. Indeed, our criticisms since Labour has been in power in these last three years have been fewer, we should imagine, than in any other three years (apart from those of the recent war, of course).

That is another proof that EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has no party politics, and that we judge merely from the standpoint of whether any particular course is calculated to benefit or prejudice the territories with Colonial Affairs, which this newspaper is concerned. We have strongly supported some proposals of Socialist Ministers, and we have vigorously opposed some of the projects of Conservative Secretaries of State; we have attacked Labour schemes and speeches, and we have commended the views and aims of their opponents. There has been no inconsistency in all this, for it was the natural sequel to asking ourselves always: "Is this for the good of the Colonies?" If we considered that the answer should be in the affirmative, we supported the plan whatever its origin; if we thought otherwise, we criticized with equal

to follow that desirable course and we trust that his Parliamentary Under-Secretary can be persuaded to adopt the same policy, which would be to the manifest advantage of the Colonial Empire—and, we believe, to that of the present Government so far as colonial opinion is concerned. The next we repeat is maximum concentration on the points on which there is agreement, and the minimum wastage of time, talent and temper on the points on which there is no present hope of agreement. That way, not by pin-pricks and provocation, lies the promise of achievement.

HIS HIGHNESS MUTLSA Kabaka of Buganda, whose marriage on Friday last, his twenty-fourth birthday, is reported in this issue took to his kind office only a few weeks ago on his return to East Africa after two years at Cambridge University as a student. The heavy respon-

sibilities which he has assumed will call upon all his reserves of wisdom and good humour, and his resolution for these are the essential elements in the situation. And self-seeking trouble-makers whose identity is well known in many cases are supposed to seize the occasion when they may tender favourable to their machinations. His difficulties are both a challenge and an opportunity to the young Kabaka, who should be able to count on the support of all men of good will in British and African alike. They will congratulate him on his marriage to the woman of his choice and on his refusal to take notice of the widespread propaganda openly conducted against his decision by some who claimed to be actuated solely by tradition and others who are dissidents. That goodness immediately on his return from England represents a good start on what, with we trust, proves to be a long period of enlightened rule.

Sir Gilbert Rennie on Northern Rhodesia

Governor Urges Importance of Harder Work by Everyone

I HAVE TRAVELLED thousands of miles since I came here nine months ago, have seen much of what has been and is being accomplished, and have been very favourably impressed. There is a feeling of progress and development in the air in urban and rural areas. The country is striding rapidly forward. Despite shortages of staff and materials, hundreds of new houses are springing up in towns and townships, ambitious development projects, such as the new Livingstone airport, are being made reality, sections of our main roads are being reconstructed, new bridges are spanning our rivers, new factories, new shops, new businesses are rising, our mines are preparing for increased production, new schools and hospitals are being constructed, more farms are being developed, more extensive use is being made of our land and water resources, our forests are receiving more attention.

Shape of Greater Future to Come

Looking ahead a few years, I see the shape of still greater things to come. But future prospects will not be turned into solid reality unless we all work hard. There is more than enough work for all, and one of the surest and soundest methods of increasing the national income and raising the standard of living of all is to increase the output per head of the population. Increased output is difficult, if not impossible, without the will to work, and that is too often lacking to-day in many people in the territory.

There are, of course, many outstanding examples of African who realize the value of hard work and show by their zeal and industry that they possess the will to work.

Those at Bulawayo Training Centre serve as one example. I was greatly encouraged last month to read the following words in their address of welcome to me: "We know that this country can only go forward quickly

if all men in this territory would do likewise. I wish that the performance of an honest day's work by the policy and practice of all. I wish that all knew the satisfaction that comes from a job well done."

I regard this as one of the most urgent problems facing this territory to-day. Development and progress cannot be hurried over on a silver platter, nor can people be made to believe only by sweet and soft words and demagoguery. It is our task to make this fact clearly understood by all, especially by the youth of the country.

The year 1948 opened with total surplus balances of £6,937,000, and it was estimated that the working of the year would result in a surplus of £101,000. It is now estimated that the surplus will be £127,000. The revenue for 1948 is likely to reach £6,829,000, or £618,000 more than the original estimate. This very substantial increase results almost wholly from the continued prosperity of the copper mining industry. The most substantial increases—£171,000—in revenue come from income tax and customs.

£9,841,000 Revenue in 1949

The principal expenditure increases are £150,000 for cover-paint of the aerodrome, for public payments above and above £400,000 for allowances under the Fitzgerald Award and £302,000 to cover the increase in the cost of food subsidies.

For 1949, it is estimated that revenue will amount to £9,861,000, which includes £1,185,000 of grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. The main source of the estimated revenue by far the highest in the territory's history is its income tax and customs revenue is also likely to attain a record figure. In fact, all principal sources of revenue are likely to be substantially in excess of the levels of previous years.

Expenditure for 1949 is placed at £12,910,000, and the estimated surplus is only £7,000. The best estimate

of property such as the territory has been fore-
sightedly.

The immense sum of £17,000, the estimated cost of food subsidies for 1948, is far in excess of that anticipated when the policy of subsidization was decided upon. To continue the policy on the present basis would cost nearly £1,000,000 in 1949. The Government is considering what steps will be appropriate to deal with the situation.

The total current expenditure in the financial amount amounts to other charges amounts for approximately £4,455,000. Expenditure of a special nature amounts to approximately £5,336,000, including £814,000 for the 1948-49 subsidies, £605,000 for Public Works Department works as a capital nature which are not being financed under the Development Plan, £1,188,000 for Development and Welfare schemes, and £1,287,000 which is proposed to transfer to the Northern Rhodesia Development Account.

On the basis of the revised estimates for 1948 and of the first estimate for 1949, it is estimated that the total surplus balance of the Budget for 1947 will amount to £6,943,000 after meeting Development and Welfare expenditures of £1,893,000 during the three years to the end of 1949. From the territory's own resources.

The large revenue of the mining industry is a very important element in the total Government tax. The impressive figure of estimated £1,400,000 for 1949 results very largely from the present high prices of base metals and the consequent prosperity of the mining industry, but the contribution of smaller business is nowadays also of great importance and income tax from these sources and individual taxpayers is not likely to be less than £1,000,000 in 1949.

Encouraging Improved Farming Methods

It is a fact too often forgotten that we are doing all that we should to encourage and develop our own natural resources. As I explained, the farming delegation that recently visited Kenya found much to ponder over and much to admire in the organization of the farming industry there, and the knowledge gained from the visit would be valuable not only in connection with the drafting of natural resource legislation but also with the adoption of improved farming methods and the organization of the industry by the farmers themselves.

The Government which fully realizes the need for a sound organization of the mining and European industry, just as it does the need for the expansion of and improvement in African agriculture, is fully sympathetic with the industry's desire to organize itself suitably and to receive such assistance as it properly can.

The first African agricultural training schools is in course of completion at Lusaka, and classes will begin there next month. A second training school will also be started.

It is difficult to attach too much importance to the training of the schools will give and to the work that the agricultural instructors who are trained in these schools will later perform. The African is being encouraged to produce more food, and the response is distinctly encouraging in certain areas. Land is not available, however, to teach the cultivation of better methods of agriculture and inculcate the necessity for soil and water conservation, increased production is often based on a heavy input of soil fertility.

It is most favourably impressed by the first training school, where agricultural teachers are trained for African schools.

Country Indebted to Missionaries

I have visited many African schools in the provinces and express my appreciation of the splendid work that is being done in mission, Government and Native authority schools. The country is greatly indebted to the missionary bodies for their untiring and devoted work over so many years.

It is being placed in our African schools on work done with the hands, and especially in the Northern Province, importance is given to school gardens. Where improved methods of husbandry are so urgently required, the inclusion of good husbandry practices at school is very important. There is the good hope of better farming and of a higher standard of living in the future.

Moreover, the educative advantages are not merely prospective. I have come across instances where the school garden in the field what the boys learn and practise in the school garden, there is the further point that school gardens tend to remove the impression that manual labour is a degrading work with

which no one so many girls at school, and pleased to accept the practical benefits of their curriculum with a strong emphasis on domestic training.

Serious thought must be given soon to the question whether the parent should not be asked to take some part of the burden of cost from the shoulder of the general taxpayer. If I am not mistaken, that problem will have to be faced in the near future in respect of European education also.

It is with regret that I record the departure from Northern Rhodesia of Mr. R. J. Mason, Director of African Education, who in the three years he has been in the territory has played a leading part in the remarkable expansion of African education since the war.

Of 4010 European Pupils attending schools in September, 3,139 were at Government schools and 871 at private schools. Enrollment at Government schools reflects an increase of approximately 1,000 pupils in the last two years. I have visited many of the European schools, and have been very favourably impressed by their high standard and the happy and healthy children in them.

24-Hour Airport Service

Three of the four main airports now have full-weather runways of 2,000 yards, and eight secondary airfields have been improved to all-weather standards. It is hoped to provide during 1949 all-weather airfields at Monga, Fort Khumbo and Kasempa, and to complete the terminal buildings at Lusaka, Ndola, Kasama, Fort Jameson, Abercorn and Momei. Full service on a 24-hour basis should be available at the main airports of Livingstone, Lusaka, Ndola and Kasama from the middle of the year.

The Government regards the co-operative movement as an effective and important agent in development, and provision has been made for financial assistance in the form of loans to co-operative societies. The movement exercises a healthy influence from the educational point of view, since it leads to encouraging enterprise and good citizenship. It also tends to exert a stabilizing effect on prices and the cost of living.

Of 29 societies in the country, 18 are European and 11 African have been registered since the Co-operative Societies Ordinance became law in February. Sixteen co-operative societies of various types are in course of formation.

Successful development of co-operative enterprise depends on the trained staff available for the guidance and organization of societies, and this is the task of the Department, which has shown the danger of an undue rapid increase in the number of co-operative societies, the need for training and supervision, and we must not make the mistake of

From January 1, 1949, a Department of Labour will be created which will be both European and African staff, and with the inspection of mines, factories and machinery. Apprenticeship and workmen's compensation will also be included in the enlarged department.

New Department of Mines and Labour

Mr. C. E. Cousins, an officer with wide experience in the United Kingdom and Palestine, has been appointed to take charge of the enlarged department. As Labour Commissioner for five years, Mr. Cousins, Mr. F. Stubbs has built up the Labour Department to its present high standard of efficiency.

The African Labour Corps continues to give valuable service by helping farmers to increase food supplies at a time when African labour is still short and supplies of farm machines are still inadequate to bring about full economy of labour by mechanization. The strength of the corps has been increased to about 2,000.

Applications for agricultural land continue to be received at about the same rate as in 1947. Since the formation of the Land Board in March 1946, 288 settlers, 173 Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and 115 overseas have taken up 628,360 acres of leasehold land; 22 are ex-servicemen occupying 340,000 acres.

It shows the accent on residential development, although in Lusaka, much interests is being shown in light industrial sites.

Land Rovers loans totalling £25,000 have been approved; £106,000 in respect of assistance to new settlers; £72,000 of this amount being on special terms applicable to Northern Rhodesia Servicemen; £11,000 has been approved for loans to the Northern Rhodesia Tobacco Co-operative Society; and £59,000 is available for farmers to assist with the further development of their farms.

The mining output of Northern Rhodesia, comprising figures for the last eight months of 1947 and the above an increase in the production of copper from 132,064 tons to 143,803,914 to 147,708 tons (value £16,712,022) of gold

hand of the Colonies or done anything for them, and that nothing had ever been produced from the Colonies. That diversion confined to the Government and Lord Beaverbrook, would be an excellent subject for a distinguished psychiatrist to examine.

The Opposition welcomed the Bill as a means of extending Colonial development. Its purpose was to obtain dollars, which was perfectly right and proper. We welcomed American participation in Colonial development, but he hoped the Bill would not deter British manufacturers from supplying large quantities of the machinery required in the Colonies. Every thing possible should be done to enter into long-term contracts with manufacturers of British machinery. There must be fair shares.

"The Under-Secretary will agree," continued Lord Winterton, "that it is necessary in that department to keep a careful eye on the requirements submitted by the Colonies. We must see that a proper balance is kept. Unless that is done, the Colonies may get too much and others too little. One Colonial Government may get the mark rather quickly, thinking that if they obtain their situation first they would be more likely to get the money, and the Colonial Government might want to consult local opinion and prepare a case more thoroughly.

Establishing the Economic Background

These loans should be used primarily to develop economic resources. Many Colonies have very backward social systems, which require improvement, but it would be setting the cart before the horse to spend money on social improvements before there is established an economic background which will make these social improvements possible.

Turning to the clause dealing with conditions governing a loan, Lord Winterton said the Treasury should be content with a general survey of a Colony's finances and not the clause should not impose too much Treasury control. League of Nations difficulties had been caused for Colonial treasurers by imposing conditions attached to loans.

"We accept this Bill in principle," Lord Winterton concluded. "We hope that it will be another step in the long, carefully constructed road—a road which has existed far longer than the Under-Secretary of State would care to admit—in the development of the Colonial possessions of the British Empire."

Mr. H. D. HUGHES said that any unprejudiced observer would admit that the scale of Colonial development while the present Government had been in power was far greater, more progressive and imaginative than in the period between the wars. The limitation on development was not now primarily one of finance, but of material and skilled and technical man-power. Nevertheless, the dollar limitation was quite serious, and he hoped the Colonies would get a fair share of the dollars available from the general sterling area pool.

The interest rate of E.C.A. loans was 2½%, whereas loan from the International Bank, allowing for commission, were at 4½%. Until the bank could reduce the rate on money advanced to underdeveloped territories, it would not be used to anything like the necessary extent.

Repaying the Loans

"What are the detailed arrangements for repayment of these loans?" continued Mr. Hughes. "The statute setting up the International Bank provides for different types of loans. In certain circumstances territories may receive dollar loans and repay in other currencies. As it is the view of the Colonial Office or the Treasury that we may fit in this way get for the Colonial territories dollar loans which we may repay possibly in sterling."

A very significant sentence occurred in the third annual report of the International Bank: "It is the responsibility of the present government, must emerge from the thinking of the responsible leaders of the country itself. So we had to get the assistance and co-operation of the responsible leaders of the Colonial peoples themselves, even where they had not yet reached a high stage of political self-government."

Mr. IVOR THORNTON agreed that the largest urgent present need was capital development in the Colonies. Constitutional advance had stripped economic development, and the balance must be restored. In the past economic development had been undertaken by private

How? Because of high taxation, it had become more impracticable for private enterprise to undertake that work.

There is one course at present from which capital investment in the Colonies can come, he went on. "If we take the facts to show that that source must be the United States of America. The question of whether American participation in the development of the Colonies ought to be allowed has exercised many people because they United States has tended to embrace principles which would in fact hamper development of the Colonial territories. Our recovery is based on the development of homes, agriculture, and our invisible exports, and so of our Colonial resources, and the Government appear to many of us to have gone toward a long way in the Geneva and Havana agreements towards accepting principles, originating in America, which would tend to hamper Colonial development. If the United States is to participate in Colonial development, the best way is through the International Bank."

Private and Public Investment

Fortunately, the report of the bank stated that it must avoid any gratuitous interference in the internal affairs of the borrowing country or the assumption of financial or other deep commitments it could not fulfil, or too deep an involvement in the details of a particular programme. That was a very wise approach. The report had outlined two types of investment in the Colonies. One was the production and processing of primary materials, and the other was the development of light manufacturing industries.

The report had then stated: "Some other fields of investment which are equally essential to well-balanced development, but frequently be less attractive to private capital, either because of the size of the investment required, or the finality or uncertainty of the returns, or the prospect of Government intervention by control, large irrigation and reclamation projects, public utilities, health and training programmes, and migration schemes are likely to be subject to these difficulties. While many investments made by private capital in the past have been in transportation, communications and public facilities and additional investments may be anticipated, the trends of recent years suggest that this is the type of development that is most apt to require assistance from the bank, either in the form of direct loans or through guarantees."

This brings into the vision of our Colonial Development Fund Fund, "was precisely on that type of project that the £120,000,000 from United Kingdom resources was being made available for Colonial development."

Thanks to the Treasury guarantee, this Bill adds another £30,000,000 to the sums available for Colonial development. We have had £120,000,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, which, when supplemented by local resources, will amount to £150,000,000. We have £150,000,000 made available under the Overseas Investment Act, most of it for Colonial territories. Do not let us think that this will solve all the financial of the Colonial territories, whose needs are to be measured in thousands or millions of pounds. Nevertheless, within its limit, this is a most useful bill."

With Cynical Amusement

Mrs. D. C. SIMMONS supported the Bill "with a certain amount of cynical amusement," because all his life he had listened to Socialists because their words unctuously about what they called Colonial exploitation. That was only another way of saying that they were capital in a particular money market. Bill we had in fact measure not directly to the American money capital, which was the main source of the money.

The fact that the money of the Colonies was rather than the money of the Bank of England, who had been offered a substantial sum of money by the Licensed V.I. Dealers' Association, and was now ready to be taken accept it. This man had been wretched with his conscience and had gone over to the nearest pub and pocketed the cheques.

The Colonies to get the capital they could get. The suggestion went even further, the territories attracting the largest amount of investment, and the highest standard of living, whilst the Colonies had the lowest standard of living. He asked the Government could give any assistance to the States of the Colonies to get the capital they could get.

Rhodesia's £5,000,000 Loan How the Money will be Spent

The Government of Southern Rhodesia offered a loan of £5,000,000 to be known as the Government of Southern Rhodesia 5% Stock, 1947-49.

The loan has heavily oversubscribed.

The statement of objects said:

On March 31, 1948, the public debt of the Colony was £62,437,000, representing external debt of £42,267,000 and internal debt of £20,170,000, which includes Tax Reserve Certificates for £5,500,000, the proceeds of which will be used to liquidate the holders' income tax liabilities in due course.

Loan Expenditure This Year

The total net expenditure from loan funds up to March 31, 1948, was approximately £6,000,000. The difference of £4,000,000 between this sum and the public debt is made up of £3,000,000 transferred to the credit of loan account from revenue and £1,000,000 representing borrowings released through sinking funds. In addition a sum of approximately £1,900,000 is held by sinking funds. During the current financial year (which began on April 1, 1948) £9,946,920 has been appropriated for loan expenditure and it is intended to appropriate a further £2,500,000 for additional loan expenditure during the same period.

£30,000,000 of the total expenditure of £60,000,000 was spent on the acquisition of, and provision of, additional capital for the Rhodesia Railways, Limited, the Railways being responsible for interest and redemption in respect of this amount, and £12,000,000 on loans to statutory boards and commissions which are also responsible for the interest and in some cases the redemption of the capital sum.

Of the balance of £24,000,000 it may be said that £5,000,000 of this sum is represented by assets in the form of buildings, Crown lands, roads, afforestation, water and soil conservation works, etc., and the purchase of the mineral rights of the Colony. The remaining £19,000,000 is accounted for by advances to Government stores, advances to agricultural loans, to ex-Servicemen loans to local authorities for housing and other schemes, and expenditure on agricultural, mining and miscellaneous development schemes.

Development Projects

The present loan supplemented by internal borrowings in Southern Rhodesia is required to defray expenditure on development projects approved by Parliament, of which the following are the chief:

Advances £5,755,000. Further advances to statutory boards and commissions, of this sum £2,000,000 is required to finance the National Building and Housing Board which was established to overcome the acute housing shortage through out the Colony. This sum will enable the board to purchase 1,500 plots of 1-acre houses in addition to its other activities. £20,000 will be advanced to the Bank and Agricultural Bank for loans to farmers and £250,000 in the purchase of residential properties in the country.

Expenditure on the Rhodesia Railway Corporation £22,000,000. This sum is for the extension of the main line from Smeaton to the east coast, the extension of the main line to the north and the extension of the main line to the south. The extension of the main line to the north and the extension of the main line to the south will be for the purpose of providing a direct route for the transport of goods and passengers between the north and south of the Colony. The extension of the main line to the east coast will be for the purpose of providing a direct route for the transport of goods and passengers between the east coast and the north and south of the Colony.

Interest bearing and interest-free loans £1,200,000. Interest bearing and interest-free loans to be repaid by the taxpayer. This sum is required for commitments. This sum is required for commitments. This sum is required for commitments.

Required for commitments £1,200,000. This sum is required for commitments. This sum is required for commitments. This sum is required for commitments.

Required for irrigation, water lands and other projects £1,700,000. This sum is required for irrigation, water lands and other projects. This sum is required for irrigation, water lands and other projects.

Required for the newly established Central Mechanical Equipment Department £240,000. This sum is required for the newly established Central Mechanical Equipment Department for the purchase of motor vehicles.

Required for telecommunication to extend the existing Government services £36,000. This sum is required for telecommunication to extend the existing Government services by the purchase of telegraph, telephone, and radio equipment.

Required for the acquisition of land for Government purposes and for agricultural settlement £378,000. This sum is required for the acquisition of land for Government purposes and for agricultural settlement.

Loans to ex-Servicemen for training and land settlement schemes £505,000. This sum is required for loans to ex-Servicemen for training and land settlement schemes.

Will be spent on buildings and equipment mainly for health and educational purposes £797,000. This sum will be spent on buildings and equipment mainly for health and educational purposes.

Loans to local authorities for housing. These loans are also interest bearing £1,500,000. This sum is required for loans to local authorities for housing. These loans are also interest bearing.

Revenue from taxation and other sources during the year ending March 31, 1949, is estimated at £13,900,000 and expenditure from revenue funds at £14,700,000. The accumulated surplus on revenue account at March 31, 1948, was £1,684,000, of which it is intended to transfer £1,000,000 to loan account, leaving £684,000 to be applied to expenditure during the current year so that at March 31, 1949, there should still be a balance of accumulated surplus of revenue of approximately £171,000. The cost of servicing the public debt, including loan interest (£30,000,000) for which the Rhodesia Railways are responsible, is estimated for the year 1948-9 at £1,230,000, of which £1,100,000 represents interest £291,000 sinking fund contributions, and £500,000 miscellaneous charges. Interest payable to the Treasury during the year is estimated at £440,000.

