

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 11, 1947

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The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Mr. N. D. WATSON to be his private secretary, an successor to Mr. E. R. EDMONDS, who has been promoted to be head of one of the Colonial Services Departments of the Colonial Office.

Mr. G. H. Diggins has left London by air for Dar es Salaam to take up the appointment of general manager for Messrs. Buchanan's (Africa), Ltd. following the sudden death of Mr. S. C. Soman. Mr. Diggins, who is 39 years of age, has been undergoing training in this country, and during the war for several years in West Africa on secondment to the Royal West African Frontier Force. He was demobilised as a major, and then became assistant sales manager to a leading British firm of vehicle manufacturers and engineers. He is married, and his wife hopes to join him shortly in East Africa. Mr. Diggins, who is a keen golfer and tennis player, is a brother of Mr. E. Livingston Diggins, Nairobi.

### Dr. J. W. Welch for East Africa Appointment to Groundnut Scheme

THE OVERSEAS FOOD CORPORATION have appointed as their Chief Education and Social Welfare Officer Dr. J. W. WELCH, who was for eight years Director of Religious Broadcasting to the B.B.C.

Dr. Welch will take up his appointment on January 1 and will shortly fly out to East Africa to make a preliminary survey of the educational and social needs of the Africans already employed on the groundnut areas in Tanganyika. He will also be concerned with long-term planning for the needs of the 30,000 Africans who will ultimately be permanently employed, and of their families.

Dr. Welch, who was a history exhibitioner of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, was engaged in religious, social and educational work among the unemployed on Fyneside from 1926 to 1929, was Government supervisor of mission schools in Southern Nigeria from 1929 to 1933, and then Principal of St. John's College, York, until 1939. He took his M.Ed. degree (Dunelm) for a thesis on education in Nigeria and his Cambridge Ph.D. for research work in anthropology.

### Mr. Negley Farson

MR. NEGLEY FARSON, who arrived in Nairobi this week with Mrs. Farson at the invitation of Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, was born in the United States in 1890, educated at Anderson at the University of Pennsylvania, came to England, he was a news-paper correspondent, was soon afterwards transferred to duty in Russia, and for two years from 1917 served as a pilot in the Royal Flying Corps. He was very severely wounded, and after long treatment in hospital returned to the U.S.A. After two years in business he returned to Europe to shift a small boat from the North Sea to the Black Sea, and re-entered in writing. For 11 years he was foreign correspondent for the Chicago Daily News in Europe and India, and in 1932-33 was Assistant of the Association of American Correspondents in London. He is the author of many books, including "Behind God's Back," "The Way of a Transgressor" and "Bomber's Moon."

### Officials on Leave

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS on leave from the country include the following: Kenya—Messrs. W. A. Gorman, O. Hilly, G. C. Henderson and M. D. Stratton. Northern Rhodesia—Sir H. C. F. G. Morris, Mr. J. Francis, G. E. Johnson, G. C. Keating and D. L. Morris. Tanganyika—Messrs. K. Johnson and D. L. Waddington. Uganda—Mr. T. Fairfield, Dr. P. W. Hillon, Mr. R. Law, Dr. L. W. Mackintosh, and Messrs. F. T. Murray, and C. B. Pearson. Zanzibar—Mr. C. Cahill.

### Dr. R. U. Moffat

DR. ROBERT URWIN MOFFAT, C.M.G., third son of the late Rev. J. S. Moffat, and brother of the Hon. H. U. Moffat, a former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has died in Bulawayo in his 51st year. Educated at St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown, South Africa, and Edinburgh University, Dr. Moffat entered the service of the British East Africa Company in 1892, accompanied Sir Gerald Portal's expedition to Uganda in 1893, and five years later became that Protectorate's first principal medical officer. Later he practised in Rhodesia before going to the Cape.

THE REV. DR. DAVID ST. BROWN has died in Chinsapo, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. JOHN TILLOTSON (JACK) MADELEY, has died in Harabuka, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. JOHN FRANCIS MURPHY has died suddenly of heart failure in Londiani, Kenya.

DR. WILLIAM PHILIP DE VUVE, well known in Rhodesia as a medical practitioner, has died in Kennelworth, South Africa, at the age of 88. He was at one time railway medical officer in Bulawayo. He leaves a son and two daughters.

VIC-ADMIRAL F. W. CAULFIELD, C.B.E., who has died at the age of 72, commanded H.M.S. Fox in East African waters for a short period in the early part of the 1914-18 war. Later he founded the Association of Retired Naval Officers, of which he became President.

MISS DOROTHEA ELIZABETH HAMP, a leading writer during the war, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Hamp, has died in this country at her 64th year. Last year Mr. Hamp retired from the appointment of General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways and Harbours.

MR. DE MEZA, C.B.E., Chief Veterinary Officer in Nyasaland since 1935, has died in Blank Hospital after a long illness. He had served in the Protectorate since 1914, and had done much research work on trypanosomiasis and rabies. Mr. Meza was a keen sportsman, and distinguished as a wicket-keeper.

MR. WALTER STAYWOOD, who went to Nyasaland in 1919 after service with the Stanwood Foresters in the 1914-18 war, has died suddenly in the Protectorate. He has at last employed by the British Central Africa Company, but soon left to start planning on his own account. Since 1932 he had served Limbe Town Council as engineer and surveyor. He leaves a widow and a daughter.

MR. MARJORIE SPENCE, who went to Southern Rhodesia at the beginning of the century and returned to this country only this year, has died at his home in Kings-nympton, North Devon, at the age of 80. He saw service in the South African (and 1914-18 wars) and was for long a member of the Southern Rhodesian Volunteers. He farmed for some time near Figtree, but for many years lived in Bulawayo. Mrs. Spence survives him.

### East African Office

RECEIVED CALLERS at the East African Office in London have included:

- Mrs. H. S. Arklie, Mrs. P. Arkie, Mrs. S. Beaumont, Mrs. J. S. Brooks, Mr. J. M. Brown, Mr. E. Crawford, Mr. J. R. Gullen, Mr. J. J. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Dr. M. H. French, Mr. J. D. Gaskin, Mr. J. Gavitt, Mr. P. Gawthorne, Mr. and Mrs. Grubb, Mr. and Mrs. Hassen, Kasim Lekha, Mr. and Mrs. J. Higginson, Mrs. A. J. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hill, Mr. J. F. Holland, Mr. J. G. Mathieson, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kent, Mr. J. E. Lait, Miss A. P. Lait, Mr. R. Messenger, and Mrs. C. B. Pearson, Mr. P. Negru, Mr. R. Pelham, Mr. Pelham Burn, Captain and Mrs. E. M. Perse, Mr. M. R. Prangley, Mr. G. P. Puri, Colonel W. B. Rampley, Sir Richard Rankine, Mr. R. Schofield, Mr. B. S. Sharman, Mr. D. V. Sims, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Skerratt, Colonel A. Sutcliffe, Mr. and Mrs. H. Thomas, Mr. P. W. Vaughan, Mr. B. Veach, Mr. J. S. Whiteley, Mr. J. B. Wilberick and Miss W. Withers.