Neighbourhood Units

A PLEA FOR A NEW APPROACH to the planning of towns in Southern Rhodesia was made recently by Mr. K. E. Parker, acting town planning officer. Most Rhodesian towns had, he said, grown from the basis of a military camp or fort, and were in the worst shape. Nearly all were based on the grid-iron principle, which had many advantages in earlier days, being easy to set out, capable of addition, and enabling problems created by heavy rains to be tackled simply. So long as a town remained small and the slow, the idea was adequate, but with the rapid expansion of the principal towns and the universal use of the motor-car, the grid-iron lay-out had become obsolete, dangerous, uninteresting and unvarying. Neighbourhood units, he said, had now been devised to overcome the disadvantages of the grid-iron idea, and to provide a more interesting community, each with its own shops and large enough to support such community institutions as cinema, school, church, and public club, and small enough for people to know their neighbours.

£1,000,000 for "Black North"

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA understands that the Colonial Development Corporation is to provide £1,000,000 for the development of tung and other industries in the northern part of Masailand, colloquially termed the "Black North". Lord Selkirk, Minister of the Colonies, who has just returned from a visit to East Africa, would neither confirm nor deny the report, but he is said to be of the opinion that the thing is to be done in the near future.

BACKGROUND

Social Services.— Many workers now demand increases in wages because the cost of living has gone up owing to the National Health contributions. Most wage earners are still unaware that all kinds of services which they expect can be paid for only out of moneys taken from their own share in production. I doubt if many good comrades realize that their food is subsidized by money secured by the taxes on beer and amokes, and that one very important aspect of Socialism is that it exploits the tobacco and beer of the average man in order to make sure that the same man's wife should be able to give him and the family a nourishing meal. Supposing the State knocked off the food subsidies of £500 million and halved the taxes on beer and tobacco, which action would lose the revenue £600 million is it sure that the drinkers and smokers (including the smoking women) would use the money handed in their pockets by the Government to make up for the extra cost of food? I doubt it. So would the brewers and tobacconists." *Labour News Letter.*

Canada Wants U.S.A.— Canada cannot longer afford to do business with the United States on a basis of one dollar of imports for every dollar of exports. We must achieve a close balance of trade. The total trade passing our border exceeds that between any other two countries in the world. Canada is your best customer—and a cash customer. In 1947 you sold Canada two billion dollars of exports—almost 80% of our total imports. That is more than you sell to the whole of South America and considerably more than you sell to all the rest of the world. In 1947 you sold Canada two billion dollars of exports—almost 80% of our total imports. That is more than you sell to the whole of South America and considerably more than you sell to all the rest of the world. In 1947 you sold Canada two billion dollars of exports—almost 80% of our total imports. That is more than you sell to the whole of South America and considerably more than you sell to all the rest of the world.

The average Canadian purchased 310 worth of U.S. goods while the average American purchased less than seven dollars worth from Canada. ... will make ...

Management.— Trade unionists with wide knowledge and experience in such demand for national and area boards, for regional boards, working parties and for a hundred and one committees and commissions that there are not enough to go round. The success or failure of our great experiment in social democratic planning will depend to no small extent upon our being able to find enough trained and intelligent trade unionists to occupy the many posts available. The need for knowledge by trade unionists of management techniques is most important and it must be acquired. ... other specialized knowledge. Some people think there is nothing in management to be learnt—and they are the ones who make a failure of it. If apprenticeship is necessary to learn the skilled trades, it is certainly as necessary to learn management. ... every trade union to give whole-hearted support to the T.U.C. campaign for higher productivity. ... from the national standpoint for a person to seal half an hour for half a day from production is to pilfer goods in transit on the railway. —Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Cigarette Cards Helped the Navy.— U-boats captured intact during the war had among their confidential papers albums containing complete cigarette card sets of British naval craft. So accurate were the cards that every submarine commander had been issued with them as an aid to identifying our ships. The discovery helped to solve a long mystery. ... During 1939 ... set for numbered-headed series of modern naval craft. The advertiser bought a large number of complete albums, and the money was drawn on a German bank. Colonel Bagnall, managing director of the standard cigarette card company, reported to ... Scotland's ... the advertiser gave a plausible story explaining that the cards were for export trade with Natives. ... The police inquiry was ... when the cards were found aboard the submarines it was

Men and Machines.— The worker is ill-housed, partly because of the job-safeguarding restrictions and practices of bricklayers, plumbers, and painters; his clothes are shabby and expensive partly because his trade union comrades on the textile industries have objected to automatic looms; his children's school's lack textbooks partly because of the restrictions imposed by printers and binders; his whole standard of living is held down and endangered by his country's insolvency to the cure of which the shipping industry could make a perceptibly larger contribution but for the slow turn-round imposed by its own actions. The spread of a new spirit of welcome to better equipment and methods would benefit each group out of all proportion to the sacrifices of immediate security which it would entail. The American work attitude to labour-saving machinery, with a few exceptions, is a different thing from that of the British counterpart. The American worker's willingness to move overseas in the machine which is his long-run ally is matched by the American employer's willingness to reward increased production with higher pay. The American business tradition is to invest heavily in high wages paid for high production figures. It is significant that the size of a firm's knowledge on the state of the Atlantic's full employment of labour is a production in

Gold Mines.— £300 million has been booked on the market value of South African gold mining since the peak was reached during the 12 months after the war. The complete capitalization of 25 of the leading companies alone has dropped by £175 million. The drop in the market capitalization of West Wits, of example amounts to £204 million from the post-war peak, while the others are now valued at £133 million below their top price. Randfontein and Springs have lost £5 million each in market valuation. The slump has in the main occurred without violent day-to-day movements. There has just been a steady seepage in value, with the result that the gold mine has become at its lowest since 1914. The fact has been to write the

TO THE NEWS

L.A.R. marked—“Character is everything.”—Sir Eric Murray.

“This should be called the Iron and Steel Bill.”—Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, M.P.

“The death of business men is often to be envied rather than to be acquired.”—Mr. S. N. Evans, M.P.

“The general officers have held the command of the Director of the Territorial Army since November, 1945.”—The Secretary of State for War.

“Forty thousand Chinese prisoners are being held by the Chinese Communists as air-gunsners and tank crews.”—Dr. T. P. Fleming.

Socialist parties in European countries have been joined together in a coalition against Communism.”—Churchill.

“At their congress here the 100 African Nationalists have decided to the nearest March their level of screening.”—Flang & hum. Interim Committee. General Smith's name.—Mr. Noel Hicks, telegraphing to the Daily Mail from Pretoria.

“We cannot preserve the legacy of freedom inherited from our Christian ancestry without the consecration of Christianity.”—The Bishop of Southwell.

“One day there will be more television sets than motor-cars in the world. If something is not done soon to limit television in this country, the British will be non-starters in the race for the biggest world market since the motor-car was invented.”—Mr. Woodrow Wyatt, M.P.

“Medicine has become a branch of the Civil Service. We doctors are no longer experts. We sit and sigh, for we have no time to diagnose their diseases, we pass our patients to other persons and institutions, knowing full well that they cannot dispense the health benefits which medicine may not be needed.”—Leo Tolstoy.

“Productivity in various bearings an important relation to the amount of energy available per employee. In the U.S.A. this figure is approximately twice that in the U.K. This fact accounts in large measure for the greater output per man hour in many industries in the United States.”—Anglo-American Council of Productivity.

“The United States charges prices for its tinclat, cotton, and tobacco which are 279%, 296% and 143% above the pre-war, but pay only 11% above the pre-war price for the rubber it buys.”—A. S. S. Franklin Gimson, Governor of Singapore.

“De Gaulle is neither pro-British nor anti-British, but just pro-French. He is not a racialist. All patriotic Frenchmen can join his party, which is idealistic, and is constantly gaining more support from all classes and parties other than the Communists.”—Mr. J. F. Melville.

“Great national interests are being sacrificed to the altar of a political philosophy. Our Government spokesmen after another has vainly tried to clothe the Steel Bill with some kind of economic and social justification, and has usually failed by abandoning the attempt and frankly admitting the political motive.”—St. Andrew Duncan, M.P.

“The president and secretary of the Electrical Trades Union are Communists. Eight out of 34 members of the executive of the Transport and General Workers Union are Communists. Two out of seven members of the executive of the amalgamated Engineering Union are Communists; and there are four members of the executive of the National Union of Metalworkers.”—St. David Maxwell, M.P.



NEW LIFE FOR VETERANS

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BRUCE LIMITED NAIROBI

PERSONALIA

MR. RICHARD CLEASBY and MRS. IVY TOPPING were married recently in Mombasa.

MR. M. A. HASHMI and MR. M. A. KHAN, both of Nairobi, have passed their A licence flying tests.

MR. F. S. CABLE, MR. C. G. FANNIN and the Rev. R. B. JURE have joined the Mombasa Municipal Board.

SIR BERTRAM and LADY JONES are on their way to South Africa and the Rhodesias. They will return late in April.

MRS. ROCKLYN RODRICK, DEB BOOKER and the Countess IRENA de BOURBOY of Paris were recently married in Southern Rhodesia.

LADY TAIT spoke in last Friday's "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C. on the importance of colour in internal decoration.

SIR PHELIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, has promised to attend the Caledonian Society's dinner to be held in Nakuru next Tuesday.

MR. HENRY STRAUB, K.C., M.P., is to speak to the Royal Empire Society on "Communism and the Empire" at 7.30 p.m. on December 8.

MR. WILL EVANS has been elected president and LORD FRANCIS SCOTT and MAJOR F. H. SPROTT vice-presidents of the Kenya National Farmers' Union.

A new species of tick, carried by hyrax and said to cause a serious illness, has been discovered by Dr. S. A. WATSON in the Meru district of Kenya.

MR. C. G. POPE, Road and Railway engineer, Kenya, has retired from the P.W.D. and accepted a post of road engineer to the Forest Department.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LESLIE ALBERT WISE, who retired from the Indian Army, and Mrs. D. M. GIBBY have been married in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. R. S. HUDSON, M.P., who recently bought a farm in Southern Rhodesia, has been elected chairman of the Fuel and Power Committee of the Conservative Party.

MR. RICHARD B. OGLE, an author and artist, has arrived in Rhodesia from this country with his wife and daughter in search of material for a book on the natural animals of the world.

A receiving order in bankruptcy has been made against MR. E. W. RICKETT, international financier, who some years ago negotiated an oil concession with the Emperor of Ethiopia.

BRIGADIER S. INUBERT, who served on the staff of General BIRK with the 1st South African Division in the Ethiopian campaign, has been appointed Adjutant-General in South Africa.

MR. PETER CHANDOR, who joined the Colonial Service in Tanganyika some years ago, spoke in the General Overseas programme of the B.B.C. on Sunday night on living in a tropical climate.

MR. W. V. BALLEWANT, who acted as Information Officer in Northern Rhodesia while Mr. H. Franklin was on leave, has been posted to Kasarai with special responsibility for development work.

DR. J. W. MACLEOD, who is now Deputy Director of Medical Services in Tanganyika, and then Director in Trinidad, has offered his services gratuitously to the Nyasaland Diocese of the U.M.E.A.

MR. F. B. COHEN, head of the African department of the Colonial Office, will spend about three months in West Africa, whether he has recently with the Secretary of State who arrived back in London last Friday.

DR. J. C. SERREIRA, who is in charge of the Entomological Department of the Anti-Typhus Commission, Board of Portuguese East Africa, lately visited the British East African territories and conducted his research there.

The engagement is announced between MR. GRAHAM J. J. A. HADLOW, only son of Mr. and Mrs. G. G. F. Hadlow, of Cholo, Nyasaland, and Miss June Stratfield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eric Smith, of Grosvenor Pines, Fiddouey, Jersey, and late of Nyasaland.

MR. A. F. KIRBY, who served with the R.U.R. & H. from 1938 to 1947, before becoming general manager of Palestine Railways and Ports, has been appointed superintendent of the line for East African Railways and Harbours. He expects to sail from this country for East Africa shortly.

MR. W. J. TAYLOR, commodore, chief engineer of the Union-Castle Line, retired last week after nearly 40 years' service with the company. He was twice torpedoed in war-time; once in 1915 at the Laysan Islands, and again in 1933, when the Winslow Castle was sunk by enemy action.

MR. R. R. REES, M.L.C., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is now a Member of M.P. for South Croydon, has been invited to contest West Croydon at the next general election. Under the recent redistribution of seats the West-Croton division will include many of his present constituents.

SIR A. CHEECH JONES, Secretary of the British Colonies, will deliver an address at a concert to be given in the Royal Albert Hall in London on the 21st of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. THE DUCHESS OF KENT will attend, and the artists will include MOZSEWITSCH and SIR MALCOLM CARGENT.

MR. E. A. VASEY is chairman of the special committee appointed to investigate the cost of living in Kenya. Other members are the Messrs. LEO O'NEILL, J. P. GERSHINE, M.L.C., C. H. BARTWELL, W. B. HAZELWOOD, M.L.C., E. MATHIAS, M.L.C., J. A. SHATRE, M.L.C., S. E. NATHOO, M.L.C., and W. J. O'NEILL.

General Eisenhower gave a contribution to the war book "Crusade in Europe" to MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS DE GUINGAND, who is now resident in Southern Rhodesia. He describes him as "a Chief of Staff in the 21st Army Group, who had an enviable reputation and standing in the entire Allied force. He saved the code of the Allies."

SIR SYDNEY CAINE, one of the three secretaries in the Treasury, and until a few weeks ago a Deputy Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, has been appointed Treasury representative in the United States, vice Sir GORDON MORGAN. Sir Sydney, who still holds the rank of Minister at the Embassy, will enter upon his new duties in January.

MR. J. GORDON MULLER, Governor of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, has given £5,000 as the nucleus of a fund for charitable purposes connected with the college, particularly the assistance of past or present members of the senior staff. MR. J. M. CAMPBELL, MR. R. GAVIN, and the donor have been appointed Trustees of the Gordon Miller Trust Fund.

MR. T. S. PAGE, formerly elected member for the north-eastern electoral area of Northern Rhodesia, who is now Speaker of the Legislative Council, was congratulated when he took his seat for the first time by Mr. Welensky, leader of the non-official members, who said that the appointment of a non-official as speaker was an indication of the gradual transfer of power from London to the people of the country.

The prepaid charges for small advertisements (not of a trade character) is 3d. per word per insertion.

Inaccurate Reports Circulated

Purposes of £17,500,000 Railway Loan

STRANGELY MISLEADING reports from Nairobi appeared on Monday in many of the most accessible daily newspapers, which told their readers that the East African Transport Loan of about £17,500,000—which was exclusively announced a week ago by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA—would provide funds for the leasing of the Rhodesian railway system with that of East Africa.

The facts are completely otherwise. As we outlined last week on the authority of Sir Reginald Robins, Commissioner for Transport in East Africa, the loan is planned mainly to build about 160 miles of railway in the Southern Province of Tanganyika for the vast extension of the groundnut scheme now in progress in that part of the country, to create a new port at Mikindani to serve that area, to build the railway from the Central Line to the lead mine at Mpanda, to build two deep-water berths at Dar es Salaam, to improve the conditions at Mombasa, to purchase railway rolling-stock for the Kenya-Uganda and Tanganyika Railways, and to improve port equipment.

Some of the reports from Nairobi suggested that a decision had been made to build a new railway from Northern Rhodesia (probably from Broken Hill) to Mombasa, and that there might be a "subsidiary branch" from Broken Hill to the new port of Mikindani in Southern Tanganyika.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

The truth is that while Sir Reginald Robins was in London recently a decision was reached that there should be expert investigation in the case for providing physical connections between the Rhodesian and East African railway systems. In that connexion Sir Reginald told us:

"These are two obvious possibilities: I do not say alternative routes sooner or later both will be recognized as necessary. I am sure, if sufficient money were available, we could not only investigate the material to proceed energetically at the same time with two immense railway extensions—at least, not while the world clamours for rails and rolling-stock.

"The new railway from Mikindani can be continued through easy country to coal fields and neighbouring reserves of iron ore which are now being investigated. The preliminary reports are very encouraging. It is conceivable that some industries may be justified in the far south of Tanganyika, and there have been suggestions that oil and other hydrocarbons might be made on the spot from the coal. However that may be, the development of collieries would be of immense importance to the whole of East Africa, for so far east of our great draw-works has been the failure to find good quality coal in quantities.

"I am most anxious that a quick survey should be made of the country between the coal and mineral fields and Lake Tanganyika and then onwards to the way in Northern Rhodesia. There should be sufficient diamond reserves there to carry cargo across the lake, but they are not innumerable.

"If routes from the Cape Colony or Northern Rhodesia could reach the Indian Ocean at Mikindani, and if the north-eastern

areas of Northern Rhodesia could be opened up by such a new railway connexion, the advantage to both countries would be very great. At present nobody knows enough to be able to estimate the feasibility of these ideas, and it is high time for us to assemble facts for judgment.

The other possibility is that of a longer new line from some point on the railway between Northern Rhodesia and the south border of East Africa, more or less along the trace of the line of the old Victoria Nile, but branching eastwards to cross the Victoria Nile, the line between M'Pasa and Morogoro, onwards to Morogoro. A section I have wanted for many years, and so out to the sea at Mombasa.

"That is an undertaking of great magnitude, one which we shall have to tackle one day, for perhaps the greatest strategic feature of the whole group of British Dependencies is their Central Africa and an economic weakness also, the absence of any direct railway communication.

"It has been decided in principle while I have been in London that both these schemes shall be examined as soon as we can send the right people to undertake the work. There will be two distinct stages. In the first we shall hope for fairly quick results from preliminary surveys which may show that the railway can be laid heavily on one side or the other. If that is so, we shall be able to prepare detailed topographical and economic surveys of the more effective proposals.

"Within a few years, at any rate we ought to be able to give Rhodesia access to the world through a first-class port in either Tanganyika or Kenya, and at a later stage the alternative of Mikindani or Mombasa."

Empire Policy

LORD BALFOUR OF INCHYNE said in a Conington, Co. Down, last week, that the Empire's defence against aggressive attacks from within and aggression from without must lie in the re-education of faith in the Empire's capacity to create a Commonwealth united in defence of common ideals of liberty and drawn together by bonds of mutual trust. Within the compass of a "three-point" policy of Empire development, security and social progress at home was contained that political programme for which, in his opinion, war-weary men and women yearn. The Conservative Party's charter for Empire development must be a gigantic affair, not watered down in the interests of Europe or anyone else. It must be a policy embracing sterling, shipping, agriculture, minerals, aviation and migration.

Que Que Steelworks

RAILS, ANCHORS AND GENERAL CONSTRUCTIONAL STEEL will in the future be produced at the Que Que Steelworks in Northern Rhodesia and Steel Commission. Although the ore obtained from the hills surrounding Que Que has been converted into steel billets and sent to Bulawayo for final treatment, the complete process will now be carried out at Que Que, where 1000 tons of pig-iron and 1500 Africans are employed. The general manager, Mr. R. F. Walton, was formerly with the Iron and Steel Corporation of South Africa.

Egypt and the Sudan

MR. PRINCE MOHAMED ALI said in the opening of the Egyptian Parliament that no citizen would be spared to remove the unity of Egypt and the Sudan. He believed that the well-being of the Sudan was in the best interests of Egypt. The country was ideal for integration with the other former Italian Colonies, especially Eritrea, which should be independent. The remaining Colonies should choose their own form of Government.

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General Merchants

Thirty Africans are about to complete their two-year course of simple surveying in Northern Rhodesia, the first part of Central Africa's effort to establish such a school for training its own surveyors.

Central African Federation Views of N. Rhodesian Leaders

MR. WELLSKY, leader of the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, said in the course of his speech in reply to the Governor's exposition of public policy:

While recently in London I discussed Central African Federation with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and the leaders of the Nyasaland delegation to the African Conference who, however, are in no way committed to my views.

The Secretary of State said that the Government of the United Kingdom were not in a position to commit themselves; the matter had not been discussed, but if after consideration of this and we could put proposals to His Majesty's Government they would receive consideration. I felt I could ask no more.

I straightaway had a discussion with the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, who told me that he was prepared to invite non-official members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislature to attend a conference in Southern Rhodesia to discuss the whole question.

I hope these discussions will take place not later than February or March, and that we shall discuss broad principles and not be drawn into a morass of detail. We want to decide what further steps are necessary to get on with the early federation of Nyasaland and the two Rhodesias. I hope that at least one representative of African interests will come from this side of the House and that non-officials in Nyasaland will be represented.

Why Federation is Needed

I am to-day, as I have always been, a firm believer in amalgamation, but I am a realist, and I recognize that with the opposition of the United Kingdom Government to amalgamation and of the African people in this country, it was extremely unlikely that we would ever achieve anything along the line I was taking. So I turned from amalgamation to federation.

My experience of the Central African Council of which I have been a member since its inception, is that while it has done good work and served a good purpose, the time has come to realize that such a council without executive powers cannot continue to serve any great purpose.

Sir STEWART GORE-BROWN: I could not agree with you more.

Mr. Wells: I am very glad to hear that. I repeat that the Council has done very good work. Just the time has now come for a change. Defence is one of the most vital things because of the threat of world events. Then planning and training for that portion of the African continent for which we are responsible has come to an end. Planning in Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland will now be three or is a much better chance of development.

It is vitally necessary for the development of this part of Africa that our communications should be improved. We as an independent Government might not be able to undertake such a project, but the strength of the three territories combined might undertake it.

At the conference in London I pointed out the urgency of creating a rail link with East Africa and said it was something in which the Imperial Government would have to take the lead. This is beyond the ability of any single Government to undertake. One of the buildings the link will be between Cape Town and 20,000,000.

I want to appeal to The Government not to let us have a repetition of what happened over our self-government proposals. I do not want Government to influence Africans in favour of federation, let them judge that on its merits, but I do ask Government to try and get the Africans to join and see what the case for federation is before they commit themselves. Don't let them walk away saying that federation is amalgamation. It is not.