# PERSONALIA

THE MARRIAGES and MARRIAGES OF HARTING are visiting East Africa.

MR. H. G. VAN NIEKERK has resigned the secretaryship of the United Party of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. and MRS. J. DE G. DOLMBERG are outward-bound for East Africa with the intention of settling near Nyeri.

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MR. BERNARD LEVISTON, agricultural director of tobacco, is leaving this country to start tobacco growing in Rhodesia.

MR. CAMPBELL MITCHELL-COTTS will spend the winter in South Africa for health reasons, returning to this country in the spring.

MR. V. T. FRICKIN, Chief Inspector of Mines in Tanganyika Territory, is due to sail to-day for the Llandovery Castle for Dar-es-Salaam.

MR. S. M. MOORE-GILBERT, of Mbizi, Tanganyika, and MRS. MARISE HOPKINS, widow of Sub-Lieutenant P. Hopkins, have announced their engagement.

MRS. MARJORIE BARON has been appointed a temporary non-official member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council during the absence of M. G. D. WARREN.

MR. ARTHUR BOTTOMLEY, who visited Southern Rhodesia some months ago, is leading the British delegation to the World Trade Conference in Havana.

MR. WHITNEY STRAKOS, managing director of the B.D.A.C., has been appointed to the Council of the Air Registration Board, following the resignation of Lord Kenilworth.

CAPTAIN ALLEN CHARLES MARLER and MISS FASCILLA JANE WHALLEY, only daughter of Mrs. J. V. Downing of Kilimo, and of the late Major R. C. R. Whalley, have been married in Nairobi.

LIEUT. COLONEL HUGH ROBERT LODGE, son of the late F. A. Lodge and of Mrs. Lodge, of Nairobi, and MISS JOHANNA PAULINE WHATMOUGH, of Huntingdonshire, have announced their engagement.

SIR GODFREY and LADY HUGGINS, MR. E. C. F. WHITEHEAD, MR. R. J. MORTON and MR. E. L. HARDY left London on last Thursday for return to Southern Rhodesia after the conclusion of their 13-day visit.

MR. R. E. ELLIOTT, a 17-year-old youth of Bulawayo, has won the Gold Trustee Commission Scholarship of £1,000. He will take a four-year course at a university and then join the commission for not less than four years.

MR. H. C. C. DUMMER, F.C.S., has been appointed an alternate director of Mr. H. H. Spiller of the Tobacco Company of Rhodesia and South Africa, Ltd., and MR. A. W. WESTWOOD, F.C.S., an alternate for Mr. H. W. Spiller.

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR JOHN ROBERTSON, Commander-in-Chief and Military Governor of the British Zone of Germany, has been promoted to the rank of general. He served in East Africa Command in the Eritrean campaign.

MR. RUSSELL, the youngest son of Captain and Mrs. F. R. Spurr, of Southend, Essex, and Miss ROSEMARY A. BOZEMAN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Bozeman, of Harrow and Kampala, have announced their engagement.

MR. ROBIN EDWARD MACKENZIE KENNEDY, second son of Sir Donald and Lady Mackenzie Kennedy, and Miss JUNE MARY COLLINGS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Collings, of Inis, Uganda, have announced their engagement.

PROFESSOR SIR FRANK ENGLENDOW, B.S., who visited East Africa recently and will shortly leave for Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed Chairman of the Food Investigation Board on the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

MR. WILLIAM DEWETS, director of the Forests Ministry of Agriculture's Grassland Improvement Station at Stratford-on-Avon, who recently visited Southern Rhodesia to advise on pastures, is now in East Africa at the invitation of the Governments.

MR. F. LIVINGSTON DIGGINS has been elected unopposed as a member of the Nairobi Municipal Council for Hill Ward. He was nominated by Colonel A. Dunstan Adams and seconded by Mr. F. G. Coombes. Mr. Diggs takes the place of Mr. G. L. Blowers.

MR. VERNON BARTLETT, Independent M.P. for Bridgwater, who paid a short visit to East Africa some months ago, has decided not to contest the seat at the next general election for reasons of health and the difficulty of adequately performing his Parliamentary duties, as well as those of a journalist.

MR. J. S. MORLEDGE, the Director-General of Colonial Audit, has arrived in London on return from a three months' tour of inspection of the Colonial Audit Departments in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Mauritius, Aden and Somaliland. He also visited Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland, where audit arrangements have not yet been under his control.

MR. H. G. S. HARRISON, assistant African affairs officer in Mombasa, who recently flew to this country on a British Council scholarship to study English methods of local government, has been attached for six months to the office of the Town Clerk of Newport, Monmouthshire. He will then stay for short periods in other towns, spend his last month in London and sail for Kenya next August.

LIEUT. M. E. KAWALYA-KASWA, Katikiro of Buganda, has been reappointed a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, to which MRS. HOSAYA NKOBO, JACOBO INYON and MATAYO LAMU have been appointed non-official members for one year from November 1st. SIR DOUGLAS HARRIS, who recently became Development Commissioner in Uganda, is to be a member of Council while holding that office.

BRIGADIER W. E. H. SCUPHAM, MR. C. W. CARNEGIE BROWN and MR. M. A. CARSON have been appointed non-official members of the Tanganyika Legislative Council in the respective places of MR. D. PARKES and MR. L. S. WILSON, whose terms of office have expired, and of MR. J. R. LESLIE, who has taken up permanent residence in Kenya. The terms of office of Brigadier Scupham and Mr. Carson will be for three years and that of Mr. Carnegie-Brown for one year. MR. J. H. S. FRANKS has been appointed a non-official member for one year.

SIR GEORGE USHER, managing director of the International Combustion Co., Ltd., and founder of Aberdare Cables, Ltd., is sailing with Lady Usher for the STRIKING CRUISE for a visit to the Union of South Africa, the Rhodesia, the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo, and probably Tanganyika Territory, Kenya and Uganda. The South African subsidiaries of his two companies are building in Port Elizabeth new factories which will shortly reach the production stage, and Sir George is anxious to be on the spot at that time. The return journey will be made from the Cape in the DURBAN CASTLE next May.