At the African Conference in London, the Director of Development Mr. Crawford, put up an excellent case for Southern Rhodesia in the economic discussions. He is a first-class man and I speak for my colleagues and myself when I say that we are glad to have seen Associate and a man of his calibre.

U.K. Ministers Out of Touch

The Lord President of the Council, Mr. Herbert Morrison opened the conference, and made use of terms of similar expressions when he said that the people in the Colonies should wait for Government proposals, but they should be ready and doing themselves well, and he said that he was not going to say anything about the future of the colonies, but he was not going to say anything about the future of the colonies.

I was surprised that a remark of the kind should have been made by the Deputy Prime Minister, because it showed how far out of touch members of the Government of the United Kingdom are with events in the Colonies. I felt free to suggest to the Deputy Prime Minister that the Government of this country got a considerable amount of proposals from members of this side of the House.

The then Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Field Marshal Montgomery, dealt us with no doubt as the imperial side of Africa a world of hints, but cannot do better than he told us about defence, but he did agree to Africa's contribution to the future safety of the Western Hemisphere was equally important.

Further conferences are necessary, the proposals would be to hold conferences at which Central and East African problems are discussed, and another conference for dealing with other African problems. Some of the things which we are doing in Africa, such as African education and the one I have in mind is the one which the Secretary of State, the Colonies undertook to do something about, and that the situation of Government infiltration in Africa. This must not be looked upon as a problem. We are responsible for leading the Africans should come together and decide on our policy and our approach to that problem. The Secretary of State for the Colonies undertook that the Government in the Colonies would receive information on this subject. You cannot get rid of Communism by a ballot-box vote of one to four, and for that reason I am bitterly opposed to it.

Criticism of African Conference

Far too much time was taken up at the African Conference by Ministers of the Crown addressing the crowd of the addresses were extremely interesting. One of the things being very much like a lecture, a demagogic, a demagogic, and we got one after the other, which was the kind of thing you read in a magazine of popular economy. There should have been a time limit for each of the speakers, and the one who writes speeches which are not determined to read, we might have had the result which I applied here, and the result of these speeches should not be read.

The completely irrelevant matters were often drawn into the debate. I got tired of the references to the fact that made by the Minister. I had hoped that someone on the platform would tell the conference that if any country had made sacrifices and suffered reductions in living standards, it was the United Kingdom, but no such proposal came from the platform.

I think it is so long ago that we stopped listening to John Galsworthy, the Great Britain had made the greatest sacrifice and was entitled to receive the greatest support in regard to self-defence.

I had to enter the conventionalities of self-management and the side of the House, the Hon. member for the South Western Area (Mr. Bennett) on his appointment as the first Secretary for Agriculture and Natural Resources, which was the term used by Mr. Enoch Powell, and I want to assure him that he has the full support of all members on this side of the House and we wish him every success in his new office. The former Secretary was in which this side of the House.

in neighbouring countries. If you go to Southern Rhodesia and you are a member do you think people will know what it means? I would far sooner see some such title as 'Minister' which is understood in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa.

It would have paid this country well to have investigated, and possibly to have started working, coal deposits some time ago. Think what we have lost in taxation in the last few years because of the inability of the railways to move Western coal to the Copperbelt, where it would have been used to produce copper from which the Government would have derived taxation.

At the African Conference I touched on the question of the development of industry in this part of the world. About the establishment of light and heavy industry in this country, conflict with established industries in the United Kingdom, I believe it could be complementary, and that it would assist in producing a higher standard of living for people both in the United Kingdom and here if it could be brought about.

We on this side endorse His Excellency's faith in the future of this country. I feel that this country is on the eve of very great development. We, the people of Northern Rhodesia, feel that Northern Rhodesia is very near the stage when it can stand on its feet for many things. When saying that I do not want to convey the impression that I believe we are capable of standing alone and leading the rest of the world. I am anxious for federation, but I am equally anxious that it should retain our individuality.

Employment of Rice Relations

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWN expressed pleasure at the gratifying decision to establish Government schools for the training of African agriculturists and paid tribute to the missionary school of that type at Senza Hill, saying that his own farm manager had reported that never had he seen Africans work so hard and cheerfully as at Senza Hill.

He (Sir Stewart) did not regard soil and good conditions as the only incentives to Africans to do better work. There were psychological matters also. After years of decision by the Government a secondary school for Africans was at last to be built. Nine years ago the money had been available.

He welcomed Mr. Wellesley's appeal to Africans to give the question of federation a fair hearing. He hoped the terms submitted to the Colonial Secretary would afford such complete security to Africans as to be acceptable to everyone capable of understanding them.

Turning to race relations generally, Sir Stewart said: "You hon. members must remember a letter which appeared in the Northern News in a late number of the Council. Charles Fisher, who has a fine mind, had the rather unique position of being completely trusted by Europeans and Africans alike. He said that with the terrible statement that never in the course of his life had he seen a Northern Rhodesian a few weeks after his flight from the relations bandaged and, and the theme of his letter was that of Africans who come here for a few years and then go away to Africa, who come here for some very foolish things, was said and would be said by Europeans and Africans in the course of an indefinite discussion of the self-government proposals, later in the present session. I implore the European public and the African public to let bygones be bygones."

Appeal for Self-Control

We often say that European and African interests are interlocked. They are, but they are interlocking. But that is the long story. Let us admit that in the long run, whether African and European interests do and must clash. It is the duty of leaders of officials, of all people, white or black, to minimize those clashes.

Nothing would be less to the interest of the Africans than that they should get under Communist control. But lately to this objection from the *Economist*, Russian propaganda has given wide publicity to a resolution of the British Communist Party condemning "the drive of East African white settlers against the African people," and there is plenty of other evidence of Communist interest in any signs of African resistance to the white race. It will be a tragedy if the cold war is extended to the African territories of the Western Powers, and it is a possibility that the world should combine to avert it.

If through the lack of self-control by Europeans or Africans we precipitate these clashes and make relations worse, then what we shall let ourselves off for. For us Europeans, it is a matter of calling on all our energy and resources and pushing it as easy enough for any of us to stir up feelings to remember incidents, and pass them on from one generation to another, to cause racial intolerance. It is equally easy for Africans to

towards the African, and a very, very large proportion of Africans are also kindly disposed towards them. It is only the occasional extremist who gives rise to the utterances which may cause trouble. Toleration on our part and absence of suspicion on the African's part are the two panacea for the trouble which otherwise must inevitably be in store for us."

MR. F. MORRIS, member for Mulira-Chingola, partly agreed with Sir Stewart's plea for toleration and the removal of suspicion, and urged Europeans to show a "broad-minded" one which might be followed in neighbouring territories. Sober habits, steady nerves and calm judgment were required.

Expansion and Tobacco Growing

MR. GLOFFREY H. BURT (South Western) said that as a farmer, he had been delighted in Kenya to find that all thoughts turned to agriculture sooner or later. Kenya was ahead of Northern Rhodesia in conservation work in the Native areas, and the Colony had had excellent service in regard to supplies from the East African Office in London.

He continued (in part):—
The chairman of the Northern Rhodesia Tobacco Co-operative Society, who has just arrived back from London, had pointed in London from the trade that as long as we could bring in the necessary legislation to assure the market of some supplies which they undertook to take—perhaps some have to negotiate with Southern Rhodesia out of hand—some of them on their floor until we can supply the necessary quantities, the country, North-Western, and North-Eastern Rhodesia, a long-term agreement on an expanding production which is present was limited to 20,000,000 lb. of leaf. That is, if we increase our present production.

It is an opportunity to expand with confidence, and the 200 new growers will be able to produce in 1950, and this country, and allowing for a possible loss due to present prices.

We expand from our present 6,000,000 lb. to 20,000,000 lb. in five or six years, that represents in round figures about 20,000 extra labourers in the industry to be fed, which would represent some 80,000 bags of maize per year. That stimulates the need to increase our maize production, our fields were acre and our acreage very quickly. If we can convince growers not to be in for monoculture but to undertake bee-keeping and the production of compounds or other things which have value, it will put the whole industry and the country on a much sounder basis.

One result of the African Conference is that British realizes that she has a very big market in Africa for her agricultural machinery, spares, and so forth. We were assured by one gentleman that everything in the garden was lovely as regards machinery, and we point out that Northern Rhodesia has a very big market for the year before.

Progress Not to be Earned

The African delegates were the most of African representation in Africa, and almost in every instance, whether we were referring to education, health, water conservation, or land rehabilitation, at all times the same point of view was: "The Government must be what provide medical facilities, must have a high standard of education, must be what and what."

All that progress are that means for the improvement of every man, black or white, in the country, his health, his living, his everything. His Excellency said: "Progress cannot be earned, it must be earned." One speaker emphasized that to build and those who represent the Africans in public life must bring home to them that all this is done means to live and. Unless we increase the working power, the earning power, the standard of living, the productive power of our country and of our people, all this is based on sand.

The P. E. O. Nightingale said he entirely agreed that the country must stand on its own feet and earn its privileges which it was only too prone to expect as a gift. This attitude of mind was not confined to Africans. It was a distressing feature throughout the country, those things which in a previous generation were regarded as the proud responsibility of parents to provide, were now based upon, as things which could be demanded as a right from the Government.

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Common Education in E. Africa

By B. G. WILKINS, M.P.

THE EDUCATION of the children of all races in East Africa is a subject which has been the same school for many years. The subject was first raised by Mr. KENNEDY.

He was the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the subject was first taken up by the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to provide schools for the common education of the children of all races.

Mr. KENNEDY replied in the absence abroad of the Secretary of State. The policy adopted in these territories has been to base education on the children of all races.

It is a matter of fact that education is the instrument for bringing different communities together and it is my hope, friends, to reconsider this subject.

Best Educational Advice

It is the attitude we have adopted to take on the subject of educational provision which has persuaded us without full consultation to proceed.

It has been a matter of fact that educational provision has been made in the territories of East Africa. It has been a matter of fact that educational provision has been made in the territories of East Africa.

It has been a matter of fact that educational provision has been made in the territories of East Africa. It has been a matter of fact that educational provision has been made in the territories of East Africa.

14 Arabs, and no Indians or Europeans. It is the ultimate aim to develop Makerere as a university college for students of all races. The immediate aim, however, must be to concentrate primarily on providing higher education for Africans.

Mr. FRANKLIN, in view of the fact that my friend has adopted the idea of a common education at the university level, will be glad to know that it is just as important at the primary level.

Mr. KENNEDY asked how many Africans in Northern Rhodesia were industrially employed. It will be a matter of fact of technical training. It will be a matter of fact of the Government of the territory.

Mr. REES-WILLIAMS: I am consulting the Governor on the subject.

Danish Commission's Proposals

Mr. KENNEDY asked whether the Secretary of State for the Colonies was in a position to give details of the action taken by the Government of Northern Rhodesia to implement the proposals of the members of the Danish Commission on the advancement of Africans in industry.

Mr. REES-WILLIAMS: The Secretary of State under consideration by the Government of Northern Rhodesia in consultation with the interested countries.

Mr. FRANKLIN: I am consulting the Governor on the subject. The proposal for the provision of a matter by air to East Africa is being put to the Post Office and if he would consider reducing it in view of the present need for a fuller and speedier communication of information between the United Kingdom and the African Colonies.

The ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-General is in receipt of air letters, for which the rate of postage is 6d. The air postage rate to East Africa for all classes of correspondence, including printed papers, is 1s. per 1 oz. This is a total rate payable to a number of destinations in the Eastern Hemisphere. It is not possible to deal with East Africa in isolation in speeding the profit and loss of the service. The possibility of reducing air postage rates for newspaper and other second-class mail is receiving consideration.

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British Culture in the Colonies

Tribute to Sir Northrup McMillan

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, paid a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Northrup McMillan, who gave so largely and generously of his services and wealth to the Colony, when he opened the new extension to the McMillan Memorial Library in Nairobi. Nor could there be anyone, he said, who had lived in the Colony for any length of time who did not know the great part which Lady McMillan had played in this and other institutions.

Kenya was fortunate to have so early in its history so remarkable an library, finer than any other Sir Philip had seen in the Colonies which he had visited. He stressed the value of the children's section and the children's reading room in the new extension.

"We live building here," Sir Philip continued, "the central keel and bastion of our civilization in East Africa, firmly intending to establish in this Colony another citadel of the Christian, British way of life. We shall not do that, unless we establish firmly here the incomparable things which we carried away from our native land when we came to establish this British settlement in the darkest Africa."

"In the churches, in which we give expression to our faith, in the libraries, the museums and the pictures in which we give expression to and draw inspiration from our culture, be the roots of the tasks to which we have set our hands here."

Twenty Million Years Old

Miocene Ape Skull from Kenya

PROFESSOR W. E. LILLBROS CLARK, the Oxford University anatomist, told Press representatives in London last week that the Miocene ape skull discovered on Rusinga Island in Lake Victoria, by Mrs. L. S. B. Leakey, was at least 20 million years old, and might be nearer 30 million. It was the first skull of a Miocene anthropoid ape yet found anywhere.

Fossilized specimens of teeth and jaw fragments of primitive apes collected on Rusinga represented a great variety of types, ranging from animals like small gibbons to great gorillas. Among that diversity there had probably existed the type which eventually led to man, which did not emerge until about a million years ago.

The Miocene apes were in a negative sense more like man than the apes of to-day, for these fossil forms had certain man-like features, which had atrophied or otherwise changed in the species known to-day. Though the skull was of an anthropoid ape, the narrow nose-opening and muzzle were monkey-like characteristics, and the canine teeth were less developed than those in modern anthropoids.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Iceing and castor beans are no longer rationed in Northern Rhodesia.

The blood transfusion service in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, now has over 500 donors.

The Border Inn has been opened at Dunda on the boundary between Kenya and Uganda.

A rise of about 50% to 100% in tuition fees in Kenya European schools is expected in the near future.

A recent fall of 8.57 inches of rain in Meru, Kenya, was the highest ever recorded there in a single day.

Following a meeting of chiefs, the carrying trade at their parties has been forbidden to Africans in the Rift Valley Province of Kenya.

The provision of mobile dental surgeries for use in country districts has been recommended by the Home Institutes of Southern Rhodesia.

A lodge with a swimming pool, a bamboo grove and a shopping 'triosk' will be features of the Silver Springs Hotel shortly to be opened three miles from Kampala.

Memorial Cloister

A cloister is to be erected on the east side of the Anglican Cathedral in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, in memory of Rhodesians who lost their lives in the recent war.

Preparations are being made for a Southern African technical conference on common problems of scientific research to take place in Johannesburg in October or November, 1949.

The statue of General Gordon recently removed from Trafalgar Square will be placed in a public garden to be laid out between the new Government offices now being built in Whitehall and the Embankment.

The cost of production of maize in Northern Rhodesia has been computed at 28s. 7d. a bag by Mr. G. F. M. van Eden, M.P.C., and Mr. P. Botha, of the Farmers' Union. This figure has been communicated to the Government committee which is considering the fixing of a price for the crop.

A gameboy on a farm in the Kitale district of Kenya recently killed three buffaloes with three S.S.G. cartridges fired from a twelve-bore shot-gun. The beasts had previously disturbed the farm labourers during a game of football.

There are now 1,444 persons (including 1,325 married) in Northern Rhodesia whose income exceeds £1,000 a year, compared with 1,258 in 1946, and only 369 in 1939. The number of companies with incomes for taxation purposes exceeding £1,000 a year now totals 84, compared with 79 in 1946 and 41 in 1939.

Mixed Farming Film

Mixed farming is the subject of a film recently made in Nigeria by the Colonial Film Unit for the purpose of showing African audiences that mixed farming pays. Three points are particularly emphasized: that this type of agriculture provides ready supplies of manure for the improvement of crops, that the use of animals lightens the labours of men, and the importance of the direct supply of milk for nourishment. Films are now to be made on the rearing, training, feeding and management of cattle and the use of manure and implements.

The Kileleshwa housing estate near Nairobi, which is being run by the Kenya Government to counteract the present high price of land in the Area, will allocate plots of a half-acre to one and a quarter acres at a price of £500 per acre. Terms will provide for payment of one fifth in cash and four fifths at 5% interest on 99-year leases. To prevent speculation, the estate will

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Colonial Loans Bill

(Continued from page 330)

"We ought to pay tribute not only to the bank, but to its largest shareholder, the United States, for their far-sightedness in helping us see this issue," concluded the speaker. Hon. members opposite may say that that help arises out of a mixture of idealism and enlightened self-interest. That may be so. If all human affairs were governed by enlightened self-interest the world would be a much better place in which to live than it is to-day. Here we see another example of it in their attitude towards us and our own Colonies.

SIR WILLIAM DARLING said that in the past the Colonial Development the Socialists' cheap money policy was defeated; they had to go overseas for money.

As a result of the Government's policy there could be an immense amount of dis-investment from private enterprises which were being taken over by the State, and there a great amount of capital on the home market and the weight of investment would be very considerable. It was the main point of our Colonial Development (a) to get loans from the International Bank of Reconstruction rather than out of the machinery of the United Kingdom Finance market.

Before we commit ourselves to a £50,000,000 loan, continued Sir William, of which 35% will be supplied by the United States, 15% by our subscription, and the rest by others as the sheet anchor of Colonial Development, we should look to our own resources. Ultimately finance controls industry. Ultimately the placing of the loan, largely on American finance, will inevitably condition or even determine the market for which these goods and services will be purchased.

"It is not a good thing for a Socialist Government, which is preaching a cheap money policy, and prating about Colonial Development, to tie their policy to such externalities. So while sharing the hopes of His Majesty's Government, that this loan will bring about all the conditions they properly anticipate, I offer a dissenting note about the wisdom of offering themselves to the extent of £50,000,000 in an international loan."

Sensitive Conservatives

MR. T. DRIBERG said that Conservatives were becoming extremely sensitive to reminders of their puny and ineffective record in Colonial Development. Economic and social development must be encouraged simultaneously; economic advancement was not enough in itself unless educational and other advances enabled people to make full and intelligent use of the economic development, as in the case of the study of soil-conservation techniques.

SIR ARTHUR SALTER said it was a great advantage that foreign money, particularly American, should assist the development of the Colonies. With the addition of such external resources the extent and pace of Colonial development could be increased.

"In the constitutional, political and economic evolution of the Colonies it is extremely important that what is done should be based upon world-opinion, not only in the Colonies and in the metropolitan countries, but in external countries and in particular America."

"The time must come when governmental loans of this nature are supplemented by the resumption of private lending and private enterprise. It would be of great advantage if at that time American private investors should find the Colonies an attractive field for their money, for to the extent to which

they lend money in this way there will be a reduction in the necessity for the closing of the gap by violent reduction of American exports, which might be disadvantageous both to their economy and to the economy of the countries that will still desire to import American goods for which they would otherwise not have sufficient dollars to pay."

MR. M. POLLOCK hoped that accurate attention would be given to educational development. Makerere College, Uganda, which he had recently visited, was extremely short of books and apparatus. Was the right sort of education being given? He had visited a secondary school in Uganda where the pupils were being taught about the Easter wars.

There must be taken not to upset the economies of any territories as a result of loans. In Southern Rhodesia, for instance, the land owned by the Government was being employed for food and agriculture, but Native Labour had been taken into the tobacco farms at the expense of the food farms because the pay was higher and the work easier. Food prices had risen and the cost of labour was much greater than formerly.

Co-Ordination in Central Africa

MR. POLLOCK concluded Dr. Folliok's statement that when the plan is in full operation some form of co-ordination will be arranged between the Colonies of all the nations throughout Central Africa.

MR. RILEY WILLIAMS, replying to points made in the debate, apologized for the absence of the Secretary of State, whose efforts had been delayed on its way from West Africa.

The Government were continually in consultation with manufacturers in this country about different types of equipment for Colonial territories.

Applications for loans would be considered on their merits and in relation to other possible projects. He believed the Treasury would not subject applications to rigid detailed or bureaucratic scrutiny.

It was unfortunately the present policy of the International Bank that dollar loans should be used only for dollar purposes, but that might change at any time. The question of repayment was very important; present borrowing would have to be in dollars for dollar goods or in Belgian francs if dollars were not available. The U.S. and Belgium were the only countries which have given permission for a share of their contributions to be used in borrowing.

The Government's policy of loans to private enterprises in the Colonies was being criticized, and did not differ very far from the views expressed by Mr. Gammage, who was in accordance with the economic policy of the Government. In their view there was no real ground for the Government's view that people in the Colonies were objects to be private monopolies. In the case of private enterprise could not undertake large projects when the probability of a return was non-existent or related to the remote future.

Today's views were what Mr. Churchill was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1925 and made certain suggestions which were largely at the whole face of that part of Africa. But neither then nor now were no facilities undertaken the development which he suggested.

In schemes of a non-commercial nature, in connexion with which there was no possibility of return within any appreciable period, and which had not such return at all, the Government could not be expected to undertake a Colonial territory.