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

## APPOINTMENTS WANTED

INDIAN ARMY CAPTAIN, 23, reared farm Ethiopia, planning return there, wishes work with farmer anywhere conditions similar. Experience Native labour and Kenyan offered for instruction and subsistence, tell and write: BOX 10, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

# TO THE NEWS

E.A.R.-marked. The peoples seek once more for a cause and a code—General Sinitis.

Best figures of the dollar drain are most disturbing.—Mr. Chifley, Prime Minister of Australia.

"This country is experiencing a boom of dangerous proportions. Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System of U.S.A.

"The next war will be fought with atom bombs—and the one after that with spears.—Professor Harold C. Urey (U.S.A.)

"The housewife who goes to buy food to-day must spend 10 dollars to buy what seven dollars bought a year ago.—President Truman.

Nearly 70% of the United Kingdom annual production rate of 2,000,000 bicycles is scheduled for export.—Minister of Supply.

The moderns approach nature as an object to be mastered. The ancients approached it as an object to be worshipped.—Mr. Michael Foster.

"We are so used to being called war-mongers. There is only one good saint in the world now—the Soviet Union.—Mr. Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary.

How could the Dominions find time to issue special commemorative postage stamps of the Royal Wedding whereas all our own Post Office could do was find time to get itself tied up in knots over the matter?—Mr. Segal, M.P.

Sir Stafford Cripps has the best brain in the Government, but his dominating position is due primarily to moral courage. He is the most dangerous of all the Socialists, for his moral qualities are infusing fresh life into false doctrines.—Mr. J. Pilewood.

During the four months November-January newspapers will receive 31% of their pre-war paper supply. H.M. Stationery Office and other Government departments will receive 138% of their pre-war consumption.—The President of the Board of Trade.

The trade union leaders, while achieving complete ascendancy over the Government, have lost all ascendancy over their own rank and file. Scarcely a month has passed without the bosses of Transport House condoning and failing to stop an unofficial strike.—Mr. David Farrel.

The Soviet Union has twice as many first-line combat planes under its permanent peacetime programme as America.—General Spaatz, Air Force Chief of Staff.

The chairmen and executive officers of public corporations set up by the Government should appear annually before the Parliamentary Committees on Estimates and Public Accounts.—Viscount Swinton.

The British Government has met the problem of holding in the City of London the Games of the 14th Olympiad with courage, self-sacrifice, understanding and generosity and has agreed to carry a staggering burden in the housing, feeding and transportation of competitors and other personnel.—Mr. Avery Brundage, President of the United States Olympic Association.

In 1938 there were 84 cases of murder in this country, 61 persons aged one year and over. In 24 cases the murderer committed suicide. Of those committed for trial, 18 were found insane, 10 were acquitted, and one was convicted but ordered to be detained during H.M. pleasure. Of 18 sentenced to death, half were reprieved. Sentence of death was executed upon only one of every two sane persons found guilty.—Sir Herbert Williams.

## Vauxhall cars & Bedford trucks

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These facilities are always available to you. This knowledge and experience, resulting from specialising, can be applied to your own particular needs for motor transport.

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# BACKGROUND

**Three of Communism.** — Stalin fears the Marshall Plan more than the atom bomb. The boundaries of Communism are coterminous with social misery, the soil in which Fascism and Communism thrive. If the Marshall Plan goes through the prospect of recovery will offer itself to Europe. That prospect, attractive to the peoples of Europe, is anathema to Stalin. If Europe revives the Communist wave will recede. As it retreats eastward the retreat will probably be accelerated by a revival of nationalism in those countries Stalin has overrun and in which Communist Governments represent only a minority of the people they govern. Who knows how far it would go? Hundreds of thousands of Russian soldiers came into contact during the war with a far more highly developed material civilization than anything they had known in Russia. In retrospect, it may prove to be the case that Stalin's biggest mistake was, in showing Europe to his Russians and showing Russia to Europe. If a prosperous Europe under non-Communist Governments is to be prevented, Stalin must strike before the Marshall Plan can become effective. In France and Italy, he is striking to-day. If they go Communist Greece would be untenable. Then the pincers would be applied to Turkey, which would find it very difficult to continue its resistance. Then Persia could be dealt with at leisure. The position of Germany, with a Communist Russia on one side and a Communist France on the other, would become quite impossible. With Communism rampant in Europe, the way would be open for the application in Great Britain of the same combination of military, political and economic pressure as has been applied so successfully to the United States. A Communist is secretary of the Miners' Union. A Communist is national organizer for the Engineers' Union. A Communist represents the Transport and General Workers' Union of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress. Seventy Communists were among the delegates to the last Trades Union Congress. The General and Municipal Workers' Union is deeply penetrated. The Electrical Trade Union is practically captured. The National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers is non-combated. Most serious of all from one point of view is the present domination of our own Iron, the Civil Service Clerical Association, by Communists and their fellow-travellers for the Civil Service is the executive instrument of Government. — Mr. W. F. Brown, M.P.

**Jobs for Party Members.** — Work created by product of a socialization has been the creation of 238 jobs at four different points in the job gift of Ministers of the Crown. Some excellent people have been put in to run the nationalized industries, but Ministers have also appointed a great many people who would not have been in any employment, carrying a four-figure salary for any other reason than that they were supporters of the Labour Government. We ought to work out some technique so that people would be put into these jobs solely because they are fitted for them, and not because they are politicians, friends of politicians or supporters of politicians. — Mr. L. Boyd-Carpenter, M.P.

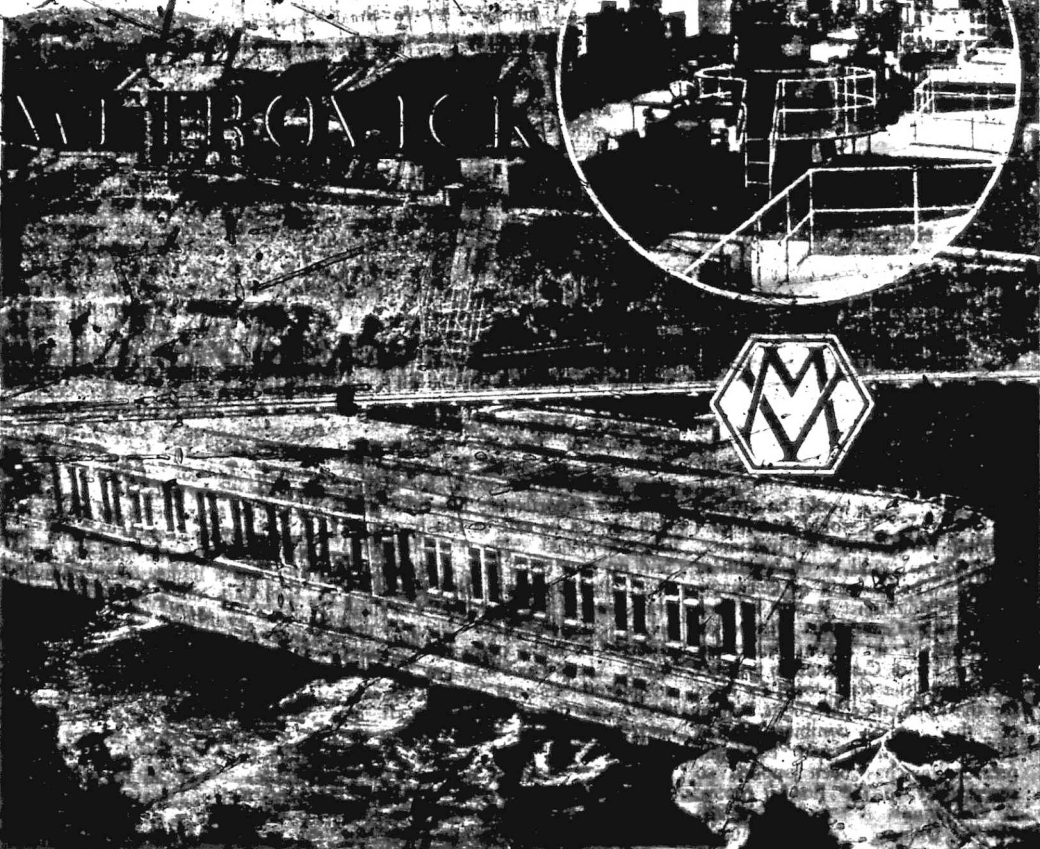
**Export Dangers.** — "Hardly a Minister knows anything about export trade. Selling, unlike politics, cannot be learned at the Bar, at the T.U.C. or as a trade union secretary. It is an exact and, exacting science. To know markets one must live and work in them, and over a life-time work for them. Britain's export trade has been and will always be safe in the hands of old-established shippers. They can and do give both maker and buyer unexcelled service." But since the war ended, legions of so-called export houses have sprung up, directed in many cases by get-rich-quick shrewdies who buy a small manufacturer's output at an un-economic figure and offer it to starving overseas buyers at unduly high rates. Mushroom concerns offer to manage for a considerable fee a manufacturer's export business. The older established export organizations are a first class, but our industrial cities abound with so-called managers who will harm and hinder British business. Manufacturers will be well advised to seek the aid and counsel of established organizations who can find good agents overseas, advise on the right type of sales literature, and for a small fee safely and soundly direct a manufacturer into marketing channels. Groups of small manufacturers should combine and set up central export arrangements. Ten or 20 manufacturers pooling up, say, £100 or £200 each could create a sound selling organization. Bunches of amateurs, political and mercenary, are throwing spivs in the wheels. — A correspondent of the Financial Times.

## Gross Danger on Rubber Pact.

From the time rubber plantations in Eastern territories which were invaded by the enemy were returned to the owners the Rubber Growers Association has urged Government as an essential step in the rehabilitation of the rubber plantation industry to arrange for the abolition of the compulsory use of synthetic rubber in the U.S.A. Members of the council have informed Government and stated publicly that they wished the price of rubber to be determined by the free play of economic forces and that they were prepared to face the competition of synthetic rubber on equal terms. Before the terms of the General Tariff Agreement were settled in Geneva the minimum compulsory use of general purpose synthetic (G.R.S.) in the U.S.A. was fixed in effect at 33% of the total consumption of natural and G.R.S. rubber. The text of the agreement with the U.S.A. now reveals that the quantity of general purpose synthetic rubber required to be consumed in the U.S.A. under internal quantitative regulations is 25% of the total consumption in the U.S.A. of natural, G.R.S. synthetic, special purpose synthetics, and reclaimed rubber. The addition of these two new categories results in the new percentage of 25% entailing not a lower but a higher consumption of G.R.S. than under the former percentage of 33%. This brings no better opportunity for plantation rubber in the U.S.A. and no increase in dollar earnings will arise from it. In none of the discussions over the last two years, nor in the reports of the Inter-Agency Policy Committee, (B.A. Reports) have special purposes synthetics or reclaimed rubber been taken into account in the calculations. Their inclusion into the agreement now points to the fact that B.M.C. representatives entrusted with negotiations were unequal to their task. My council has time and again created Government to associate members of my council with the official formulating the decisions affecting the rubber plantation industry. Failing to accede to this reasonable request has resulted in an outstanding business. Chairman of the Rubber Growers Association.

**Civil Government.** — "All particularly offensive Ministers of State will have a 'bodyguard' of women from the Women's League. Whenever they get we shall remind them of their sins." — Miss Dorothy C. Chairman of the British Housewives' League.

# Waterwheel Generators



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# Higher Pensions for Colonial Governors

## Accelerated Promotion For Young and Able Men

INCREASED PENSIONS FOR GOVERNORS are provided by a Bill which was read a second time last week in the House of Commons.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, MR. REES-WILLIAMS, said in the course of his speech:

The system under which pensions are granted from the Exchequer in respect of service as a Colonial Governor is briefly this: On retirement at the age of 60, or in special circumstances at an earlier age, a Governor who has served as such for 10 years or more, or for three years if immediately before his appointment as Governor he was in the permanent Civil Service of the State, is eligible for pension calculated according to his length of service in the various classes of governorship.

There are four classes of governorship, and the rates of pension are £6, £5, £4 and £3 respectively for every month of service in those Classes—1, 2, 3 and 4. One of the special circumstances for retirement before the age of 60 is on the ground that further appropriate employment is not available. When that is applied the pension earned by the length of service is reduced to 1/240th for every complete month, every month that must elapse between the date on which the pension becomes payable and the time at which the Governor to whom the pension becomes payable attains the age of 60.

### Three Changes

There are three respects in which it is proposed to alter this system. First, by changing the retiring age from 60 to 55; second, by increasing the pension rates; third, by removing the provision for reduction of pension on premature retirement.

The great majority of Colonial Governors are appointed from the Colonial Service. Of the 34 Governors now serving 29 were in the Service and were appointed from it. In the Colonial Service itself the normal retiring age is 55. That is not merely for European officers, but also for local officers. This age has been based on long experience in tropical countries. It has been found that when a man has reached 55 in a tropical country, after being there for many years, his desire as a general rule has been to retire. The duties of Governors are more strenuous than they used to be and the pace of life in the Colonies has increased during the last few years. Therefore, there is a great desire in the Colonies now, and certainly in the desire of the Colonial Secretary, that younger and more able men should where possible be placed in these responsible posts.