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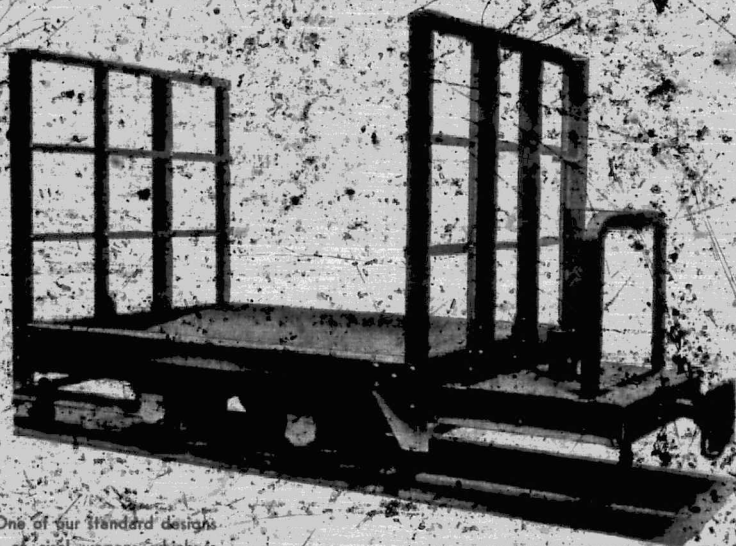
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Messrs. Horace Hickling & Co., of St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.2, Company affiliated to Messrs. Alex. Lawrie & Co., Ltd., London. Messrs. Fraser Lawrie & Co., Ltd., Calcutta, and Messrs. R. L. Gray & Tysons (Mombasa) Ltd., East Africa, have just opened a branch in Nyasaland to manage the tea estates owned by the group and those of other proprietor firms, them the recently registered Rosenhaugh (Nyasaland) Ltd. An agency business will soon be established. The directors of Messrs. Horace Hickling & Co., Ltd., are Mr. A. N. S. Linn, Mr. N. A. Grant, and Mr. C. G. P. Simpson, and the management of the new Nyasaland branch will be undertaken by Mr. G. G. S. J. Hadlow, M.L.C.

The value of property in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, is reported to have increased at a rate of about 340 day throughout this year, during which buildings worth more than £200,000 will have been erected. Developed land in Gwelo is now worth £221,000, and buildings are valued at £1,100,000. A company intending to manufacture goods and agricultural implements has bought a 42-acre industrial site.

Building permits issued recently in Southern Rhodesia include: Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., £130,700 (for European residences and African quarters); Mufumba Copper Mines, Ltd., £15,000 (African schools); Weaver and Co., Lunenburg, £14,000 (offices); and Gradywell, Ltd., Mufumba, £3,072 (residences).

The Gatumba mills of the Southern Rhodesian Cotton Research and Industry Board now employ about 40 European and 100 African. Cotton from Uganda and Tanganyika as well as from Southern Rhodesia is used. The mills produce drills, twills, calico, bedford cord, hosiery, knitwear and sheeting for tobacco and food cloth.

Rhodesia-Union Customs Agreement

The new interim customs agreement between Southern Rhodesia and the Union is expected to be signed in a few days. The aim is to remove customs and trade barriers and to re-establish a complete customs union, extending this to other African territories by subsequent agreement.

The Tati C.C. Ltd. reports a gross trading profit of £15,867 in the year ended April 30 last, compared with £24,559 in the previous 12 months, and a net profit of £3,667 (£13,248). Taxation requires £2,638, a dividend of 4% (gaining 4% will absorb £1,698, and the carry forward is £1,067).

The Southern Rhodesian Government is not yet satisfied that grain sites are justified, according to the National Mills Committee. The shortage of cement would in any event make their erection impossible at present.

A number of commercial concerns in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland now provide free tea for their African workers in the early morning or at midday and at least one Native trading company is making the experiment of offering free tea to customers. Kenya's coffee exports for the 1947-48 season totalled 222,222 bags, each of 60 kilos. The United Kingdom took 101,047 bags, Canada 30,842, Australia 16,721, the Union of South Africa 16,707, Italy 12,735, Scandinavia 10,347, Iraq 10,329, and the U.S.A. 9,434.

Pig production in Southern Rhodesia will have to be increased by at least 200% if the bacon-curing factory in Salisbury is to be kept supplied after closing the local and permanent export markets for bacon and pork.

New Coffee Curing Plant

The Tanganyika Coffee Curing Co., Ltd., owned in equal shares by the Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association and the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union have opened a new curing plant in Moshi.

Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.) announce a final dividend, subject to confirmation, of 4% (actual) on the A-shares and B-shares, making 8% for the year, less tax. Net profits amounted to £649,873 (£572,412).

Many insurance companies operating in Southern Rhodesia have decided to term money on residential property up to only 66 2/3% of total value, instead of 75% as in the past.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., announce that the output of sisal and now for October amounted to 163 tons, making 1,239 tons for the first 10 months of the financial year.

The sugar crop now being harvested in Mauritius is certain to be a record. The latest estimate is that it may be little short of 400,000 tons.

General Milk Food Products, Ltd., a company with interests in Rhodesia, have declared a second interim dividend of 5%.

British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., have declared a second interim dividend of 3% (the same).

There are being exported to this country from Kenya 100,000 lbs. live weight.

Farming Scholarships

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR FARMERS in Southern Rhodesia have again been made available by the Nuffield Foundation. They will be awarded by the trustees of the recommendation of a Southern Rhodesian selection committee, and will be open to persons of either sex between the ages of 20 and 30 who are citizens of the Colony and are now engaged and propose to continue to engage in farming there. The placing of each scholar with a farmer or farmers in the United Kingdom will be decided by the Nuffield Foundation in consultation with the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales. Scholarships will be tenable for six months between March and September next.

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The Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Company, Ltd.

Mr. Robert Annan's Statement

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE GOLD FIELDS RHODESIAN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on November 23 in London.

MR. ROBERT ANNAN, the Chairman, said *inter alia*—
 "The profit, on sales of land and investments of £97,307 was lower by £3,879, while dividends and sundry revenue of £48,704 were higher by £2,243. General expenses less fees received amounted to £13,098, including provision for directors' additional remuneration. This is £2,777 less than the expenditure in the previous year on the same basis. Prospecting expenditure shows an increase of £656, and maintenance of the Kedilworth Estate cost £5,648, compared with a credit of £9,645 last year.

This leaves a profit of £125,049, which is £54,700 less than the comparable figure for the previous year. Adding the balance brought forward and deducting £49,320 for taxation and £20,000 transferred to depreciation reserve, £76,660 is available. Out of this the directors recommend payment of a dividend of 2 1/2% less tax, absorbing £51,856, the carry-forward being increased by £3,875 to £26,804.

Apart from the altered basis of valuation, the book value of investments has been increased by approximately £70,000. Properties, farms and ventures show a decrease of £16,745, sales of land during the year having exceeded investment in new ventures. The surplus of current assets over liabilities, including provision for the dividend, is £308,813.

In Southern Rhodesia gold production continued to decline during the year. Base metal production showed a small increase, but this branch of the industry continues to be hampered by shortage of transport.

Increased Labour Costs

The cost of European labour has been increased by a contraction award, and there has been a marked shortage of Native labour. A strike of Native labour occurred following a wage increase granted by the railways, but this did not affect the Wanderer or Motaaba mines, a circumstance on which the management of these properties are to be congratulated.

With generally rising costs, the gold mining industry has been faced with increasing difficulties, and the Southern Rhodesian Government has paid a subsidy. Recent discussions in Washington have disclosed that a subsidy of this nature is against the policy of the International Monetary Fund, and the Government has decided to discontinue it after March 31 next. We understand that some other form of assistance to low grade gold mines is under consideration.

The Kedilworth Ranch showed a net loss of £5,648, compared with a surplus of £9,645 in the previous period. Both figures are the direct result of the drought, which caused a forced sale of cattle in the previous year, thus preventing further sales this year. Since the date of the accounts the ranch has been sold at a figure which will recoup its original cost together with the accumulated operating losses. Further substantial sales of our land holdings are being made and it is our intention to concentrate our energies on mining.

In pursuance of this policy 33 properties were sold during the year. As a result an option has been taken on the Glasgow mine in the Gwelo area.

Mining

Mufumba Copper Mines. Large Increase in Profits

MUFUMBA COPPER MINES, LTD., reports a preliminary statement of operating surplus of £1,711,662 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £1,771,662 in the previous year. Net profit after taxation amounted to £1,178,290 (£570,922). Surplus on realization of a big stock of blister copper is shown at £222,186, over the provision at £22,000, and credit on winding up of former mining concession fund, at £105,908. General expenses of £18,000 (nil), loan stock redemption reserve (the same), and provision for a dividend of 7 1/2% (the same) less tax, requires £1,071,430 (£677,220), leaving £216,860 to be carried forward against £193,438 brought in by production of blister copper in the period was £1,360 (47,981) last year. The 19th annual general meeting will be held on December 21.

Rhodesian Selection Trust

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., which has decided to adjust its financial year to coincide with that of its subsidiary, Mufumba Copper Mines, Ltd., reports a profit of £68,649 for the nine months ended September last, compared with £34,023 for the corresponding period in 1947. After deducting administrative and other expenses there is a net profit of £64,100 (£2,330). The proposed dividend of 2s. 3d. (4s. 6d) per share, less tax, will require fees of £44,678, leaving £19,422 to be carried forward, against £2,273 brought in. The 20th annual general meeting will be held on December 29.

Mine Rescue

A EUROPEAN MINER, Mr. E. A. Hawkins, and an African boy risked their lives recently to rescue a Native boy who had fallen down a mine. Immediately after rescue had been effected, the rescuers went back to help him and succeeded in carrying him to the far end of the stope before the explosion occurred. At a recent ceremony at the Bushbuck mine, Mr. Hawkins and the boy received presentation from the management.

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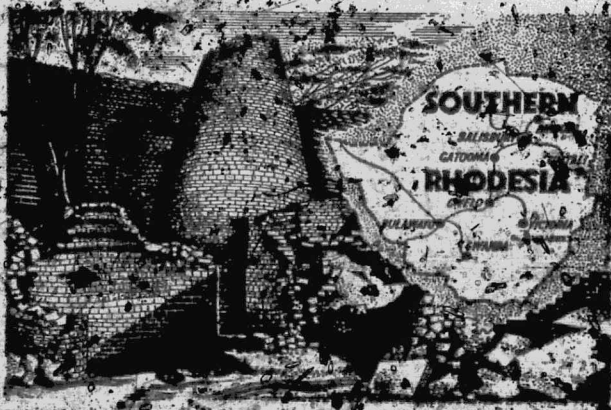
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The stupendous ruins at Great Zimbabwe present archaeologists with an intriguing puzzle. Who and by whom they were built has not yet been definitely established, but all observers agree that the ruins are surrounded by extensive workings which since the mining of gold took place on a large scale.


A pleasingly romantic explanation suggests that round Zimbabwe lay the greatest goldfields of the ancient world—the Solomonic Mines—from which was obtained the gold used in the adornment of the Great Temple in Jerusalem. Another theory identifies the ruins as Bantu work of the 14th or 15th century A.D., when Zimbabwe may have served as a centre for the gold trade with the Arabians of the coast.



Whatever their origin, the ruins remain an interesting link in the history of mining in Southern Rhodesia for today the mining of gold, chrome and coal, which contribute to the prosperity of the country. Full and up-to-date information from our branches in Southern Rhodesia, covering the mining industry and other commercial activities, is readily obtainable on request.

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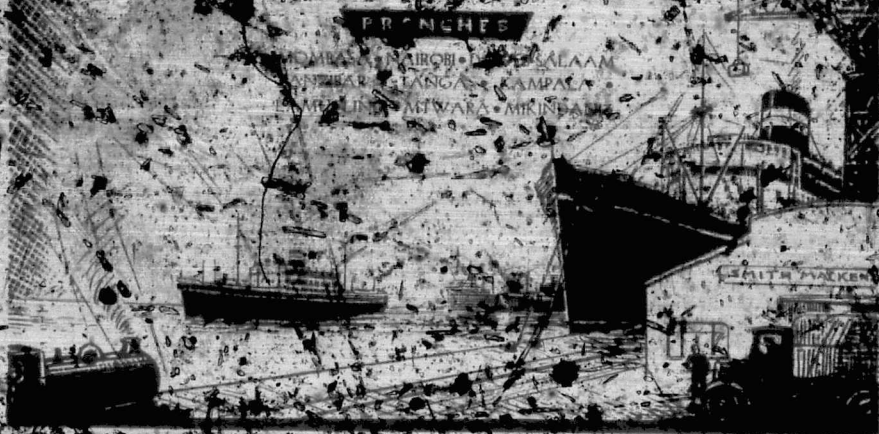
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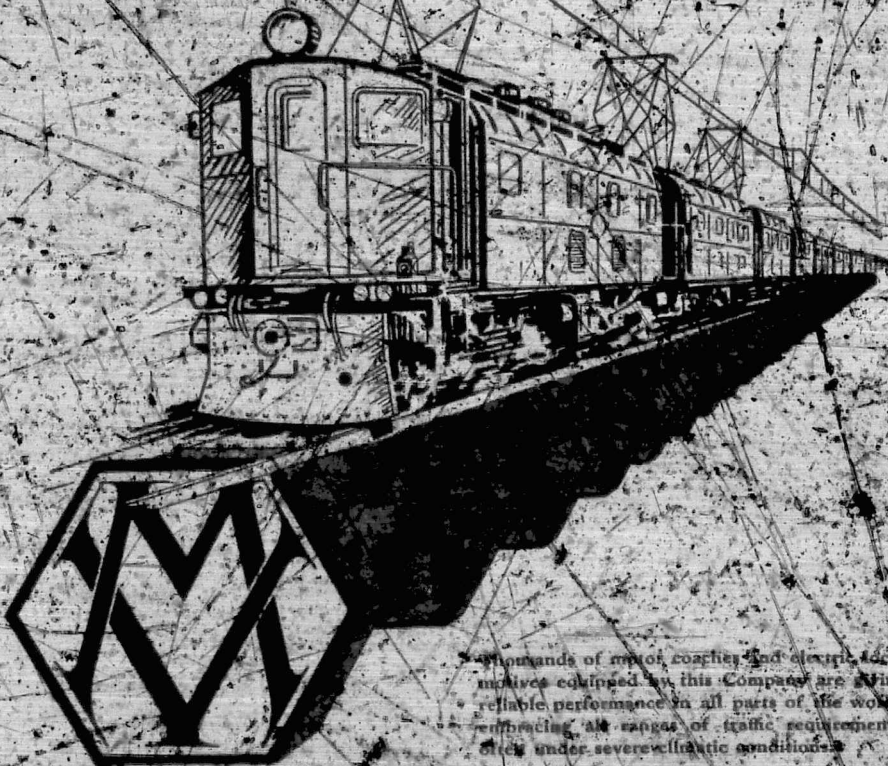


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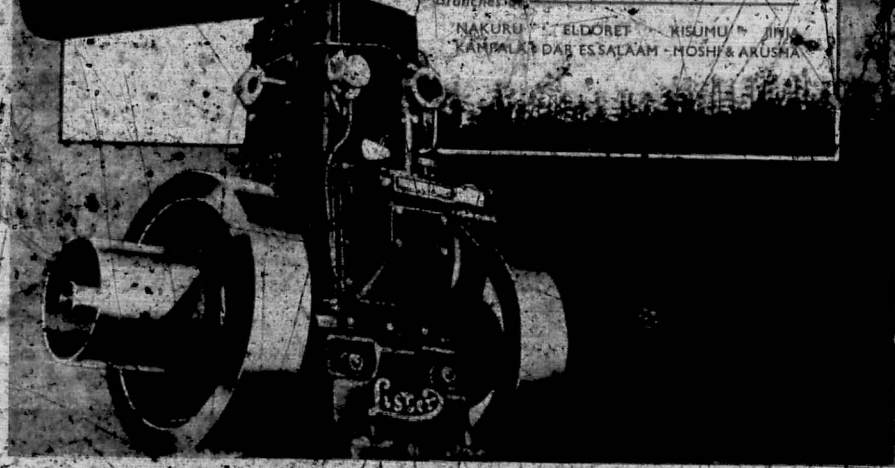
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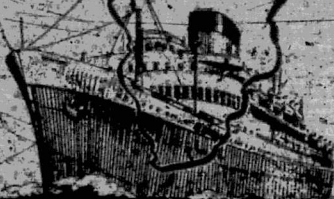
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

FROM MANY PARTS OF AFRICA come authoritative warnings of the swift spread of Marxian Communism. Last week the first Communist member was elected to the Parliament of the Union of South Africa. As one of the three European representatives of Native interests, and so overwhelming was his success at the poll that both his rivals forfeited their deposits. A few weeks earlier Sir John Hall, Governor of Uganda, declared publicly that Communism had started its campaign to penetrate and enslave Uganda. From the Sudan, Somalia, Kenya and Northern Rhodesia similar serious evidence has come in recent months, while from Egypt, West Africa and South Africa there have been abundant proofs that the intentions of Communism in Africa do not differ except in degree from those which have achieved such striking and disquieting success in Asia. Complacency by the various rulers and Governments in the face of this danger is precisely what the Communists want.

There can be no common ground between Christianity and the Marxian materialism which denies the existence of a Supreme Being and an external moral law, and which teaches the use of lies, deceit, treachery and violence in the interests of the State. Even in European lands with an inheritance of hundreds of years of Christian practice the creed of Communism has swept through society like a bush-fire. It would be criminal folly not to take every possible precaution against it in Africa, and we suggest once more that the only sensible course is for all the Governments to consult together and concert measures which can be rigorously applied in all the territories.

The one hope for Africa is the firm establishment of the Christian values on which Western civilization is based. The greatest threat to that aim—in an aim not only of missionary societies, but of all British Governments, since their

Resolute Joint Action Needed

with the soil in which it flourishes best. Church and State stand together on one side in this struggle. Those who deny God and the true nature of man stand on the other seeking every opportunity for aggression in the minds of men or on the territory of any people. What has happened in the recent past in China, Indonesia, Malaya and Burma ought to arouse Africa to meet an effective defence against the scourge which can be defeated only by resolute joint action. Africa in the East and Central Africa Dependencies satisfied that their Governments are doing as they should in this matter?

A KEY POST in any Government in East or Central Africa must be that of Native Affairs, and that is a particularly true of territories like Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Kenya, in which there is a strong and self-reliant European settler community. In Southern Rhodesia the portfolio has been held by the Prime Minister himself, and in the two other territories it has, of course, been entrusted to a senior official of the Government. Now Sir Godfrey Higgins is preparing to divest himself of the office, which is to become the responsibility of the severer Minister for whose appointment to the Cabinet constitutional sanction is about to be sought. I predict that the new Minister for Native Affairs will be Mr. J. M. Greenfield, a Bulawayo advocate, who is chairman of the Federation of Native Welfare Societies of Southern Rhodesia, of the Matbeleland Native Labour Advisory Board, and other bodies concerned with the progress of the African. He was returned to Parliament for the first time in the recent general election, but his record shows him to share the Prime Minister's own liberal views in matters affecting the Africans. No other member of the House has given so much of his time to public organizations devoted to Native matters, and we shall be surprised if he does not enter the Cabinet in the near future.

SELL HELP WITHIN AN INDUSTRY has developed greatly in East and Central Africa in recent years, notably in connexion with tobacco, sisal, and pyrethrum, and to a lesser degree

by mechanized agricultural methods of the maize requirements of its African labour force. Recognizing the importance of assuring itself of adequate supplies of foodstuffs, and perturbed by the fact that the agricultural countries of Central Africa have in recent years had to make good their own deficiencies by buying maize from the Argentine at the exorbitant price of four pounds a bag and upwards, the tea industry of Nyasaland has evolved a plan for the creation of a large farm in a suitable locality for the growing of maize and other crops, with soya beans as the most probable major rotation to maize. Almost all the growers have agreed to participate on the basis of a standard contribution per acre of mature tea; the necessary equipment is shortly to be purchased and a farm manager appointed. The industry hopes to become completely independent of other sources of supply of the main foodstuffs issued to African labour, and there can be no doubt that this plan is a wise one at a time when from one territory after another come authoritative warnings of an increasing likelihood of food shortage as a result of rapidly rising populations and dangerously decreasing soil fertility. Other industries in other territories would be well advised to consider the adaptation of this plan to their own circumstances, for unless the food requirements of the people are assured, it is folly to plan for social, industrial or political progress.

Two African M.L.Cs for Nyasaland
Asiatic Non-Official Also To Be Appointed.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE for THE COLONIES has approved a proposal of the Government of Nyasaland that the membership of the Legislative Council should be increased to include two African non-official members, one Asiatic non-official, and three further official members. These appointments will be made as soon as possible after January next.

The Secretary of State has also agreed with the suggestions made by the Prime Minister's Government after consulting local opinion that when an act of policy should come to the non-official majority in the Legislative Council, the existing constitution should be retained for the time being. After experience of the workings of the enlarged Legislative Council, the introduction of a new constitution will be further considered.

The present Legislative Council, in which the Governor, Mr. G. F. S. De Colby, is President, consists of six official members and six non-officials, of whom five are nominated by the Governor on the advice of local official bodies and the sixth is chosen from among the representative organizations and is especially charged with the representation of African interests.

Public Ignorance About The Colonies

Campaign of Enlightenment Started in This Country

SOME STAGGERING FACTS about public ignorance in the United Kingdom of the Colonial Empire were given by Mr. E. W. BLACKBURN, Director of Information Services at the Colonial Office, at a meeting with Press representatives a few days ago.

He said that the social survey section of the Central Office of Information had, recently interviewed 1,921 people who were considered to form a representative cross-section of the public, including professional men, managers, higher school, skilled and unskilled employees, housewives and school children.

Those engaged in the survey had found that 70% of the people questioned still thought the United States of America to be the British Colony that 51% could not name even the British Colony, that 75% did not know the difference between the Dominion and a Colony and that 7% believed that British Colonies pay taxes to the Mother Country.

Ignorance of this kind was least among professional men and school children, and worst among wage-earners in the lower grades.

Co-Operative Campaign

Mr. Blackburn said that the background against which a campaign of enlightenment was being launched with the colonial co-operation of many private agencies in order to tell the squint-eyed British Colonies, it was in no sense a plan to boost the Colonial Office, which was merely one of the organizers of a great co-operative effort.

When it was associated the London representatives of Colonial territories in the East African and West African Councils and the Plymouth representatives of the British Council, the Imperial Institute, the Royal Empire Society, Royal African Society, Overseas League, Victoria League and other bodies. For months a committee representing them all had investigated what existed and what was still lacking, and as a result a campaign was now published by H. M. Stationery Office under the title "Britain and the Colonies," to be read in all primary schools and would be available to teachers, women's institutes, youth organizations, and indeed to all who wanted to know what was available.