Reduction in the retiring age will not prevent a Governor from continuing in the Service after the age of 55 if it is his own wish and the wish of my old friend.

The present pension rates were fixed in 1929. Since then there has been an increase in the level of salaries in the Colonial Service and post-war pensions have been undertaken as the pensions of Colonial Civil servants are calculated on salary and the pension rates, in the case of Governors, the result is that the rates of pension earned by Governors are now at least equal with those earned by civil servants themselves.

For example, a Governor who is shortly to retire after 34 years' service in the tropics is eligible for a total pension, in respect of his service as a Colonial official and as a Governor, less than the pension which his own Civil Secretary would receive should he retire. Another Governor, who has about to retire after long tropical service, of whom the last 10 years has been as Governor, would, if he had been appointed instead Colonial Secretary of the Colony of which he was Governor, have been eligible for the same pension as he will now receive in total Colonial pension and Governor's pension.

The increase of £1 in Class I or II and of 10s. in Class III or IV will bring the pension rates for Governors into line with the new level of salaries in the Colonies and make allowance for the decline in the purchasing power of the pound since the rates were last increased in 1929. There is no provision to amend the present limit of £1,000 of pension from all sources. A serving Governor will on retirement have the benefit of these increases in respect of his services as a Governor prior to that date.

### Public Interest v. Competence

MR. OLIVER STANLEY thought that every Secretary of State must have experienced times when he felt that it would be in the public interest if the tenure of office of some Governor was not prolonged, or that no further appointment was offered to him, but found that a man who had given long and good service, often under very difficult conditions, was to be thrown on the world very inadequately provided for.

It is wrong that the Secretary of State should have to weigh these two arguments—treating unfairly a faithful servant for giving a job to a man of whose competence he is not quite certain. Therefore, I welcome any proposal which ensures that a Governor shall, when the time comes for him to retire, be adequately provided for.

But I am not happy about the difference made in the increase in pensions. The Governors in classes I and II get £1 extra for every complete month, and those in classes III and IV get only 10s. I am not convinced that that is right, the proper thing would be to give them all £1. It is the Governors who never get out of classes III and IV who are of retirement usually in the worst financial position. It is the Governors who spend all their lives as Governors in classes III and IV who, I am sure, provided the examples which the less gentlemanly gave of a case where a Governor was worse off than his Colonial Secretary.

MR. GAMMANS believed there was an unanswerable case, in the light of the rise in the cost of living, for something to be done for Governors, and an equally unanswerable case for a revision of the pensions of Colonial civil servants generally. He supported the idea of retirement of Governors at an earlier age.

### Search for Company Directorships

MR. STANLEY said:

There are many men who have had to pursue the line of promotion along the ladder of chief secretariats for a very long time, and have reached the position of Governor when their own powers of tackling problems are getting less. This Bill will give a chance of quick advance for young men who in chief secretariats have proved themselves able administrators, excellent negotiators, and acceptable to the Colonial peoples. So that when their powers are at their greatest they can give their greatest service.

I do not wish in any way to denigrate the service of men who, without particular genius or special aptitude, have proved themselves sound if unimpaired officials and by course of time have reached minor governorships not comparatively early age. But one often finds that blocking the progress of the younger able men by a system of seniority which leaves them in Colonies for which they have no particular capabilities, except that they have had some experience gained in an entirely different capacity elsewhere. This provision for early retirement is an opportunity to retire with dignity, and with a great deal more financial ease than in the past.

It has been a very unfortunate thing to watch Governors in some of these Colonies looking round during the last year or two of their service for a suitably soft cushion on which to fall when they retire. You cannot blame a man when his pension is going to be inadequate to his dignity and the life he has lived, if he looks around for something useful in the way of directorships. I sincerely hope this Pension Bill will obviate the necessity for such looking round when retirement comes.

I am very glad there is going to be an opportunity in this Bill. I am convinced it is going to have a tonic effect on the young and able men in the Colonial Service who will see promotion came much nearer than it otherwise would have

MR. DEPTY MR. REES-WILLIAMS said:

Pensions of Colonial servants have been removed as a result of increased salary scales. Those pensions, differing from the pensions of Governors, depend upon salary, and are not

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## Industry in the Rhodesias Praise by Sir Miles Thomas

COLONEL C. E. PONSONBY thought that the Colonial Development Commission might well include in their programme exploration of the water position, but that the opening of new areas would be required, not for the settlement of Italians or other Europeans, but for the Africans who must be moved from eroded areas so that the lands could be re-occupied.

MR. W. F. JENKINS had derived the impression from his visit to Tanganyika a few months ago that the settlers who in pre-war days feared that the British Government might appease Germany at their expense were now equally worried that the same sort of thing might within a few years be done in regard to the United Nations.

MR. P. DONNER, M.P., considered that the case for the Europeans had gone completely by default. There was clearly need for far better public relations work both by the Colonial Office and by Colonial Governments.

### Poor Public Relations Work

MR. F. S. JELSON suggested that the conference to be held in London next year would provide the non-official European leaders of all the African territories under the Colonial Office with a magnificent and unprecedented opportunity of stating the case for European enterprise. Most of that conference would be in public, and they were therefore offered a chance for which it was not too early to begin preparing. He hoped that the Board would invite all its constituent associations in Africa to give serious consideration to this aspect of the matter, and to the importance of prompt improvement in the public relations department of almost all the Colonies.

Since the outbreak of war, Kenya, for instance, had spent something like £150,000 on its Information Office. For that great sum the return had been staggeringly unsatisfactory. Kenya's case had not been effectively presented outside the country, and the wave of dislike and the spread of indifference among the Natives proved that public relations work within the country was likewise ineffective. It was quite obvious that the wrong men had had the handling of these large sums. The right men would have achieved real results at much less expense. The same was true throughout the war period in every other East African territory under Colonial Office control, except Northern Rhodesia.

Why local opinion, and especially the non-official members of the Legislative Councils, had tolerated such waste of funds, and perhaps even worse, the waste of opportunity, passed his understanding. It manifested was to employ men with a sense of mission and a capacity to do the job.

### Political Sub-Committee

COLONEL PONSONBY referred with pleasure to the appointment in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that Mr. Nestley Parsons was about to visit East Africa, for that would certainly result in a book which would attract great public attention. He formally proposed the creation of a Political Sub-Committee, which, he hoped, would again study the Abraham Report and Colonial Paper 206 on Colonial mining policy, and make proposals to the Executive Council as the basis for a considered statement regarding the position of European enterprise in Colonial Africa.