Lectures and Films

The 40-page booklet gave full details of Colonial lecture services, films, film strips, lantern slides, picture and display posters and maps, publications and exhibitions, and information agencies.

The aim was quickly to double the number of lectures provided through the Empire Societies, the Imperial Institute, and the Central Office of Information, and people coming on leave from the Colonies were already being invited to spare a little time to describe the present life of the territory in which they were working. It was made quite clear to them that they were not asked to give propaganda talks, but just factual information of which ordinary people in this country should be made aware.

Sound and silent films were being rapidly increased in number, and so were film strips and lantern slides, which would give introductory information about the different territories and show educational, medical, agricultural, and general social work in operation.

about the Colonial Empire, as most journalists would wish to do. So it became proportionately more important to bring news of the Colonies to the schools, village institutes, and other organizations catering for different groups of societies.

"Britain and the Colonies" was described by Mr. Blackburn as "threepennyworth of posited Empire."

Mr. Crech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, writes in a brief foreword:

"I see no more heartening sign for the future of the British group of peoples than the awareness now shown in Britain of the problems and potentialities of the British Colonial territories."

"Both problems and potentialities are great. Here are lands and people, scattered throughout the world, for whose well-being and development we have voluntarily accepted considerable responsibility. They have the right to expect from us energetic leadership, which will guide them to full and prosperous self-government."

"There is no one-way process. Their understanding and full participation in the progress of their country is essential to them. The advance depends as much on them as on us. In building up Colonial responsibility and improving social and economic life, the British people will make a great contribution to the well-being of the world, but also to the recovery of this vast new world. Back their products and their markets are necessary for the world's economic health."

And as full members of the British Commonwealth, we naturally hope that will be their choice. We will strengthen will further our work with the assistance of those who people."

"Yet these great ends will not be achieved unless there exist in Britain during the coming years a body of well-informed and enlightened opinion. That is why I welcome the publication of this valuable work of information services about the Colonies. I commend it in the earnest hope that you will make all possible use of the facilities it offers."

Colonies Taken for Granted

The introduction to the pamphlet says:

"We in Britain have taken the Colonies very much for granted. We have accepted their existence, but we have not troubled to think and to move about them. Nor have we often stopped to think how they affect our lives, and how every one of us has some responsibility for the well-being of the 60 million people who live in them. A few people, less well-informed, are even antagonistic to the Colonial Empire, feeling that anything savouring of imperialism is contrary to the principles of our democratic system."

"In recent years there has been a change. The war and the economic crisis which has followed have raised a greater interest in the Colonies. We are beginning to realize the extent to which the well-being of the Commonwealth depends on the co-operation of the Commonwealth countries and the Colonies standing side by side."

"On a personal basis too, the links have been strengthened. The troops from Britain who served overseas during the war have brought back with them tales of life and conditions in other parts of the Commonwealth, while we for our part have become increasingly accustomed to see in our streets troops, students and visitors from the Colonies. These events have led their effect on those who formerly deemed imperialism."

"With a wider knowledge of the work being done by Britain in the Colonies and with a greater understanding of the stabilizing influence of the British Commonwealth in a troubled world, even those who now begin to appreciate that the maintenance and strengthening of the British Commonwealth is no sinister imperialism in the worst sense, and that all of us who have a common loyalty to the Throne are voluntarily striving to create a better world not only for ourselves but for mankind generally."

Although there may be in this country a day in a lifetime of citizens and a greater interest in the British territories overseas, yet two things are wanted. Few of us really appreciate that Britain is undertaking the biggest experiment in history—the development of the peoples of the Colonies to a state where they can manage their own affairs and the development of the idea of a world family of self-governing nations. This is not an experiment in power politics; it is a human experiment.

Sense of Crisis Among Tanganyika Groundnutters

Mr. Clyde Higgs on Lack of Leadership and Administrative Shortcomings

VERY BLUNT CRITICISMS of the groundnut scheme have been written for *Farmer and Stock-Breeder* by Mr. Clyde Higgs, who has just returned to Tanganyika. Terrific is that journal dirty and fair and has just paid another visit.

By the courtesy of *Farmer and Stock-Breeder*, we are able to quote the following extensive extracts:

"There have been two periods in the groundnut scheme. . . A fervid crusade to save Europe from the shortage has passed to oblivion. Europe must have found alternative supplies long before African nuts arrive in any quantity. Following the preceding phase came a determination to see the job through regardless of difficulties, even of success."

"Now I find a sense of crisis, frustration, even unhappiness. The outcome of it all is impossible to predict."

"I have talked with many men and women from the highest to the lowest, and in all I find a feeling of widespread upheaval coupled with serious dissatisfaction. Even capable people with their hearts in the job are critical and miserable. Worthy young men I met in January are now embittered and wishing only for a suitable opportunity to get away. If 40% of European enterprises renew their three-year contracts on expiry, it will be remarkable, that is, provided conditions do not improve."

Administrative Staff Too Heavy

"The administrative staff is too heavy, a continuous flow of new entrants based on the fantastic original forecasts is proving an embarrassment, both to their fellow employees and to those who are responsible for accommodation. The removal of half the administrative staff, with a severe root-branching of the remainder, would save more time for the things that matter."

"The stream of male employees and families continues. Surely the complete stoppage of any more for at least six months would give time to consider and execute reasonable housing arrangements? Here the editor has interpolated a note that someone with long administrative experience has flown to East Africa to help put matters right."

"Africans, too, are unhappy. One area reports 100% turnover in six months, and the whole 20,000, with their minimum thousand pounds daily wages, will need annual renewal. Give the scheme a bad name as an employer and that will end it."

"I came back from the Overseas Food Corporation's groundnut area and over the name O. Flynn, chief labour officer. The railway, it is asserted, requires a full day's work from the employee, while the groundnut project does not. Usually the labour takes full advantage and does where it can not have to do a full day. There is no doubt that the output of work of the unskilled labourer on the project is much too low. This is accounted for largely by the inexperience in the handling of labour and lack of knowledge of the language on the part of European personnel and the absence of official African headmen."

"Kongwa hesitates with scheme and area headquarters. This is being done to support a removal of headquarters on the grounds that they are too intermingled with the area."

"The removal of headquarters, or anything like it,

perhaps the things that seem to be most misinstructed Kongwa are definite direction and a reduction in the interminable conferences."

"There I must leave the 600 Europeans (there as many as in January) to solve their problems in their own good time."

"The scheme was initially ill-famed for experience, might it yet is, is proving that mixed husbandry will be desirable, even essential. This season 27,000 acres are earmarked for groundnuts with 24,000 for sunflower, the idea being that sunflower can be planted later, do not need such accurate cultivation as groundnuts, and leave considerable residues for humus after being headed by a combine. Against this they only give two-thirds the quantity of oil per acre."

"The envisaged rotation is eight years of nuts and sunflower, then two of grass; but opinions change."

Dust-Bowl Danger

"Is there not with such a long sequence of reliable crops, a grave danger of Kongwa becoming a dust-bowl? The rainfall is very variable, the Natives look on it as a famine area, and the wind does blow."

"Before the scheme 30,000 Native cattle grazed in the area, and I cannot understand why animals are not introduced immediately. Two thousand five hundred acres put to rest immediately would carry 300 head and be irrigated lucerne in the dry season. Water shortage may be offered as an excuse, but if the scheme is to survive that difficulty must be solved quickly. Development of the venture for mixed farming lines would in the long run give a firmer foundation, set a pattern to be copied in other areas, and provide us with some surely needed meat."

"It does not mean much to say that 32,000 acres have been bush-battened in the area. It is fairly simple to prance around with D8 bulldozers, pushing over anything except the largest baobab trees. I am doubtful if the equipment is adequate to plant the 32,000 acres at the optimum time, and 20 days' delay have been shown experimentally to reduce the crops by half."

Heavy Clearing and Ploughing Costs

"Some land was being ploughed by disc ploughs after previous tipping. Both these operations are carried out by D8s costing around 45 an acre. That will never do as a long-term policy, but gives an indication of the intractability of the soil which might finish Kongwa as a groundnut area."

"The position of Conga's cotton, for someone seems puzzled? . . . They clear the land on a 2-bush-free basis, handing over to Conga when normally fit for farming. The corporation provides tractors, equipment and repairs, so it all seems in the contractor's favour, particularly as they are unable to supply the know-how."

"At Urambo, 400 miles to the west, spirits are slightly better. The target is 4,800 acres of sunflower (equal in oil to 3,200 of groundnuts) and 100 acres of groundnuts."

"The southern district is usually looked on as the land of promise. With the enormous capital expenditure incurred in a new dock, railway, pipe-line and roads, it is to be hoped that the output will reach expectations. I am sure that a pilot scheme in this area, even at considerable trouble, would have been worth while and

Tsetse Control in East and Central Africa

Part of Administrative Officers in Reclamation

JUSTIFICATION FOR OPTIMISM based on the splendid achievements in tsetse control recorded in several parts of Africa under different conditions is expressed by Professor P. A. Buxton, Director of the Department of Entomology in the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in a report entitled "Trypanosomiasis in Eastern Africa, 1947," published by H.M. Stationery Office at 3s. "We can now export optimism," he writes, "and establish men and cattle in certain types of environment, though mosquitoes are still."

Professor Buxton flew to Uganda after a tour of West Africa in 1945 and spent five weeks in the East African territories. In the following year he visited the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, the Belgian Congo, Portuguese East Africa, and South Africa.

The outstanding impression was that land could now be reclaimed from *Glossina morsitans* and its close relatives. Success had been achieved in two territories.

Southern Rhodesia a Special Case

Southern Rhodesia claimed that 10,000 square miles had been cleared at a total cost of under £18,000,000.

The principal method was the destruction of tsetse animals, which the professor regarded as a proven success under Southern Rhodesian conditions, though it did not follow that the system could be applied a priori to the rest of Africa. Southern Rhodesia should be thought of as a marginal area for the insect, since the colony is near the southern limit for *trivittatus*, and most of the country is relatively high and cool.

In Tanganyika the Tsetse Research Department claimed to have reconverted 1,400 square miles by using human settlement to occupy areas formerly infested. The group of settlements, the introduction of which called for considerable courage, was now inhabited by 190,000 persons, and many locations now carried cattle. Some settlements had endured for 25 years.

But serious difficulties already and huge areas of country still remained. In more than one territory the best technical departments had undertaken reclamation schemes which were too small or maintained for too short a time. Some were controlled by men who had little understanding of the complexities of the insect. Only rarely could outbreaks be dealt with by drugs alone. Nearly always other departments (such as those dealing with game, forestry, agriculture and administration) were involved.

The recommendation which Professor Buxton made in 1945 for the separation of tsetse control work from research had been accepted by the East African Governments, and could, he considers, be extended over Central Africa.

Inadequate Use of Knowledge

A sharper link is urged between the regional trypanosomiasis committees of East and Central Africa. Emphasis is laid on the important part to be played by administrative officers in planning major pieces of reclamation from the start, unless indeed they initiate the work. "Reclamation is no longer a piece of scientific research the outcome of which is doubtful. It is now undertaken with the hope and aim with the assurance that it will succeed, and that it will improve the movement of people."

Pan-African conferences are recommended, as are visits by the scientific staffs of territories other than their own. At most parts of Africa, though, reception staffs and workers have first-hand information or experience

hesitated to publish costs lest they be held to figures inappropriate to the circumstances.

Insecticides might be developed to solve small isolated problems, but their successful use on a fly belt of hundreds of thousands of square miles could not be conceived by the author. The most successful experiment so far has been that of the South African Government with the use of D.D. Esnoko distributed from the air in Zululand. "The use of 'de-lying houses' for vehicles moving out of affected areas was most important," writes the author.

Game destruction has been successfully applied in Southern Rhodesia, where the extermination of *mosquitoes* was comparatively easy. A well-planned and important experiment on the same lines is in progress in Tanganyika, where game destruction is by no means easy, quick, or cheap.

Discriminatory clearing of vegetation continues, and is likely to require more local study and expert guidance.

There is a comment that the European tends to classify all woody vegetation as forest and to preserve it. There need be no essential disagreement between forester and reclamation officer, but burning, which is a valuable weapon against tsetse, may disappear in the future as the industry matures.

The policy of bringing man to occupy land, knowing that this will cause the game to leave, and with them the tsetse, which is justified because the casualties from sleeping sickness in East Africa are not great, has proved successful in Tanganyika, but it has been found that there is a density of about 25 families to the square mile, which provides ideal conditions for contact between man and fly. At lower densities the population is too sparse for much transmission of the case, and at higher densities large clearing operations would be the first step.

Recommendations

Entomological work has received more attention and money than other aspects of the subject. It has proved a good investment, but many of the dividends are yet to come. In two respects entomological research should be encouraged: fuller the results be made of the laboratory, and the programme should be extended to include study of the transmission of *W. smithi*.

The International Tsetse Committee should agree to a uniform system of agents for the distribution of specimens of *Glossina* on a world-wide scale, the production of a scale of 1 to 4,000,000, particular attention being given to *palpalis* in all territories. It is hoped that aerial photography may be used more frequently for delineating vegetation and tsetse-infested belts. Compared with entomology, other fields of research have been neglected. What has been done, often in most diverse circumstances, reflects the efforts of the individual countries, says Professor Buxton.

The laboratory at Addis in Tanganyika, which has now better equipment and more accommodation, should be retained. The various uses of fresh methods which have already been suggested are just the reality needed.

Search should be made for a competent veterinary authority who has travelled widely in East Africa to make a survey of cases from trypanosomiasis in all types of domestic stock, and make recommendations for control and research. The study of other biting flies should be made in many localities. An important matter is to develop a system of bait for tsetse in villages in

frica is about 2,000 annually, with 300 notified deaths. Central Africa and New Guinea do not add greatly to these figures.

There are many ways, says the report, in which African customs influence the risk of trypanosomiasis to man and cattle—in agriculture and grazing methods in the

use of bush fires in cleared areas, and in the left-hand to travel. The subject is thus one of the linkings between racial anthropology and veterinary science. This aspect has been neglected and should draw the attention of district officers who come into touch with African communities.

Northern Rhodesia's £9,861,000 Budget

Income Tax Expected to Produce £6,350,000 Next Year

CONTINUED PROSPERITY of the base metal industry and large expenditure on development projects by Government and other bodies will benefit Northern Rhodesia with a general revenue from territorial sources in 1949 which is estimated at £9,861,000, said the FINANCIAL SECRETARY (Mr. Therton), when presenting his budget in the Legislature.

The current year had opened with a total surplus balance of £2,451,400, but it was now the sight that the surplus for 1948 would be at least £127,700. The balance at the end of 1948, after meeting development expenditure of £467,400 from the Development Account, would be £6,111,700.

The revised estimate of revenue was £5,176,700 exclusive of grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote and reimbursements from the Development Account. That was £777,400 above the original estimate. Income tax was expected to show an increase of £350,000 and customs duties of £241,000.

Customs Revenue £1,109,000

Expenditure exclusive of development expenditure financed by grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote and the Development Account, was estimated at £2,049,000, or £760,700 above the original estimate. Reduced expenditure under the development head was estimated at £452,300.

Of the 1949 revenue, estimated at £9,860,900, £8,575,000 would be from ordinary sources and £1,285,900 from Colonial Development and Welfare Vote and the Development Account. Customs revenue at £1,109,000 was £445,000 above the 1948 original estimate and £174,000 over the latest revised estimate. Licences and taxes at £6,628,300 were £2,679,800 over the approved 1948 estimate.

That increase was almost wholly in respect of income tax as a result of the substantial rise in the price of base metals. The estimated income tax figure was £6,550,000. Though the greater part would accrue directly from the mining industry, its continued prosperity, combined with the general development of the territory, had led to a substantial increase in income tax from other sources and receipts from other sources would probably exceed £1,000,000 in 1949.

Expenditure of £9,790,000

The Government's programme would cost £9,790,700, including £1,185,900 under the Development and Welfare Vote. Of the £8,604,800 charged against all other votes, recurrent expenditure, under personnel, buildings and other charges incidental to the working of the departments totalled £4,445,000.

African education would cost £414,800 (£229,000) there would be an addition of £101,400 to the grants to missions for educational work. The health vote of £455,900 would increase by £119,900. Exports would cost £267,600 against £229,000, the game and forest cost vote, worth £64,300, against £29,600, and the

The Secretariat vote at £118,500 was up £44,200 to provide for a chief establishment officer, an additional assistant establishment officer, another assistant chief secretary, four additional section officers, and six additional clerks (all a salary under £1,000). Proposals whereby each division would be provided with a secretary, an assistant chief secretary and two section officers, a deputy assistant secretary, a librarian, and a third officer.

The Public Works Department vote showed an increase from £17,000 to £27,800 and the European Education Department vote at £2,000 compared with the 1948 estimate of £160,300.

Expenditure of an unusual nature would amount to £2,357,700, including £967,600 for subsidizing foodstuffs, Development and Welfare schemes, expenditure of £1,650,000 under two main heads, social and economic. Social welfare provided £70,900 for health and £82,200 for African education. Under Economic services £1,824,000 for African agriculture, £23,100 for forestry, £81,000 for electricity, £67,300 for game and game control, £2,800 for rural development, £69,900 for posts, telegraph and telephone development, £182,500 for provision of water supplies and irrigation, and £32,000 for a variety of schemes, including £83,800 for the Central African Broadcasting Scheme, £44,000 for area North control, £27,000 for a fisheries research organisation, £26,300 for a recreational survey, and £36,000 for obtaining vital statistics.

Of £60,100 under public works, extra office buildings accounted for £29,600, communications for £10,000, aerodromes for £60,200 (other than the Livingstone Airport, the cost of which was met out of other funds) and vehicles and plant for £17,000.

The review of the Development Plan contemplated the raising of a loan of perhaps as much as £9,000,000 as and when required. The Imperial Government would now favourably consider an application for a loan of £2,500,000 to meet the part of the total which were raised locally. Meantime the Board would have £105,000 for loan to farmers, £200,000 was provided for participation in the local content works, and £300,000 for the proposed maize production scheme. Further details of the content works was now being discussed with the Colonial Development Corporation, but it was expected that £1,200,000 would cover the territory's share of the total, estimated at £750,000.

Surplus Balances of £6,940,000

The balance of revenue available after meeting all recurrent provisions was £1,370,200, and it was proposed to transfer £2,570,000 to the Development Account.

These estimates were outlined by the finance minister at the end of 1948 and he expected to receive information from territorial sources development expenditure by £1,950,000 in the three years to the end of 1949. Of the £5,870,000 from £2,570,000 would be in the Development Account.

The rest of the recurrent expenditure part of the financial programme and the provision for cost-of-living allowances for the three years to the end of 1948 would be £2,670,000, or a slight average of £2,290,000. Regarding cost-of-living allowances, the cost of implementing the report for the three years, after affecting rental recoveries, would be £653,000, an annual average of £217,666.

The total cost of food subsidies would be substantially in excess of £1,000,000 a year if account were taken of an estimated loss of £160,000 from the remission of customs duties. That was an immense bill to be met by a territory with a revenue estimate of £8,675,000 from current sources in a year of unprecedented prosperity.

Recurrent expenditure was £4,455,000, and the recurrent recurrent and other expenditure for the next three years would be about £8,000,000. It seemed certain that

Parliament

House of Commons Discuss Tsetse Problem

£1,000,000* Granted for Research in Last Three Years

SQUADRON-LEADER KINGHORN, on the motion for the adjournment of the House of Commons one evening last week, raised the question of combating the tsetse fly in the African Colonies. He asked for information on the use made of the funds provided for research and field campaigns, on steps taken towards collaboration with other Powers, and on the provision of protective foods for Africans in affected areas.

MR. SKREFFINGTON said that while recently in East Africa he had been astonished to find that the veterinary and bacteriological services in the three territories were isolated and unaware of developments in each other's domains. He understood that there was now a unified service, but he wanted to know what arrangements had been made for keeping all the territories fully in touch. He also enquired about a new virus known as 7555A.

MR. E. DAVIES inquired if there were any prospect of the matter being dealt with on a strictly national basis.

MR. FORTNER referred to the neglect of the experimental research laboratory erected by the Germans when they possessed the territory. It had then been one of the finest in the world; now it was unused and was falling to pieces.

Under-Secretary of State

MR. REES-WILLIAMS, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, described the subject as Africa's problem; not the solution of which would go a long way towards solving the economic, social and eventually the political problems of Africa.

The tsetse fly (in part)

"The problem is that there are so many species of tsetse fly, some biting cattle and some human beings. They lay on different types of vegetation and feed on different types of animals. That makes it difficult to attack one type with one method."

"Certain areas have been cleared and recultivated by selective clearing of the bush, thereby clearing the type of vegetation on which the flies breed. Another method is the use of dyes, as dyes kill mosquitoes in human beings and flies. The drug 7555 has had an extremely good effect as a cure, and is now undergoing tests as a prophylactic. We are not quite certain whether it is the complete answer, but there are good reasons to think it is so."

"It is too early to form an opinion on the effectiveness of sprays with insecticides. Two aircraft have been specially fitted and are now in East Africa and a helicopter is on order. Staff at the base of the research airfield at helicopters is for in part to study the habits of these animals and to try to bring them under control. It is also to get aircraft that can be used in the control of some which has been used in a large scale in Southern Rhodesia. We are examining the results of this."

"We have made available for research since 1945 more than £1,000,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. This amount has been spent on research or development work on the problem of the tsetse fly. Colonial Governments also have spent a good deal of money on this side of the work. We are also happy in having the assistance of industrial bodies in research. The I.C.I. and Shell groups are working with us in this field."

"Finally, there is international collaboration. There was a conference in Brazzaville last year at which this whole problem was thrashed out with other Powers. In London soon there is to be the first meeting of the international scientific committee which will co-ordinate and direct tsetse fly research in Europe and Africa."