MR. JENKINS agreed with all the criticisms of the failure of public relations officers, and suggested that the solution might be for the commercial and settler communities to provide funds for the payment of really capable men to do a most necessary job.

COLONEL PENN thought that the Board had better prospects of great service to-day than ever before, but that it must give more courageous leadership, for many of their needs in Africa had not the time or the opportunities of studying some major matters, which could be pursued in London much more effectively. Help of that sort would, he believed, be welcomed in Africa. It could be provided only if the Board greatly increased its revenue, but he was confident that the money would be forthcoming if the expansion of activity was unmistakable and of the right kind.

THE CHAIRMAN supported the idea of a much increased revenue, not only for the purposes suggested by Colonel Penn, but because there was an obvious need for more frequent visits to Africa by the Chairman, his deputy, or other members. Incidentally, there was drastic need for reduction in the cost of air travel; the charge of £167 for the single fare to Johannesburg from London must make that the most expensive air journey in the world.

A proposal that Southern Rhodesia should send a cricket team to this country next season to play the minor counties, the Navy, Army and R.A.F., has been discussed by the Mashonaland Cricket Club. MR. R. W. D. THURBURN, the secretary, said that the expenses would not exceed £5,000 and that more than half that sum could, he thought, be raised in Mashonaland.

SIR MILES THOMAS, in an address last week to a joint meeting in London of the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society, necessarily dealt with various matters which had been covered in his interview with EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of November 6. Owing to heavy pressure on space, this report of the meeting deals only briefly upon those aspects of Rhodesian development.

Central Africa, he said, was undergoing an industrial revolution which would profoundly affect standards of living in Great Britain as well as in Africa. For instance, better railway communications and port facilities would enable Wankie coal, now produced at a pithead price of 10s. a ton, to be shipped in great quantities to the Argentine, thus materially changing the dollar-sterling position.

Similarly, by developing the hydro-electric potentialities of the Zambezi at the Kariba Gorge and using turbines which would cost less than a farthing per unit, steel made from great high-grade iron ore deposits in Northern Rhodesia could be landed in the United Kingdom at 25% below the cost of production.

### Praise for Steel Works in Que Que

In January the new steel-rolling plant in Que Que would be producing about 30 tons daily at £17 10s. per ton on site, of £20 f.o.b. Durra. There were no better equipped steelworks in the world, and they were almost wholly to be attributed to the enterprise of the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins.

Butaway possessed steel foundries and other engineering industries which would not disgrace Sheffield or Birmingham—and in the modern world engineering and industry were synonymous.

The policy of the Government of Southern Rhodesia in establishing an Electricity Supply Commission, the new steelworks in Que Que and a yarn-spinning factory in Gatooma was impressive. These were economic exercises, not play with a political punchball.

Sir Miles had been likewise impressed with the welfare services provided by primary and secondary industries, not least by the coal, chrome, asbestos and large gold mines; his first brief visit to the Colony had shown him that the capable African was encouraged to develop his talents and advance to better jobs.

### Avoiding Industrial Indigestion

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, the Prime Minister, who presided, stated that Sir Miles Thomas would return to Southern Rhodesia in January to spend two or three months in discussion with leaders of Rhodesian industry for the purpose of preparing for the Government a programme of priorities for projected developments. It was because the Government was anxious to avoid industrial indigestion that the lecturer had been invited to preside over a commission entrusted with that task.

Southern Rhodesia being most anxious to maintain the closest relations with Great Britain, the emphasis would be on the earliest and largest possible production of those things which would make Rhodesia self-supporting and leave a good balance for sale where dollars could be earned as a contribution to the sterling pool centred in London.

### Progress in Umtali

MR. D. CAIRNS, Mayor of Umtali, has said that in the past year the town's capital expenditure on Native affairs totalled £60,000, that sales of electricity exceeded 2,000,000 units (all increase of 75% compared with the previous year), that the municipal revenue reached £406,000 (£389,000), and that the assessment for rates rose to £17,500 from £4,500, on account of increased building activity and last year's revaluation.



# What Are British Intentions in Africa?

## Joint Board's Call for Clear Definition

IMPRESSIONED WITH THE URGENT IMPORTANCE of a thorough and continuing study of the political implications of development throughout East and Central Africa, the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board decided at a meeting held in London last week to establish a Political Sub-Committee, with representation from Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, Kenya and Uganda.

MR. A. D. DODDS-PARKER, N.P., Chairman of the Board, reported on the impressions left upon him by his recent visit to the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, and East Africa. Everywhere he had found anxiety as to the future of the position of Europeans in agriculture, trade and other enterprises. While there was a common conviction that their place would not be assailed for another generation, many thoughtful men, officials, and non-officials, had serious doubts about the middle-term and long-term prospects.

They were sincerely convinced, as was the speaker himself, that the chief sufferers from any early diminution of the influence of Europeans would be the African peoples themselves; indeed, there was probably no single European well-wisher of the African in any of the territories who did not share that view, which was held first by missionaries, administrative officers, and economists, no less than by farmers and merchants.

### Assessment of Bad Elements

But there were fears that the real good of the African might not be the decisive factor. In many parts of the modern world it was not the greatest good of the greatest number to which first consideration was given, and there was too often a surrender to the clamours of agitators, frequently ill-educated and ill-balanced.

Assessment of bad elements, who might represent a minute percentage, had been evident again and again, and the great query over the whole of Africa south of the Sahara was whether the few responsible for the administration of emergent peoples would show the wisdom and courage to withstand growing movements of nationalism, which, while natural in principle, and equally desirable within due bounds, would, if allowed to develop too swiftly, be very dangerous, most of all to Africans. Few of the leaders had had, or could have had, experience which would qualify them for tasks which would tax the talents of the ablest men in any race. That meant that progress must be rather slow and sound, whereas, of course, very nationalistic movement rested on the determination of its supporters that concessions to their ambitions should be quick and large.

When, which would suggest that the change should be gradual and conditioned by the growth of knowledge and experience, might, it was felt, thus find itself opposed by impatient pressure to which political expediency might be inclined to submit—to the lasting damage of Africa and Africans. If in recent decades there had not been such clear evidence of a weakening of the British sense of an Imperial mission, using both words in their best sense, there would be less anxiety. The real need was for the clearest statements of the intentions of the Imperial Government—that, of so far ahead as can be judged, British enterprise and leadership will have their indispensable function to perform throughout British Africa.