"We have been very short of time, and so I am afraid that we had a conference with the Secretary of the Royal Society."

MR. REES-WILLIAMS referred to the recently published reports by Professor Buxton, Professor Davey and Dr. Nash, and concluded:

"We must distinguish between the types of development which can take place in the more fertile and those which can take place in the less fertile areas. Where it is quite fertile and people can go and live and farm in the normal way, there is no difficulty. The three tsetse flies may be put into operation fairly quickly and people settled in a density of not more than 20 to the square mile."

"In the less fertile areas, however, if there is a density of 20 to the square mile, we are bound to find a difficulty because through that infensity there will be a cumulative reduction in the standard of living. For that particular type of country, of which there is a good deal in Africa and particularly East Africa, there will have to be a total present population of large-scale cattle ranching."

"It will be possible, we hope, to establish in these areas such crops as co-operative farming. There will be some much more for the recovery of the territory and possibly for an export trade to other countries in the form of beef. We already have a team in East Africa investigating this new form of enterprise."

American Geologists and Geographers

At question time on another day, **MR. BURNETT** asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies why 50 United States geologists were being recalled to visit the Colonies. What facilities were being granted to them, why this work could not be undertaken by British geologists, and what security measures were being taken.

MR. WALDRON said that the Minister was asking the United States geologists to survey the coast-to-coast African railway and why it was not inviting British geologists to do the work.

MR. CRECH JONES said he hoped that in some 25 or 30 United States geologists by attachment for three years to the Colonial Geological Service. The Service cannot obtain enough qualified British geologists, owing to the break in training during the war. It is also hoped to recruit for additional staff for three years to the Directorate of Colonial Surveys, 25 to 30 geologists and geographers for work in East and Central Africa, including areas where railway development is planned. The geologists and geographers will carry out the same duties and enjoy the same facilities as British members of the two services.

Before requesting the assistance of the American Government over the work, it was necessary to secure qualified British recruits by advertisement and direct contact with universities and professional bodies.

Sterling in sterling

MR. BURNETT asked first whether in making plans to recruit British geologists and geographers the salaries were as sufficient as to be able to induce them to do the job, and second, whether a reply can be given to the last part of the question regarding security measures against these foreigners?

MR. CRECH JONES said there is no difference in the treatment of the American geologists and our own. **MR. BURNETT** asked the Minister whether these United States geologists will be paid in sterling in the first instance or in some sterling.

MR. CRECH JONES said they will be paid in sterling.

Italy, Former Colonies

Great Britain and U.S. Voice

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES have reached agreement in regard to the disposal of the former Italian Colonies, and they will make identical recommendations to the General Assembly of the United Nations when the matter is discussed this week.

The British view that only Italian Somaliland (or Somalia), the least important of the former Colonies, should be returned to Italian administration under United Nations trusteeship has now been accepted by the U.S.A.

In regard to Eritrea, there is a compromise between the views of the two countries. At a meeting in September at the meeting in Paris of the Council of Foreign Ministers. Then Great Britain was in favor of Ethiopian trusteeship over the whole territory for 10 years, and the U.S.A. proposed a ceding part of Eritrea to Ethiopia at once, and postponing a decision in regard to the rest of the country for a further year.

Now the joint recommendation will be that the eastern part of Eritrea, including the ports of Assab and Assala, should become a trust territory under Italian administration for 10 years, at the end of which a decision as to its final disposal would be made by the Assembly. A decision on the future of the western part of the country, which includes the capital, Asmara, should at the same time stand over the rest of the year. The U.S.A. has proposed that the territory should be administered by a Commission and continue to be administered by Italy.

Italy's Demand Rejected

Her policy is approved. Ethiopia will secure an outlet to the sea and still keep the resources of the latter under Italian administration. The rest of Eritrea, which is mainly inhabited by a few tribes of Italian origin, will be given to the British.

A condition of the agreement of Ethiopia is the appointment of a British administrator, and the U.S.A. has insisted on the appointment of an administrator of European birth and representatives of the Eritrean people.

The British-American view is most unwelcome to the French Government, and of course, to the Italian. France has advocated the return of Eritrea and Somalia to an Italian administration under United Nations trusteeship. She also opposes the idea of placing Eritrea under British trusteeship, and she has her position in regard to the future of Eritrea, and the restoration of Italian administration in Eritrea.

A further French objection is that the General Assembly of the United Nations, now so weak, will inevitably result in the formation of a Council of Four, and a speaking to the Italian will to work with the Western Powers. The Italian public had come so easily to believe that Italy would be allowed to administer at least Eritrea and Somalia, and the Peace is now arguing that the British-American conditions arise from a determination to use strategic bases in Malindi, Cyrenaica, and Sudan and Eritrea as a base for Egypt's stockpiles are no longer available.

It is believed that Russia will demand the complete establishment of Italian trusteeship over all the former Colonies.

£4,000,000 for Beira Railway

Purchased by Portuguese Government

THE BEIRA RAILWAY COMPANY is to be purchased by the Portuguese Government on April 1st next for £4,000,000 in cash, which price does not include the assets in London or the Savoy Hotel, Beira.

On Monday evening the company issued a statement in the following terms:—

The following is an English translation prepared by the Portuguese Government of an announcement which that Government is making in the Lisbon Press of November 30:—

The Government, which have been proceeding for some time to purchase the Portuguese Government and the Beira Railway Company with the object of finding a suitable solution for the problems brought about by the nationalization of the Railways in Rhodesia have terminated those negotiations have now reached a good end through the acquisition by the Portuguese Government of the rights of the company for £4,000,000.

The directors of the Beira Railway Company have agreed to reconquer the settlement to the shareholders of an extraordinary meeting which will be called for that purpose. A full explanation will be set out in a circular to be issued in due course.

Sir Douglas Mackenzie, president of the British South Africa Company, Mr. Victor Ory, chairman, Port of Beira Development, and Mr. E. D. Hawley, secretary of the Beira Railway Company, constituted the British delegation which discussed matters in Lisbon with the Portuguese authorities. They returned to London by air last Thursday.

Beira Railway

The Beira Railway Company consist of 200 miles of railway connecting Beira with the Rhodesia railway system and Lisbon and other ports. The company possesses a rolling stock valued at £2,000,000 and a fleet of 150 motor cars. The company also has a fleet of 150 motor cars, including 100 of the latest type, and a fleet of 150 motor cars, including 100 of the latest type, and a fleet of 150 motor cars, including 100 of the latest type.

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Southern Rhodesia Loan

Applications totaling £1,000,000 were received on the £5,000,000 Southern Rhodesia 3% Loan, 1937-78, which is being issued by the Government of Southern Rhodesia. Applications received between £100,000 and £1,000,000 received 100% of the loan.

BACKGROUND

Eire Decision.—The United Kingdom Government have given the most careful consideration to the relations between the United Kingdom and Eire when the Republic of Ireland Bill comes into force. They regard the Eire Bill then no longer be a member of the Commonwealth. The Eire Government have however stated that they recognize the existence of a special close relationship between Eire and the Commonwealth countries and desire that this relationship should be maintained. These close relations, which stem from kinship and from traditional and long-established economic, social and trade connections based on common interest. The United Kingdom Government also recognize the existence of these factual ties, and agree in one with the Eire Government in desiring that close and friendly relations should continue and be strengthened. Accordingly the United Kingdom Government will not regard the enactment of this legislation as placing Eire in the category of foreign countries or Eire citizens in the category of foreigners. —The Times.

The Government are going to announce arrangements which leave the Southern Eire in full enjoyment of any advantages there may be in being considered with the British Empire and Commonwealth without having any reciprocal obligations towards it. I do not wish to overstate the significance of the step since the Dublin Government are resolute to do so. From the point of view of their own country this country it is not a very novel character. Mr. de Valera's External Relations Act did not prevent Irish neutrality in a total war of the decision to meet the use of the ports on which our life sometimes depended. The External Relations Bill did not prevent Mr. de Valera's promise that having an Irish flag in Malta and in Rome, and German and Italian Ministers in Dublin. He refused the use of the word of the Cross only for a number of domestic and political reasons. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has never been involved in the same issues; he has been accepted as a member for the last 10 years or so. We fear no ill will to the Eire Government, we recognize that the Communists and other forces in the Eire are more closely together in purpose and activity for practical purposes in matters of

New Industries.—There have been completed in South Wales since the end of the war 110 new factory buildings and extensions and 129 more are being built. Their products include steel, tinplate, electrical engineering, constructional steel, steel ceilings, steering gear, zinc-plating sheet and foil, coachbody building and carbon black. We have the biggest nylon factory in Europe at Pontypool, the finest steel plant in Europe, building at Margam, one of the largest industrial estates in the country. In Eire, one of the new national oil refineries being extended at Blessington, and the most rapidly expanding centre of Britain's clock and watch industry at Ystradgynlais. —Economic Information Unit.

Communism in China.—Unless there is a complete and exceedingly large-scale American aid to Chiang Kai-shek, the Nationalist regime in China is doomed. At the start, the National Government only had a nominal superiority in available air power (approximately 3,000,000 pounds 500,000) sufficient to meet a requirement for 10 divisions and a considerable force of American machines and American trained pilots. Their opponents had none, or as little as used no difference.anking also had control of the great cities and the richest provinces. But the administration was corrupt at every level. The troops were demoralized and dispirited. Many have been at the front for years. They had little interest in the war, in which they were supposed fighting and desired only to get back to their distant homes. The army was unskillfully handled, parcelled out over immense areas; the divisions were pinned down to passive defence. Meanwhile the Communists lived on the land and vanished when a power formation of Government troops arrived. Only during recent years have they attempted direct attacks upon large cities and in these attacks has been rendered possible by the large-scale desertion of their fighting troops, and the hardy guerrillas. These movements brought their strength back upon the troops. Presently, the scale of the Communist's victories in China would scarcely have been possible for the American arms and equipment of the American aid. For this reason, we must urge the Government to give to the Nationalist Government American aid.

The Promised Land.—In its youth the Socialist Party promised everything to everybody. There would be higher wages, shorter hours, more houses at lower rents, lower prices, and more abundant goods. There would be but a short interlude between the school-leaving age and the qualifying age for pensions. All that was necessary was to get rid of the capitalist and nationalize the means of production, distribution and exchange. After 30 years in the wilderness, Labour entered the promised land, which it emerged, was not very promising. Coal still required to be dug, metal forged, crops grown. All this could not be done without work, which, under the impact of 40 years of propaganda, had become somewhat restricted. Improved social security services, increased pay, shorter hours, and the like were accepted by the people with avidity, but increased effort, which alone could pay for these things, was not. Duty and work had passed under Labour. Not that the elimination of the capitalist class was much, for it transpired that if cost as much to maintain a vastly swollen bureaucracy to prevent everybody from doing anything as it cost to maintain the capitalist class. There emerged the Gap—that yawning chasm between what we are producing and what we are consuming. It is running at the rate of some 250 millions a year. For a few years it will be made good out of the vastly greater output per man attained by the vulgar capitalist class of America. But after we must stand on our own feet or try to stand on the order has gone forth that no more uncovered bogies are to be promised by Socialist speakers. —Mr. W. J. Brown, M.P. in the Evening Standard.

Railway Fares.—In the United States, 1200-mile passenger fares are sold at a discount. They are preferable to seven tickets for occasional travellers, are available for the wife and family, and confer a great benefit upon country-dwellers who occasionally visit adjoining cities. Joint season tickets might be issued for men and wife. A zone system formed in time in Hungary vastly increased the traffic. In another European country, low fares are

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. marked.—Here rises an atheist, all dressed up and newshorn to go. —*Papeam Magazine*, New York.

Sao Paulo is the most modern and progressive city in the world. —Mr. G. B. Schluter.

As the result of convuls, this country is being made fit for Nero's to rule in. —Mr. Oliver Stanley, M.P.

The population of Western Europe has increased by about 100% over that of pre-war days. —Economic Co-operation Administration Mission.

There, instead of saying to the Commonwealth as in the past, include me out, now substitutes, Exclude me in. —Mr. A. Beverly Baxter, M.P.

Sixty per cent more copies of the London daily newspapers and 70% more copies of the national Sunday papers are sold than before the war. —*Economist*.

The Tories were content to have the Union Jack on the platform at their meetings, while they allowed the Empire to rot. —Mr. D. Ross, Chairman, British Society of Students for the Commonwealth, speaking in Canyon of Sunday.

I shall go on talking about the British Empire until I die. I cannot forget this assistant-treasure from our glory. —Mr. R. G. Menzies, leader of the Opposition in the Australian Federal Parliament.

If anything could turn the non-Europeans of South Africa into a militant anti-white group, it is the philosophy and practical programme of the Present National Government in the Union. —Mr. Edgar H. Booth, M.P., South Africa.

The motor industry during the first nine months of this year earned a overseas currency £105,000,000. The next leading exporting industry is the cotton industry, which earned £92,000,000, from and also came third, with £75,000,000. —Mr. Graham Cooke, director of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.

In the Commonwealth Empire, Ministers will change the title of high commissioners, who should they not substitute for it the title of leader? By the regulations adopted at the Congress of Algiers and Antwerp, which are confined to all States, legates are given precedence in the first class with ambassadors. —Mr. Oswald Lewis.

If there was ever a time when real leadership was needed, this is now, and the Party allow themselves to be driven by extremists and to divide the nation. —Major Radcliffe-Moss, M.P.

After five months fighting in Malaya the Communists hand have not paralysed the economic life, and they have completely failed to rally a substantial proportion of the people to their side. —Lord Listowel, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs.

The ordinary citizen finds the laws and regulations which have been multiplied and increased beyond all previous experience, unintelligible, exacting and inescapable, so when he ignores or breaks down in disobedience or sense of guilt. —Dr. Carbet, Archbishop of New York.

Aggregate membership of trade unions in Great Britain rose from 4,695,000 in 1937 to 7,758,200 in 1947, within which period the number of unions declined from 433 to 417. The annual income from members rose within the period from £8,361,000 to £14,744,000 and the aggregate funds of the unions from £8,169,000 to £50,081,000. —From a statistical summary issued by the Registrar of Friendly Societies.

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in seven stages for payloads from 1 ton to 8 tons—trucks, unit for 8-ton semi-trailers, and buses, fit up to 29 passengers.

We shall be glad to advise you on the model best suited to your needs.

Bedford

TRUCKS, VANS & BUSES

BRUCE LIMITED, NAIROBI



PERSONALIA

MR. PIERRE WIGNY has retained the post of Minister for the Colonies in the new Belgian Government.

MR. W. J. KESWICK and MAJOR N. H. DE BOULAY have been elected directors of the Sugar Estates, Ltd.

BARON M. FUCHS, of Nairobi, and MISS ANNE ELLEN SMITH EAMES, of Soloi, have announced their engagement.

DR. R. V. BOWLES, M.D., has been elected chairman of the Nakuru branch of the Kenya National Farmers' Union.

DR. A. H. MARSHALL, City Treasurer of Coventry, is spending some months in the Sudan to advise on local Government structure.

Three healthy visitors appointed to serve in Tanganyika with Queen Elizabeth's Colonial Nursing Service are MISS J. FARLEY, MISS K. HINDS, and MISS M. MORGAN.

MR. R. T. HON. L. GARDINER is to address the Overseas League at Overseas House, 211 Park Lane, S.W. 1, at 8 p.m. to-day on "The British Commonwealth and European Union".

MR. S. H. JONES, a house-master at the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi, has been appointed new principal of the Duke of York's School, Nairobi, which is to open at the beginning of next year.

MR. J. J. BEUN is now in charge of the operations of the Kenya and Rhodesia Survey and Research Department, which will under the chairmanship of MR. J. A. BROWN.

MR. COLLETT PETER PERKINS, who was an honorary member of the executive council of Qoms East and Central African Board to the Sir CONRAD SCOTT, has been elected to full membership.

DR. GEORGE H. CLAYTON has been elected president of the Uganda Society. The Rev. J. GARENEY, vice-president, MR. C. ADDINGHAM, secretary, and MR. C. W. STEWART, hon. treasurer.

MR. M. C. BURROUGHS has been appointed president of the anthropology and anthropology sections of the British Association for the advancement of science, which is meeting in Newcastle-on-Tyne next summer.

MR. T. H. D. BONAR has just stood for his directorship from the board of Messrs. Low and Bonary Ltd., of Dundee, and its subsidiary and associated companies among which is one operating in Southern Rhodesia.

MISS MARYLEN COOKE, daughter of Mr. Paul, has Stanley Cooke and Bulawayo, sailed last week for the WARWICK CASTLE for Southern Rhodesia, after qualifying as a member of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapists.

MR. J. M. HEBBER, superintendent of photographic services of the East African Regional Information Office, has had one of his pictures reproduced in "The Photographs Year Book". The view was taken in Omdurman.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN, the 31-year-old son and heir of Lord Salisbury, has been unanimously recommended by the selection committee as prospective Conservative candidate for the new Parliamentary division of Bourne South West.

That the Salisbury and Bulawayo Agricultural Societies should co-operate to hold a great joint show next year has been suggested by MR. C. A. MURPHY, Assistant Director of Research Services in the Agricultural Department of Southern Rhodesia.

COLONEL SIR GEORGE S. HARVIE WATT, M.P., a director of Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining Co., Ltd., Phoenix Prince Gold Mining Co., Ltd., and Phoenix Mining and Finance, Ltd., has been appointed Aide-de-Camp (additional) to the King, in the place of COLONEL R. W. BURNETT.

CAPTAIN P. G. GRAYSON, staff adjutant at Bulawayo drill hall, who has been associated with the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Rhodesia Regiment, for over 10 years, was recently transferred to Salisbury to take up a new appointment. He served at one time in the Coldstream Guards.

LORD ROTHESHA, a member of the board of the Overseas Food Corporation, and well-known as a biologist, is visiting the groundnut areas in Tanganyika Territory to study the scientific problems involved in the work. He was awarded the George Medal in 1944 for work on bomb disposal.

PROFESSOR J. F. R. WALLIS's new book, "A Life of Sir Charles Coghlan, the first Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia" is to be published shortly. Professor Wallis is entrusted with the WARWICK CASTLE to begin work on the life story of Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, author of "Jock of the Bushveld".

MAJOR ERIC DUTTON, Chief Secretary in Zanzibar, is on his way back to East Africa by sea after leave in his country. After the African Conference, which he attended as Zanzibar's official representative, he went to Tabora to consult Mr. Sindira about school and hospital work for Zanzibar.

MR. W. R. LANGE, M.A., has been appointed a member of the committee in Northern Rhodesia set up to take on applications for grants and loans from ex-service personnel whose studies were interrupted by the war or who wish to take up such studies for the first time. He replaces MR. H. W. PAGEST.

DR. JULIAN BUXLEY, who wrote "Africa View", has completed his term of two years as director-general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and has not been re-elected. The conference meeting in Beirut has elected the Foreign Minister of Mexico, SINDOR TORRES BODET, as his successor.

SIR ALLAN WELSH has been re-elected Speaker of the Southern Rhodesia Legislative Assembly, and thus enters his fourth and 12th consecutive year in that post. MR. T. H. WILSON, United Party member for the Eastern District, has been elected Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees. The Party Whips are MR. M. N. HOBSON (United Party, Salisbury Central) and MR. GEORGE MUNRO (Liberal, Gatooma).

W. G. CRACKNELL, a master at Plumtree School, Southern Rhodesia, has won the junior (low-power) section of the 1948 British Empire Radio Union Contest. In his 48-hour week-end periods in April, Mr. Cracknell, whose station is SE2JY, made 200 contacts, 69 of them with the United Kingdom, 59 with Australia, 21 with Canada, 10 with New Zealand, and others with India, Hong Kong, South Georgia Island, Eritrea, the West Indies, the Union of South Africa, and various African Colonies. He attributes his success mainly to efficient radio systems constructed and erected by the Plumtree radio club.

The despatch charge for small advertisements is 10/- per line per week. The rate for longer advertisements is 3/- per word per insertion.

Obituary

Mr. A. L. Gladwell, O.B.E.

Chairman of Gailley & Roberts, Ltd.

MR. A. L. LEWIS GLADWELL, O.B.E., chairman for the last few months and previously managing director of Messrs. Gailley & Roberts, Ltd., of Nairobi, and a director of the subsidiary companies, who died suddenly in Kenya last week from heart trouble, and was briefly reported in our last issue, was one of the ablest, most far-sighted, hard-working, and popular business men in East Africa.

He was as well known in Tanganyika and Uganda as in Kenya, his headquarters, and was famous throughout about some problems of machinery knew that the experience of the head of the business was at ready disposal as it was of a Government investigating a project running into millions sterling. No matter was too small and none too big for Gladwell, who had developed a firm faith in the prospects of East Africa while serving as a captain in the I.A.S.C. in the German East African campaign of 1914-18, in which he was awarded the O.B.E. He liked to take a prominent part in many major schemes, including the great groundnut scheme in Tanganyika and the development of airfields and other large civil engineering works in the three territories.

Character and Capabilities

His character, ability and judgment, allied with natural friendliness, were qualities which stood him and his company in good stead in the difficult years of the world slump in the thirties, through the time of war and subsequently. Difficulties did not damp him, they merely challenged his initiative and zeal.

Few men in the territories have been more zealous than A. L. Gladwell in the discharge of his duty. Quite often he would leave at almost a moment's notice to fly hundreds of miles on receipt of an urgent telephone message or telegram. For he believed in dealing with problems on the spot and without avoidable delay. That characteristic contributed to the confidence in which he was generally held, and certainly attracted much business to his company. Everyone recognized that he assumed no responsibility which he would not fulfil to the utmost, that unexpected difficulties would be tackled promptly and successfully, and that he would neither quibble for complaint.

On demobilization in 1919 he joined the firm of Gailley and Roberts in Nairobi at the age of about 20. Proving that he could bear responsibility, he was made managing director a few years later, and confirmed in that office in 1936 when the business was acquired by the United Africa Company, Ltd.