These were matters the Union of South Africa had raised. Mr. Dodds-Parker, an essential part of an agreement between the countries were now ready. The Union's rate of about 1,000 a month, but when the shipping position improved there

was expected to be a great increase, he had been told by responsible men in Johannesburg that 150,000 Britons might be absorbed by South Africa in the next three years. Such a strengthening of the British position would inevitably influence the Rhodesian situation which was as strongly pro-British as ever. Southern Rhodesia was rapidly building up a larger European population, and good progress was being made in industrial co-operation with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in many matters. Union of those three territories was inevitable sooner or later, as it was further north, between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

One of the problems, and it was a phenomenon of the modern world, was the clear gap between the views held by informed opinion and those of the public generally. Government by persuasion rather than by authority was the ideal, but there were obvious dangers in a mere counting of heads, especially in countries in which the masses were entirely uneducated. A distinguished Governor had pointed to the folly of considering two fat heads as better than one long one, what was clearly needed, at least as much in the interests of the African as of the European, was the prompt development of a structure which would ensure pre-eminence of the position of the European in Africa, but giving the fullest possible freedom to other races. The numerical test normally applied elsewhere was patently unsatisfactory, for by it within a few years a few well-to-do British and European in East Africa and the Rhodesias might be overwhelmed by enfranchised Africans, who in an excess of chauvinism might vote their territory outside the Empire, with catastrophic results for the whole world. Our aim must be self-government within the Empire.

### The Place of European Enterprise

SIR ANDERSON MONTAGUE BARLOW said that the question was whether in EAST AFRICA British policy was to encourage European settlement and management. It had even been suggested by some in authority that all the European settlers in the Kenya Highlands should be bought out, and that there was something to be gained in the presence of British settlers. Livingstone had declared that the true policy in order to abolish slavery and raise the standards of Native life, was summed up in the words "Commerce and Christianity."

It was European settlement on commercial lines that had abolished the trade in slaves in East Africa. Sir Philip Mitchell, one of the ablest administrators in the Colonial Service, made it clear in his Dispatch No. 44 that there was little hope for improvement in the standards of African life on the basis of "an ignorant man and his wife with a hoe." The guidance and example of Europeans was essential if the Governments would of course find with their growth and similar schemes. The recent Land Commission report on Nyasaland had in effect discouraged European settlement, and apparently thrown doubt on the need for European help and supervision.

SIR THEODORE CHAMBERS asked whether the objective was to be the economic development of the African territories in order to produce the maximum wealth for the raising of the standards of living of the mass of Africans, or a sick political advancement for a very few Africans who were in no sense really representative of their own people. In time there must be demands for a much greater control by Africans and the union of contiguous areas into larger regional blocks might well intensify that demand. At the moment, as the speeches of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary of State for the Colonies showed, the policy of the Imperial Government was that of maximum production in the African territories.

### Better Water Supplies the First Need

MR. H. F. BIGNOLD thought that the money to be spent on the ground scheme could have been more wisely applied to the provision of dams and boreholes, which could transform vast areas of East Africa from practically uninhabited land to the farms of great producers of cereals, oils, seeds, tobacco, and perhaps citrus. Given great economic advancement, political agitation would be reduced, or reduced. Between Mchakoo and the coast of Kenya there was a now arid area which was larger than the Highlands, and in which thousands of Europeans could be productively employed once water was provided, as it could and should be. Italians might perhaps be introduced.

SIR EDMUND TEALE emphasized that the first areas of East Africa were empty chiefly because water was not available, though there might be adequate supplies underground of considerable distance. First in development planning should come the provision of water, other things would then follow in their scheme.

# Acting Governor of Northern Rhodesia

## Blunt Criticisms by Non-Official Members of Council

**M**R. R. C. S. STANLEY, who became Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia only three months ago and has been Acting Governor since the departure of Sir John Widdington, has had so seriously with the non-official members of the Legislative Council that they have telegraphed an expression of their dissatisfaction to the Secretary of State.

The cause of the disagreement was a public statement of the Acting Governor that a Government had not received the benefit of non-official advice, in preparing the Budget.

Mr. ROY WELNSKY, leader of the non-official members, objected to the insinuation that non-official members needed "prodding" and charged Mr. Stanley with having "visions brushed aside" by his suggestion that the Standing Finance Committee should be enlarged to include extra non-official representation in favour of the insistence that non-official members should again sit on the Executive Council, from which he knew that the non-officials had only recently withdrawn.

### Telegram Telegraphed to Secretary of State

In a view the Acting Governor's attitude with the gravest concern, said Mr. Welnsky, "and the non-official members intend sending a telegram on the subject to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. We have fought for certain rights and privileges and we are prepared to fight to retain them. Now it is apparent that the value depends merely on the Governor of the day. Our independence means nothing and the Constitution has been exposed in all its nakedness. It is a thing of shadow, without substance."

He quoted several instances of the failure of the Government to consult the elected members on major issues, and said that non-officials had been driven to the conclusion that they would be disregarded until they made nuisances of themselves.

It was he (Mr. Welnsky) who had pressed for the appointment of a non-official as Speaker of the House, but as leader of the elected members he had not even been consulted about the terms of the appointment.

Mr. Stanley's address to the Council had, he thought, been ill-advised in several particulars, had "bristled with platitudes," and had hurtled that the non-official members required prodding.

Yet our record shows that virtually every progressive move has emanated from this side. The African Representative Council, on which the Government now prides itself, was our idea and met with a lukewarm reception from official members at the beginning. We battled for the Silicosis and Workmen's Compensation Acts and for gratuities for ex-Servicemen. Cheap food for Natives at the Cost of Living Commission also came at our instigation. It is the Government that must look to us for rescue.

### Sir Stewart Gore-Browne's Support

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE, spoke strongly in support of Mr. Welnsky, alleging that the Acting Governor had, in regard to participation in the preparation of the budget, thrust the non-official members back to their position in 1936.

"We can see only two possible explanations of Your Excellency's summary rejection of our proposal to make use of the Standing Finance Committee and your insistence that unless we attended the Executive Council for the purpose the Government would proceed with the estimates and the budget."

Either your suggestion was not meant seriously, since you have been aware that the elected

members after their public statements could not accept it, or you were endeavouring to force the elected members into submission to your wishes. I can hardly believe that, but I am bound to warn you that you are inviting trouble between officials and non-officials and that you are dooming the future.

I had hoped that some means might be found of associating the non-officials effectively with the machinery of Government. Whether deliberately or by inadvertence you have destroyed that hope."

## Place of Africans in Industry

### Evidence to Daigleish Commission

THE REVEREND G. NIGHTINGALE, in evidence before the Daigleish Commission on the place of Africans in industry in Northern Rhodesia, said that although there was some irresponsibility among Africans they were capable of a higher place in industry and would develop more responsibility in more responsible positions were given to them. One could not generalize about Natives. Some were already capable of taking considerable responsibility. While sudden large wage increase for Africans generally would be dangerous, some would handle and use of such an increase.