Work in War and Since

Soon afterwards East Africa began to show a marked recovery from the slump from which it had perhaps suffered more severely than almost any other part of the Empire, far be the repercussions of the world depression had been added successive seasons of drought and locust invasion. As agriculture recovered, the business of which he was the managerial head, and within which he encouraged an unmistakable spirit of friendly co-operation, had its full share of the increasing turnover so that when war came again in 1939 it was well placed to undertake many important works for the Armed Forces and the local Governments. Indeed,

His passing will be deeply regretted by a very wide circle of East Africans, and there will be general sympathy in their bereavement with Mrs. Gladwell and their only daughter, and with his brother Mr. Norman Gladwell, a joint managing director of the company.

Dr. J. H. Séqueira

DR. J. H. SEQUEIRA, a leading authority on dermatology, who after a long and distinguished career at the Industrial Hospital went to Kenya on his retirement in 1937, died in the Colony at the age of 87. Born in London, and educated at King's College School, he entered the London Hospital with a special scholarship in 1904, and eventually became consultant physician to the Skin Department.

In Kenya he continued to take an active interest in medical affairs, becoming president of the Kenya branch of the B.M.A. and editing the *East African Medical Journal*. His Chadwick lectures in 1932 was based on his Indian experience.

During the recent war he held a post of consultant in dermatology to the military hospitals in East Africa, a position which he had held in 1918 in the military hospitals in London during the 1918-19 war. He was the author of numerous treatises, Dr. Séqueira was president of the dermatology section of the Royal Society of Medicine from 1925 to 1927.

ADMIRAL WALTER MAURICE ELLERTON, C.B., who was commended for valour in action at the Battle of the Falkland Islands and later at Gallipoli, whilst captain of the cruiser CORNWALL, and his week at the age of 78. He had served for some years in East African waters, being appointed Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station in 1925, and held the following year to vice-admiral, and retired in 1929.

LIEUT. COLONEL W. V. D. DICKINSON, O.B.E., M.C., who died in Nairobi last week, was a well-known big-game hunter in Kenya before the war, in which he served in the Intelligence Section of the Headquarters of East Africa Force and later East Africa Command. He had a farm in the Thomson's District, where his chief interest was in cattle. Colonel Dickinson played cricket for the settlers on several occasions.

CAPTAIN R. M. W. HEATH, of Eastbury, Southern Rhodesia, was killed last week when the aircraft in which he was returning from service in the Berlin air lift crashed in thick fog. He served with the R.A.F. during the recent war being awarded the D.F.C. and transferred to Transport Command before returning to Rhodesia in 1946. After a period of duty with Central African Airways he came back to his country to deal with several civil charter companies, and was organizing for his captain's certificate, at the same time volunteering to assist the C.O. in Germany. His name is on the Iris Ridge, a member of the staff of Rhodesia House, London.

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Sharing Profits with Africans Southern Rhodesian Company's Initiative

LEAD to the whole of British Central and East Africa—and so far as we know, to the whole of Africa—has been given by the registration in Southern Rhodesia of an important trading company which, while a purely commercial concern working on strict business principles, deliberately commits itself to "foster good relations, advance the civilization and promote the welfare of Africans, encourage the development of agriculture, industry and trade, encourage co-operation by Africans, and generally promote the social and economic welfare of Africans," by imposing upon itself the legal obligation to set aside a fixed percentage of its profits for the above purposes.

African Stores, Ltd. which was incorporated in Southern Rhodesia in 1947 as the African Trading Stores (Rhodesia), Ltd. has recently offered for subscription at £20,000 shares of 5s. value. The authorized capital is £20,000, all in ordinary shares of that denomination.

Jonathan Investments (Central Africa), Ltd., and C.P.W. Estates, Ltd., both registered in London, have subscribed for 60,000 shares each, and the British South Africa Company and Messrs. Campbell Bros., Carter and Co. (Central Africa), Ltd., have each subscribed for 60,000 shares. Mr. Pankajis Vatas has been allotted 258,649 shares in satisfaction of the part purchase consideration of his business. 165,044 shares have been allotted to the Farmers' Co-op. Ltd., Salisbury, for the purchase of the Native trading department, and rather more than 1,000,000 shares are held in reserve.

Industrial Bears

This issue, it will be seen, is made under excellent auspices. The chairman is Captain de Hon. F. E. Harris, former Minister for Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, and his colleagues on the board are Colonel Sir T. Edw. Robins (with Mr. W. L. Smith as alternate), Mr. H. W. Forbes, Mr. Hugh Leshman, Mr. A. L. Millar (Mr. A. W. L. Muir, alternate), Mr. E. T. Finney, and Mr. Pankajis Vatas (Mr. T. B. Rouse, alternate).

The Vatas business, begun 20 years ago, has expanded until it is probably the largest individual business in the Colonies and the Farmers' Co-op. Ltd. has five trading stores. Mr. L. C. Dikiri, formerly general manager of Uganda of the Uganda Co., Ltd., has been appointed general manager of the new company, which owes its origin to Mr. Vatas, who, when on the board of the Farmers' Co-op, suggested and developed trading in the Native areas in order to give the African a fair deal in the disposal of his grain and the purchase of his requirements.

The memorandum of association (which is, of course, unalterable) stipulates that after providing for expenses

of taxation and accumulative dividend of 1/2 per annum, one third of the balance of the profit on each trading year must be paid to the African Stores Trust, the sole duty of which shall be to distribute such funds. The trustees, not fewer than three, and not more than a number to be appointed by the board, shall be of and interest in Native affairs.

Aims of the Trust

Clause 2 of the trust deed reads: "The reasons for the creation of this trust are that the backward communities of the most of the African States are in the process of being developed, and that the commercial enterprise should be so conducted as to give the African a fair share of the benefits of the trade. Each must be the happier for his bargain in order that the seller may be moved to increase the selection and improve the quality of his goods, and the buyer, by his industry and skill, to secure the best without paying more. So far as such of the profits of trade in the community as the businessness will allow can be spent in it, it is to be used for the community, to become more conscious of the benefits of trade, and partly to create new or improved means of distribution."

"On the profits of trade with African native districts legislation wholly spent outside African communities, and Africans have had no material interest therein for benefit therefrom because such trade has been almost wholly carried on by the European and Asiatic race who are socially and territorially segregated from the African communities with which they trade."

"(c) It is believed that by returning to the African communities a portion of the profits of such trade, the communities will gradually become conscious of the real causes of poverty, and that the production of results therefrom will be more rapid than that had with their usual methods. It is believed that the production of results therefrom will be more rapid than that had with their usual methods. It is believed that the production of results therefrom will be more rapid than that had with their usual methods."

The objects of the trust are, in brief, to foster good relations, advance the civilization and promote the welfare of Africans, encourage the development of agriculture, industry and trade, encourage co-operation by Africans, and generally promote the social and economic welfare of Africans.

The trustees will not spend the funds of the trust in their opinion should properly be a charge upon Government, and they will so far as possible allocate their funds to districts in approximate ratio to the turnover of the company in each district.

The trust is required, so far as possible, to distribute their funds within 12 months.

Letter to the Editor

Materialistic Outlook of Pupils

Mrs. Elspeth Huxley's New Book

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir,—I should be grateful if you could find space for one small column in your generous review of my book "The Sorcerer's Apprentice."

You quote the views of a woman teacher, which stress especially materialistic outlook of the pupils, and the fact that "belonging here" (the fortunate fellows they look on as so much that) and state that these remarks refer to Makerere College in Uganda. Actually they were made to me at a boarding school in Tanganyika. I do not mean to suggest that this attitude, which is common all over the world to-day—in fact, the teacher added "very like the boys in the grammar school classes I used to take in an English industrial town"—is a pervasively of Taboo or unknown at Makerere, but I think it is only fair to say I was not writing of Makerere when I quoted this passage.

Milnesbury

ELSPETH HUXLEY

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PRINCIPAL OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA

African Education Criticized

Father Martindale's Views

AFRICANS will become "helots" unless a strong spiritual basis be maintained in all our relations with them, said FATHER E. C. MARTINDALE in an address last week in London to the Royal African Society.

The materialism which was doing so much damage could be checked only if God were put in His rightful place. If that were not done, the result would inevitably be widespread revolt against European administration and bloodshed.

In preaching the brotherhood of man it should be made clear that equivalence was not the same thing as identity. Because of our mania for speed we necessarily built flimsy edifices. Change, which ought to be slow, came with the speed of the whirlwind, and the impact was too strong for human control.

The plain fact, Father Martindale thought, was that the relationship between Church and State in education had even now not been fully thought out, and there were disturbing evidences that the content of education in Africa was by no means what it might be. He had just heard of an "educeripent".

While in Southern Rhodesia some years ago he had been chided to hear a missionary say that neither they nor anybody else seemed to know what they were driving at in education, and the visitor quickly found that was not an exaggeration.

Native Music

At the Dombashava school, on which enormous sums of money had been spent, he was paralysed to hear a master say: "Since there is no Native music, we teach the nearest thing, spirituals from the United States," and to hear the proud claim that special attention was given to voice production. Yet Africans had beautiful voices, so beautiful that you could hear a Native singing gaily to himself while he was a full 10 minutes' walk away and for a full 10 minutes after he had passed.

Considering how rapid were the changes in education in this country, and how experimental much of it still was, could there be real surprise at the characteristic character in Africa? It was no wonder the Africans said: "You teach us so much that we cannot hear what you say."

It seemed to Father Martindale that some of the American missions were unconsciously doing great damage. The high fees which some of them charged Africans for the education they provided had disastrous results, especially among the girls. In one district he had been immediately struck by the fashionable dress of the young women, and when he asked the reason he was given the shattering answer: "That is because they have to pay such high fees for education, and there is only one way in which they can earn the money."

The intolerant attitude of many missionaries to dancing did not seem wise. At one station he found a Catholic missionary who was adamant in opposition to Native dancing and claimed to have stamped it out. Father Martindale after much argument persuaded his friends to allow a dance that evening, and it was so clearly so important that when it was suggested to some of the leaders that they gave no sign of being out of practice, they admitted that they had continued dancing quite regularly a couple of miles away. Then, to make a further test, the visitor asked whether they would do the barabon dance, to be told with manifest sincerity that it was bad and therefore taboo. That showed that unobjectionable dancing could be permitted without danger.

Dilemma of Straight Lines

Why, the lecturer wondered, did Africans dislike straight lines?—of which, incidentally, there were none in Nature. During his visit he came across an African lying by the roadside extremely ill near a mission station. He picked him up, carried him to a square hut which was being used as a dispensary, and put him to bed. Every attention failed to soothe him.

He was so restless that Father Martindale wondered what could be done, and the apparently absurd idea struck him that the anxiety would pass if he were in a round hut. As there was none on the station, he just pulled the bed into the middle of the hut, and, because it was away from the walls, the sick man thought he was in a round hut and promptly became quiet.

Medical and lay missionaries had had a great deal of experience of African psychology, and it was a very sad thing that such a great mass of knowledge was not regularly recorded for analysis and use. This serious waste of knowledge had continued in some places for generations; and a more enlightened attitude was badly needed.

Most of the address dealt with the Union of South Africa, where, said the speaker, the first African Communist had just been elected by an overwhelming majority to the House of Assembly at the Cape.

LOUIS HALEY, who presided, suggested that the greatest of all problems in Africa to-day was to find some substitute for the old disciplines and rules for the conduct of life. They had been or were being swept away by contact with modern civilization, which had not yet provided other restraints and disciplines by law, by precept, or by Christian doctrine.

That the Maitze Control Board should cease operations was one of the conclusions reached at a recent meeting of the Southern Province African Council of Nyasaland. The Government was also asked to improve facilities for the sale of cotton grown on trust land by securing the presence of more buyers at the large markets.

NORTHERN



RHODESIA

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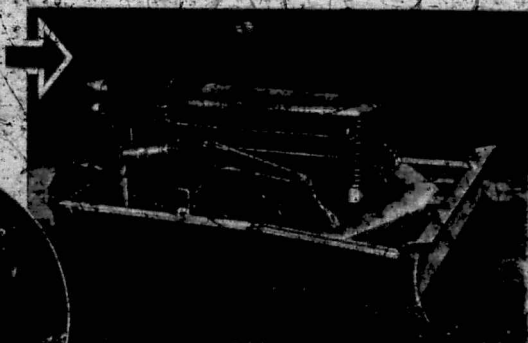
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Questions About Groundnut Scheme

(Continued from page 381)

MR. P. MACDONALD asked whether the Minister would make a statement about the recent African Conference in London, and what developments were likely to result. MR. CHARLES WILLIAMS: The African Conference, which met at the Lancaster House from September 29 to October 9, was attended by 100 delegates representing the Legislative Councils of 10 African territories and from the East African Central Legislative Assembly, but only 2 of the delegates were non-officials, 4 of them were Africans. Observers attended from France, Belgium, Portugal, the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, the Sudan and the South African High Commission territories.

The delegates heard addresses from four Cabinet Ministers on different aspects of general policy, from Lord Trevelyan on the work of the Colonial Development Corporation and from the E.L.O.S. on Africa in relation to world strategy. Representatives from East, West and Central Africa discussed common problems and exchanged views with Ministers and officials on economic development, education, health, medical policy, scientific education and local government. Arrangements were made to establish delegations to discuss several of these subjects regionally so that they could deal more effectively with their territorial and regional points of view.

The delegates were received by His Majesty THE KING and were entertained by H.M. Government. They had the opportunity of visiting industrial concerns and educational, educational and local government institutions in different parts of the country and they received a warm welcome and generous hospitality from public bodies and private concerns and persons interested in their work.

The many matters raised by the discussion and their bearing on present policy are now being studied by the Colonial Office and by Colonial Governments. It is therefore too early to judge the full effect of this conference, but I believe that it has done much to bring about better understanding and to increase the bond which binds this country and the African territories, and it is my confident belief that developments from it, although they cannot be precisely defined, will be beneficial.

O.F.C. Reviewing Groundnut Scheme

MR. HURD asked the Minister of Food when he intended to publish a further report on the East African groundnut scheme and what acreages of groundnuts and other crops the Overseas Food Corporation expected to grow in Tanganyika for the 1949 harvest.

MR. STRACHEY: I intend to make a report on the scheme as soon as convenient after the Overseas Food Corporation have completed the Review on which they are at present engaged. As to the second half of the question, I have passed the inquiry to the corporation, with whom the responsibility for providing such information rests, and they will I understand communicate with him direct.

MR. HURD: Can the Minister say what we are likely to see in this report and if in the meantime drastic changes have been made in the groundnut scheme?

MR. STRACHEY: No, sir, no drastic changes have been made.

MR. HURD: When are we likely to have the report?

MR. CHARLES WILLIAMS: May the whole House, and not only my two friends, have the information contained in the answer to the last part of the question?

MR. STRACHEY: It is Government policy that these specific questions of detail should be answered by the corporation and not in this House.

MR. DENISON: Then may I ask whether in future my own financial department are going to indicate to the table that they are not responsible for matters concerned with the Overseas Food Corporation?

MR. STRACHEY: No, sir. It depends on the nature of the question.

MR. CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK: Can the hon. gentleman give an idea when the report will be available?

MR. STRACHEY: That is another question. The Overseas Food Corporation are completing their review and at the earliest opportunity it will be made available to the House.

MR. CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK: Does that mean within a month or six months or what?

MR. STRACHEY: I cannot be pinned down to an exact time. I shall not hurry the corporation in their review.

MR. DENISON: How so? Does the reply really mean that the Government do not know what is going on in connexion with the groundnut scheme?

MR. STRACHEY: Certainly not.

MR. HURD asked the Minister whether he would give information about the yield per acre of the groundnut crop at Kongwa, differentiating between the fields of the different types of vines where possible, and what was the total number of acres set aside for planting groundnuts at Kongwa and in the Southern Province of Tanganyika respectively.

Responsibility for Information

MR. STRACHEY: The responsibility for providing detailed information about the East African groundnut scheme rests with the Overseas Food Corporation. I have therefore informed the corporation of the hon. member's inquiry, and they will be communicating with him direct.

MR. HURD: Surely these two matters are absolute fundamentals to the whole of this very expensive scheme? Is it not a fact that the whole scheme will be a failure unless there are much larger areas which can be cleared than have been cleared so far?

MR. STRACHEY: I do not see how I can readily answer that question. It will be necessary to clear very much more area than has been cleared so far, and, of course, that is the sense.

MR. DENISON: Is it not a fact that in the past some of the other nationalised industries Ministers have answered questions directed to financial matters such as are contained in these questions? Will not the hon. gentleman consider the possibility of himself being able to give answers on matters such as these, which are absolutely vital to the success of this scheme?

MR. STRACHEY: No, sir, I would not suggest for a moment that I would not answer questions on this scheme, but a particular question as to the acreage to be cleared is one particular area is a question of very precise detail, which I do not think I could be given.

MR. DENISON: Will the Minister answer the specific questions which the hon. member was asking about the scheme, which he now declines to answer when it is operated by the Overseas Food Corporation?

MR. STRACHEY: Since the passage of the Act, certainly. The corporation has been set up and the question of answering questions has been adopted.

MR. DENISON: Surely the latter part of the question on which the matter first arose cannot be regarded as a detailed matter of day-to-day administration, namely the finite acreage for the whole of Tanganyika for a year?

Reporting to Parliament

MR. STRACHEY: Oh, no, that part of the question I think will be covered by the review of the whole matter when it comes before the House.

MR. DENISON: Will the hon. gentleman's confidence in the decision as to the acreage now is to create any atmosphere of quite unnecessary suspicion about the whole business?

MR. STRACHEY: No, sir, it is a question of which particular questions are being answered in the House and which are being answered by the corporation, and I am willing to consider any particular point.

MR. COMMODORE HAWKES: Earlier this afternoon the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Civil Aviation dealt with questions relating to aircraft, etc. (iv) Other corporations: Why should the Minister of another department refuse to give the information which is now sought?

MR. DENISON: In view of the usual factory nature of the reply, I beg to give notice that I shall raise the matter on the adjournment.

SIR P. MACDONALD asked if the Minister would now indicate whether his proposed bill to amend the Tanganyika Overseas Food scheme in Kenya.

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Broadcast Talk by Mr. A. E. Baldwin, M.P.

CAN AFRICA FEED HERSELF? asked Mr. A. E. Baldwin, M.P., in a "Calling East Africa" broadcast from London on Sunday.

That, he suggested, was the best question which ought to be put, not whether Africa could feed Europe.

He said, *in part*:

"With my recollection of what I saw in the African reserves in Kenya two years ago I feel that unless very drastic steps are taken to prevent further soil erosion Africa will find that she cannot feed herself. I therefore say to my African friends that it is vital to your very existence that better farming methods be adopted.

"Land once eroded cannot be restored, and, if necessary, compulsion must be used to enforce proper methods of cultivation. This suggestion will not be popular, but if we lie it is not manage our land properly we have no make way for those who will. To be able to longer about cereal and unused areas in East Africa, and to have that compulsion must be applied to all areas, to make full and proper use of the land. Future generations in Africa may well curse any timidity now shown in dealing with the bad farmer, whether African, Indian or European.

"While we all agree on the importance of development in Africa, some of us have never liked the idea of the Colonial Development Corporation or the Overseas Food Corporation taking on the job of a primary producer. We think that any money available should be spent on developing communications and secondary industries, and that primary production should be left to the individual or private companies. It is dangerous to clear a vast area of land for the production mainly of one crop. Deserts may easily result unless a system of alternate husbandry with livestock replaces the present programme."

Fore-runner of Industrial Development

"I am glad to hear that the forerunner of industrial development, namely, rail communication, is to be tackled if the report of Sir Reginald Robins is accepted. It is also somewhat surprising that Southern Rhodesia is producing more steel. With almost unlimited supplies of high-grade iron ore and coal and a reservoir of labour, there seems no reason why she should not increase production still further and satisfy at least her own demands for steel rails, pipes and so on. Perhaps the answer to your steel problem lies not in Britain, but in Southern Rhodesia. Why have the trouble and expense of importing your steel over thousands of miles of sea and land when you can manufacture it in your own continent, and by your own hands to boot, if just where you want it?"

"I have left what I consider to be the most important matter until the end of my talk. I mean the co-ordination and ultimate federation which in my view is essential if the African Colonies are to attain the measure of self-government which many of us desire. The first requirement is, of course, that the Colonies should support themselves and become economically self-sufficient. The British Treasury is not infeasible."

"No doubt this matter was fully discussed when your representatives were here for the African Conference. It is surprising to read that so many prominent Africans, both official and non-official, favour any step which can be taken to draw the territories closer together. I also read that there is some resentment in Africa and a feeling of frustration over delays by the British Government in recognizing the need to bring territories into one single bloc. It is clear that the first move must come from within the Colonies concerned, and it must be demonstrated that federation is in the interests of the inhabitants whatever their race. The case for such closer union is beyond doubt. This is only the beginning, and there is little question that in course of time East and Central Africa is a unit, must enjoy responsible government in which every race will share."

The East and Central African Board is the official body which serves your six Colonies ever here.

Protest Against Government's Intention

Strong protest against the Government's intention to empower the Price Controller to demand production of accounts and balance sheets from merchants was made by Mr. E. F. ANGER, President of the Associated Merchants of Commerce of Northern Rhodesia, at the 10th annual general meeting held in Lusaka on November 19.

The Association consists of six Chambers with a total of 146 members, namely, Broken Hill (47), Bulawayo (24), Livingstonia (13), Lusaka (27), Ndola (80), and Shabani (10).

"The country had more controls than ever before, and the president—control of all imports, exports, prices, building, certain building materials, petrol, maize, sugar, flour, and of various other commodities. It is debated whether all these controls were still necessary, and asserted that the operation of these was open to criticism. As to petrol, he did not believe that Northern Rhodesia was getting a fair share in comparison with neighbouring territories."

Price Control in Commerce

"The new controlling of these matters, he complained with a complete loss of all commerce, but the responsible department was not in the capable hands of experienced and far-seeing officials. Considering its geographical position, he regarded Northern Rhodesia as an exceptionally cheap market for consumer goods. Indeed, the idea of keeping such prices low had already been carried out in some industrialized countries and other provisions had made rather a profit of an accumulating loss. Commerce could obviously not stand further reductions in the present market conditions, and he urged."

"The Government Gazette of Friday, November 5, which would not have been received by most commercial men until Monday, November 8, contained the text of a bill for the introduction in the Legislature opening two days later by which the Price Controller would be empowered to demand accounts and balance sheets from merchants. Legislation of that kind ought to have been publicly notified at least two months earlier, in order to give proper time for consideration."

Discriminatory Legislation

"Such discriminatory legislation was a violation of common rights which commerce could not tolerate, and it was also unnecessary for commercial men had already agreed to submit to Government control of percentages of gross and net profits for the whole territory as certified by chartered accountants. He hoped that the indecent demand for private papers could be removed from the elected members."

African and European must learn that an improved standard of living could be achieved and maintained only by greater efforts on their own part, and that if they were to do this in ways which must produce a worth of work.

"Discipline, practical education in trades, agriculture, and good husbandry, stress of the need for hard work and its fruits, propaganda and action to reduce the incidence of industrial conflicts of liquor, and a long-range policy of the abandonment of discriminatory protective treatment of African employees in view of the safeguards afforded by minimum wages and the organization of a better labour, these were the matters to which the entire energy of the country ought to be directed."

Leprosy in the Colonial Empire Secretary of State on the Problem

Mr. METSKITZSCH, Secretary of the London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent, generously gave the services of the orchestra in the Royal Albert Hall for the first time in aid of the British Leprosy Relief Association.

Mr. GEORGE BONES, Secretary of State for the Colonies, thanked Her Majesty the Duchess of Kent for her presence, which was, he said, another occasion of the close and active support of the Royal Family in the Association of which His Majesty was the Patron. The King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family had adopted and were maintaining five leprosy children. The Assistant Secretary, I have a special appreciation for observing the invaluable work of Beta, combined with the Crochet Club, especially was considered so important as to ensure that people have come to think of it as one of those terraces of the Dark Ages which passed away with the screws and the rack. Unfortunately, it has areas of the world it remains as a grim reality. There are still 2,800,000 leprosy sufferers and too big a proportion of them are British subjects. Only 10% of the sufferers in the world are at present receiving treatment.

22 Years of Magnificent Work

Those of us who share the responsibility for the well-being of Colonial peoples have a very special interest in the magnificent work which Beta has done during the 22 years of its existence. I am delighted to have this opportunity of paying tribute to the association's achievements and the fruits of its steady operations which has been built up since that time by a cosmopolitan body on the one hand and the Colonial Office and Colonial Governments on the other. The question of leprosy looms large in the work of our Colonies and now that a new and hopeful era has opened up in the treatment of what was formerly regarded as an incurable disease, the Colonial Governments are doing every possible resource to fight the disease. Nigeria has formed a Government Leprosy Service and embarked on plans for surveys, clinics, and settlements which will cost nearly £1,000,000 over

the next 10 years. But Government activity is not enough. This problem calls also for the inspired labour of the voluntary organization and the human approach of the devoted social worker.

No other disease has been depressing and discouraging effects on the patient as leprosy. It is not merely an illness to be cured, but rather, a social state with serious economic implications. One of the most important contributions which the British people have made towards the conquest of this scourge has been the stimulation of a special consciousness and sense of responsibility towards those who have fallen victims to the disease.

Cerebral Settlements

Where previously the victims of leprosy were treated in social outcasts and forced to live and die in an isolated community, we must see the voluntary and efficient cases and the establishment of bright and cheerful settlements where men and women live with health and hope in their hearts.

A main practical way in which the association has been pushing forward the eradication of the disease in all parts of the Colonial Empire, in the field of research has been the establishment of the Leprosy Experiments from all quarters, and has disseminated this knowledge through its publications and, by correspondence, between its medical secretary and the heads of leprosy in Colonial territories. The visits which have been made from time to time by Beta officers and the advice which they have given to Government and religious missions have been of substantial value. I should like to express our gratitude to Lady Mair for her excellent work she has done in Africa. All the West Indies are helping us to tackle this serious problem.

Beta's work is a shining example of the warm-hearted and practical humanity with which the British people carry out their responsibilities to their colonial brethren. Apart from providing a substantial lay staff, the association has contributed more than £100,000 towards leprosy work in past years. This great work is made possible solely by voluntary contributions and the funds raised by occasional schemes such as this.

Many very warm thanks are due to Sir Malcolm Sargent and his orchestra and the other artists who have so generously given their services to help on this crusade and to make it possible for us to do what we are proud to do. I am sure that the news of this to this noble and important work the energies which he displayed in his career in the Colonies and in the general secretary, Mr. Edgar, and the Rev. A. E. Poyton, the organizing secretary, whom the burden of this evening's arrangements have largely fallen.

May I conclude by expressing to the association on behalf of all the Colonial peoples our very warm thanks for all that it has achieved in the past and our sincere hope that the years to come will bring even more convincing evidence that we have the power to stamp out this scourge.

S. Rhodesia's £50,000,000 Credit

FOR THE FIRST TIME in the Colony's history, Southern Rhodesia's sterling credit balance has passed the £50,000,000 mark. Giving this news recently to the Legislative Assembly, the Minister of Finance, Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, stated that the dollar situation was now under control. "The deficit with which we finished the first accounting period has been wiped off and we are now running level. The trade balance is showing a most gratifying improvement, although for the first nine months the adverse balance was in the neighbourhood of \$9,000,000. The second quarter showed much improvement, and in the third quarter the total deficit was only \$900,000, or an annual rate of about \$4,000,000. So many millions of new capital have come into the Colony that it has effected the adverse trade balance by more than £4,000,000 in three months." Mr. Whitehead added that he hoped very shortly to clarify the whole of the dollar allocations in the Colony for the 12 months to March 31, 1950.

Boycott

THE BOYCOTT of Indian traders in several parts of the Rift Valley Province of Kenya has been organized by the Kikuyu population. Angered by the refusal of these traders to offer more than 4s. per Bao

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Subscriptions to the Dean of Westminster's Appeal Fund for African Students' Welfare now total £9,423. There are now three flying-boat services weekly in each direction between this country and East, Central and Southern Africa.

The Hostel for Colonial students now controlled by the Colonial Office Welfare Department are likely to become the responsibility of the British Council.

An apprenticeship scheme for European lads has been started by the Colon Research and Industry Board of Southern Rhodesia. With the expected building of a second spinning plant at the Gateoma factory the annual intake could rise from 5,000 to 6,000 sales of cotton in nearly 25,000 bales next year.

The debate in the House of Commons on the Colonial Reforms Bill which we reported last week, was badly attended. On the venturist *West Africa* points out that of the 62 members of the House, 12 were in attendance when the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies rose to reply—four members on the Government front bench and five back benches, two members on the Opposition front bench and four supporters behind them and two Independents.

The demand for electricity in Southern Rhodesia has increased so much in recent years that the plant capacity of the Electricity Supply Commission, installed on an order of 12,600 kilowatts, compared with 33,250 kilowatts in 1947. New plants now being installed in the Umfolozi power station, between the Que and Gateoma, will increase its capacity by 2,000 kilowatts to 46,000 kilowatts. The resident engineer, Mr. A. J. Spill, is one of the original staff of the Commission which was formed in 1932.

News from London

The Secretary of State for the Colonies was quoted by *Herald* recently as having told the House of Commons that during September two Kenya news-papers published 1,004 column-inches of the Press service issued by the Central Office of Information through the Royal African Information Office in Nairobi, and he reported the latest on November 18. A cable received on Monday from the Regional Information Office informed that 10 newspapers in Kenya, which took the service in September, and that the total cost was probably nearer 1,500 column-inches. An account was taken of the Indian and other vernacular papers which were not scrutinized owing to the difficulty of recognizing the material. It is claimed that in the whole West African region there has been a 60 per cent increase in the amount of space given to the London Press Service in that last 18 months.

Royal African Society's Plans

The Royal African Society is, on the recommendation of its Finance and general purposes committee, to follow a conservative policy in the immediate future on account of the state of its finances, for the revenue is now only about £1,000 a year, the annual loss of £1,500 annually for three years having come to an end.

Major Lewis Hastings has resigned the secretaryship in order to facilitate the necessary adjustments, and Sir Stewart Symes, a former Governor of Tanganyika Territory, has accepted the chairmanship of the Finance and general purposes committee, with the special object of holding in the changes which are to be made.

Joint monthly meetings with the Royal Empire Society for the responsible discussion of African affairs will be continued. It is hoped to revive the periodic informal dinners and occasional banquets, and improvement of the quarterly journal is a main objective as a means of increasing membership and spreading knowledge.

Unprecedented Public Interest

The temporary restriction of activities is not to be construed as an abandonment of hopes of expansion. On the contrary, the Society feel that public interest having been aroused to an unprecedented extent in the problems and prospects of the African continent, the future will bring a new challenge and new opportunities for the Society.

The sub-committee which has examined the whole position decided against any appeal for public financial assistance until they have acquired sufficient justification. A comprehensive and therefore expensive publicity campaign was rejected because in the last few years there has been a great change in the political climate of Britain, leading to a much greater interest in Imperial Affairs. There is no basic difference today about political problems about the broad principles of Colonial development. The Society can still at suitable times and places, make its own special contribution to discussion, but the main task of educating the public is huge, and far beyond the function of official or semi-official organizations.

Some months hence the present premises will have to be vacated, and an offer of accommodation in their building made by the Royal Empire Society has been gratefully accepted.

"During my travels round Burundi I have seen what good work is being done for the Africans by the Aga Khan community, but I cannot see what is being done by the Indian community. Wealth is going out of Uganda, but are the Indian merchants doing their share in helping the African?" Dr. E. Kambale, a member of the research section of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations Organization.

The Best Form of Defence

In sulphate vulcanization, where the base of the tyre often breaks and crumbles from the heat, the weathering of the vulcanized part of the tyre can be protected by a layer of economy. This is made of rubber, double the thickness of the standard tyre, and is built up of a protective lining, that is, the tyre is built up of a body of reinforcement.



Of Commercial Concern

Pest Control Holdings, Ltd., a private company with a capital of £1,000,000 in 500,000 5% cumulative redeemable preference shares of £1 each and 2,000,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each, has been registered in the United Kingdom to acquire the whole or part of the issued capital of Pest Control, Ltd. (which has been operating in Central Africa), to adopt an agreement with the company and with Sir Guy A. K. Marshall and Messrs. Stanley G. Radcliffe, Walter E. Ripper, Dennis Kingsout and Ernest J. Barker, and to carry on business as experts, advisers and researchers in matters relating to the application of biology, hygiene and agricultural toxicology. The subscribers, each with one ordinary share, are senior clerks. The first directors are to be appointed by the subscribers.

Cotton Piece-Goods

Imports of cotton piece-goods into Kenya and Uganda for the first eight months of the current year amounted to 42,750,000 yards, an increase of 40% over the corresponding period of 1947. Imports for the year ended June 30, 1948, totalled 67,000,000 (29,250,000) yards.

The Railway and Advisory Board and Harbour Advisory Board in East Africa have recommended that compensation for the removals should be raised from 25% to 70% above the pre-war replacement costs.

Miss Wigglesworth & Co. (Africa), Ltd., have now opened offices in Nairobi and Mombasa. They had previously been established in Dar es Salaam and Tanganyika.

East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 3%. Last year's total distribution was 7%.

The British Castle Line has acquired control of King Line, Ltd. Sir E. Vernon Thomson is chairman of both companies.

Three varieties of Sudan cotton have increased in price by 3d. per lb. on 20th July by the Raw Cotton Commission.

London merchants have been authorized to deal in sisal as from yesterday.

Barclays Bank Overseas Review

BARCLAYS BANK (1948-9, Q) write in a review issued a few days ago concerning trade and economic conditions in East and Central Africa:

Southern Rhodesia.—Final figures for the season's sales of machine-grown tobacco show that 74,625,000 lb. were sold for £10,123,774 at an average price of 13.56d. per lb. The acreage of wheat planted last year was the smallest since 1931. This year 6,020 acres have been planted, an increase of 2,263 acres, or 19.7% but still less than half the acreage planted in a normal season. The crop, estimated at 20,760 bushels, represents a little less than one month's supply at the present rate of consumption.

Trade conditions brisk with the supply position in many lines showing an improvement. Many purchasing orders have been fulfilled by heavy industrial machinery, electrical goods (other than household appliances) and agricultural implements are still in demand. With few exceptions, a buyers' market has developed.

Since the Ruddiman Iron and Steel Works began producing steel ingots at the end of May, 5,000 tons of steel have been raised from Que Que, while the monthly output of pig iron averages 2,200 tons. Electric furnaces are being installed to raise steel production by 50% by November.

The Irrigation Department has announced that at least 60 factories will be equipped with cold-water next year, as part of the water conservation scheme on which the Government plans to spend £10,000,000 in 15 years.

Rhodesia.—Efforts are being made to build up a greatly increased tobacco-growing industry in Northern Rhodesia. At Fort Jameson several old prospects have been opened up and the increasing use of mechanization indicates that there are prospects of a much larger crop next season.

Food and European and African trade conditions continue improved and supplies are coming forward steadily, if somewhat slowly. Luxury lines are now available in greater variety and at steadily lower prices. The cotton crop has proved very satisfactory and of good quality.

Lung Production Doubled

The area under lung plantations is 12,668 acres, about half of this area is comprised of trees of three years' growth or less and the 1947 crop was harvested from about 5,900 acres. The exportable crop amounted to 499,250 lb., an increase of 241,365 lb. over the 1946 crop. Of this the United Kingdom bought 404,000 lb. and India 22,620 lb. The average price realized was £120 11s. 9d. per ton (C.F. Britain) a decrease of some £40 per ton on the previous year's price.

Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.—Harvesting of the coffee crop in the Northern Provinces of Tanganyika is expected to be well advanced. Estimates for the Native Killams are still in the few tons. It is thought that the recent heavy rainfall will adversely affect the Uganda coffee crop and reports of disease in some of the best plantations are already current.

Orders for controlled and free description of East African rice resumed steadily. Initial enquiries have found it difficult to obtain their full requirements of good quality owing to the continued weakness of the African market. The United States is the principal buyer in all classes of African local and foreign markets for rice, which continue steady, and arrivals are good.

Early reports of Kenya wheat and maize plantings are favourable in food and better yields than for the previous season are expected.

Japanese textiles have arrived and the market in Kenya and Tanganyika is heavily overstocked. Some smaller merchants at Mombasa are disposing of stocks at less than 1c. cost. British refrigerators are gradually replacing stocks of the American make. Building materials, especially piping, are in short supply and it is thought that supplies of low-price sisal, which are being offered to attract the Native buyer, would not be ready market.

Tanzania.—The steel of African origin is continuing

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Mr. A. Chester Beatty's Statement

THE FOLLOWING is an abridgement of the statement of the chairman, MR. A. CHESTER BEATTY, issued with the directors' report and accounts.

"The production of blister copper for the year ended June 30, 1948, was 51,757 tons, compared with 49,641 tons during the preceding financial year. The year was once more marked by a shortage of coal supplies. Five days were lost in the mine at the beginning of April when operations were suspended as a safety measure following the abnormal flooding of the Luanshya river catchment area.

"The cost of production for the year was £63 14s. 6d. per ton of blister, f.o.b. Beira, compared with a cost for the previous year of £49 19s. 3d. Costs were adversely affected by the lower grade of ore mined, and the higher cost of supplies, wages and power. No less than £5'6s. 3d. per ton rise in cost was due to the increase in royalty. The trend of costs on a unit basis continues to be a rising one.

"The revenue on our deliveries of copper, which were made entirely to the Ministry of Supply, was £115'40s. 7d. per ton, compared with £80'10s. 3d. during the previous year. The profit margin per ton of blister f.o.b. Beira was thus £51'6s. 3d.

"The replacements reserve appropriation for the year has been increased to £450,000—that is, an increase of £100,000 over the previous year.

"Taxation for the year amounts to £1,914,157, an increase of £685,000, which is a direct reflection of our increased gross profit.

Financial Reserves

"After transferring to general reserve £600,000, which includes certain book profits on copper stocks, and after there remains a net profit of £748,262. Adding the balance of profit brought forward, there is a sum of £861,322 available. Out of this, the directors recommend a dividend of 1s. 13d. per share, less income tax at 9s. in the £, absorbing a net amount of £617,904. The carry-forward will be increased to £243,918. This will be generally agreed, and even on a conservative basis the net reserve position is satisfactory.

"Attention has recently been focused in the Press and elsewhere on the increasing difficulties which large companies have had in financing their replacement expenditures without having recourse to new issues of capital. We have fortunately been able to avoid this position so far, because we have for many years provided for future replacements on the basis of estimated future costs, instead of only charging depreciation on the basis of past costs.

"Furthermore, we have either used pre-war costs in valuing our copper stocks, and therefore have not created book profits by writing up the stocks to current cost or we have valued our stocks on a rising cost but have immediately eliminated from our profit and loss account the apparent profits resulting from the rise in costs.

"These two essential points of our financial policy have had the result, by comparison with other book-keeping methods, of depressing our published profits in order to maintain a sound actual cash position.

"The board has decided to revert to the pre-war practice of issuing quarterly statements of production and profits, and will also consider the possibility of

reserves and reducing the cost of grade in order to keep the concentrate supplied with economic ore. These measures resulted in a greater mill tonnage during the previous year, with a lower mill grade, and an increase in mining costs of about 1s. per short ton.

"Our other mines are being developed, and it is hoped that a great deal of the change in methods in certain sections will reduce the dilution. In this way the production of blister copper should be maintained at around 4,500 tons per month.

"Our reserves at June 30, 1948, were about 95,000,000 tons of 22½% total copper, and the developed ore reserve position remains satisfactory.

"As a result of a thorough survey by the Copperbelt Power Commission, an agreement was entered into with the other Copperbelt companies providing for the installation of transmission lines interconnecting the four power plants of the Copperbelt.

General

"There were no shutdowns during the year on account of labour disputes. During the year discussions were held with the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union on the subject of rock-breakers' rates, and agreement was eventually reached, with new rates going into force in June.

"Further discussions have taken place on the subject of the cost of living. This question too has been amicably settled, and new rates have been granted to members of the Salaried Staff Association and the Mine Workers' Union.

"The new pension and cash bonus scheme for European employees operated throughout the year. Under this scheme employees received a 20% addition to basic wages as their cash bonus which is based on a Copperbelt profit formula.

"I take this opportunity of acknowledging the cordial relations which have existed between the management and the members of the staff association and of the union.

"The shortage of housing has caused difficulties which we are doing our best to overcome by an extensive building programme. The health of employees continues to be excellent.

"In conjunction with the other Northern Rhodesian copper mining companies, we have sponsored the production of four sound films made by G.B. Instructional, Ltd. The first two are technical films, which we believe will prove of interest to miners and metallurgical men throughout the world and will be of a kind assistance to professional associations and technical colleges. The third film is in colour and deals with general mining and working conditions on the Copperbelt, while the fourth is a documentary film.

Sales of Copper

"Our copper continues to be sold to the Ministry of Supply for six months' forward delivery. The price basis is the world price for electrolytic copper, although payment to us is made on the basis of f.o.b. Beira. We should like to convey a misunderstanding which appears to be some way widely held regarding the relationship between the price received by us from the Ministry of Supply on this basis and the price quoted by the Ministry from time to time in the commodity market. The price represents the Ministry's sale price for refined copper of commercial purity, and therefore includes provision for transport, insurance, refining and other basic incurred by the Ministry between receipt and delivery to the consumer. The product of our

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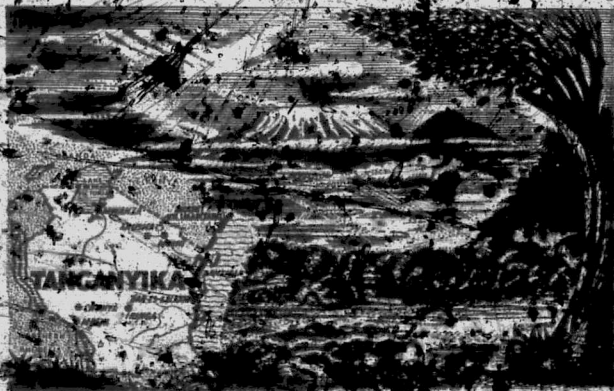


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BREGCO

It seems incredible that the existence of Kilimanjaro, the highest and most impressive mountain in the African continent, was unsuspected by Europeans less than one hundred years ago. But such is the fact, for it was not until 1848 that a German missionary explorer realised that the billowing white masses, thousands of feet in the air, which he saw from his camp in the plains, were not clouds, as he had supposed, but the snows which crown the mountain's peak throughout the year.

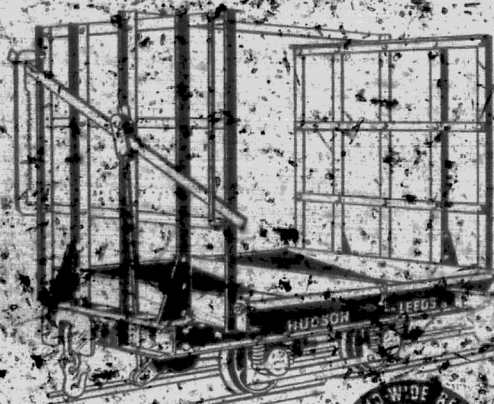


This seeming contradiction—a snow-capped mountain within a few degrees of the equator—has done much to bring prosperity to the local inhabitants. The melting snows of Kilimanjaro provide the main source of water for the lower slopes, and from these plantations the natives of the locality derive an important and well-earned living. Information from our branches in East Africa covering the above industries and other commercial activities of importance is readily obtainable on request.

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