Sir STEWART GORE-BROWNE said that it was untrue that the African had no sense of responsibility. In his family life in Africa showed a good deal. Natives, he thought, should not be hurried into positions of responsibility without careful training over a considerable number of years, but if they were always to be denied the prospect of advance to a responsible post they would never take an intelligent interest in their work to themselves for advancement.

### Open to British Worker

The number of Africans in the territories who would benefit by their opportunities was at present small, and certainly did not constitute a threat to the efficient British worker. If all Africans were to be trained advanced because of the colour of their skins, the feeling of frustration and bitterness so introduced might before long become dangerous. The colour of a considerable advance in wage rates was not so great as was thought to be, the African who received higher wages than his fellows was usually forced to distribute the money among his relatives.

Mr. W. F. STUBBS, the Labour Commissioner, said that in the mines the training of Natives largely took the form of imitation and verbal instruction, they would welcome proper instruction and supervision. The African was not necessarily unreliable, asked under good officers had shown they could be trusted to extreme lengths.

As regards the African's pay, the first consideration should be the value of his work, which might be assessed on a scale such as 20 for theoretical knowledge, 20 for practical experience, 20 for the amount of 20 for diameter and skill, and 20 for speed. He thought that Africans should not be put immediately into jobs the actual work of which they were doing already, such as running water through simple pipe-fitting, the operation of cranes and rebarbatory furnaces. He agreed that Africans tended to learn a mechanical process without understanding the reason for it, and then thought that there was nothing more to it.

Mr. WATMORE, a Provincial Commissioner, said that some Africans could occupy more responsible posts than they had, but many had not yet acquired a sense of responsibility.

Dr. ROBINSON considered that, generally speaking, the African lacked a sense of responsibility and initiative, but needed more incentive to bring out a sense of responsibility.

## Native Welfare in Rhodesia

RECENT ACTIVITIES of the African Welfare Society of Southern Rhodesia include (a) the appointment of a Press Committee in Salisbury to correct mis-statements or support articles in the Press in order to promote sound public opinion; (b) insistence on the need for a full-time welfare officer in Gwelo; and (c) the establishment in Bulawayo of a Gamma Sigma Club for African men and women.

have to defeat it by the success with which we introduce economic and social progress, so that the people will rise with the help that we can give them. Let us do our utmost by success to ensure that, and do not let us continue to drip denigrate ourselves, or to press political development in a pace which can only hand Africa over to a new slavery instead of to freedom and self-rule.

#### Confidence Based on Continuity of Policy

There cannot be confidence in Africa if we teach them that the whole spirit of our administration in Africa will change with the change of any Government here. On that basis there can be no continuity and no confidence amongst the African people. Imperial development should be lifted above party, and we should not attempt to score off each other upon this great issue which means so much to the peace of the world.

The worst of this process of denigration is its perpetual insistence on the importance of political advance at the sacrifice or exclusion of everything else. It teaches the African, in any case in a very small minority, that only by moving as rapidly as possible towards political power will he achieve anything for himself. That is disastrous where the mass of the people are still very primitive.

The progress towards self-government therefore must depend on putting the broader education at their service, raising their standard of responsibility, giving them the social services that make them conscious of their position in a community, and their realization that self-discipline is necessary if the people are to achieve self-government.

But that process depends on economic development. There will be no services for the Africans without economic development. Therefore, the economic development of Africa is the important thing; it is the one thing on which we have to concentrate.

My opinion, based on some studies on conditions on the spot, is that contract labour of the kind with which we are familiar on the Rand is bad. It takes men from their villages and families, and from the life of the community. It is bad for them and their villages. It brings up African life in a very dangerous and undesirable manner. But if you are not to have contract labour you must be judicious in established settlements round the place where the production is to be done. That involves persuading Africans to move to another part of the country and to accept conditions with which they are unfamiliar.

The Belgians have had great success with this in certain parts of Africa. The European peoples responsible for the welfare of Africa must work together in all these things. What is going to be valuable to Africa is not only conferences between Governments, Ministers, and high executives, over there, but conference on the spot in Africa.

#### Plan for Italian Labour

In the early stages it is most important not to expect too much of African labour. The gospel of work as we understand it—and we do not all like it—has been heard of people called "natives" and "domes" does not appeal to the natural African. Do not blame him for it. We trained Africans in very skilled and delicate trades. Africans in the railway workshops at Nairobi made very delicate parts of a Westinghouse brake, which involved a high level of technical capacity. The difficulty is that an African is interested for only two or three months, or perhaps at the outside for six months, when he seems to go back to the state he is again fit to be used. He will disappear without a moment's notice.

That presents an administrative and economic problem typical of the kind of struggle we have to face. Great results were achieved in technical training in the Army during this last war, but that training was carried out under military discipline. It cannot have a general application of military discipline in peace. Consequently, let us face the difficulty of training the African to depart from methods which he is familiar with and a way of life which appeals quite as much to him as in our unregenerate moments it does to most of us.

The population in Africa, particularly East Africa, is very small compared with the scale of development which we have in mind. We may easily overstrain it if we seek to go ahead too fast with schemes solely on the basis of African labour. I therefore beg His Majesty's Government to consider the possibility of introducing European labour for these schemes.

It would be inevitable to the African in two ways to have a more use of European labour in East Africa. One was the strain on the African people, the strain on his whole community system. I have seen in Africa how successfully, even from the countries of Europe and particularly from the Mediterranean, can work under the full heat of the sun. I remember the introduction of the deep-water berths in Kilindini harbour with nothing but European labour. Their output was remarkable and the

rate of sickness was very low. I have seen Italian labour working in the fields of the Middle East, Italian labour and without any special advantages of their own. There is no change in drawbacks to the use of Italian or Polish labour in tropical Africa.

What is terribly overpowered is the worth-considering of the opportunities that exist for using European labour in settlements in Africa. If that opportunity is taken, the European labour should be concentrated on certain branches of industry and on particular fields of production and on goods with African labour. The moment you mix them in the problems which are arising, you avoid in Africa the difficulties in the wages and the tendency of the European, the moment he is working beside an African, to wish to be the boss and keep the African down. If you are to make a success of European labour you must keep the settlements which are purely European.

That would be of great assistance to the African, not only in relieving the strain upon him, but as an example. The African is extremely imitative. He will learn much more quickly from example than from precept. If H.M. Government are going ahead with large-scale development in East Africa, I hope they will not put their reliance on African labour alone.

As revenue develops, I hope more will be done for the education of African women. The education of women has been greatly neglected throughout all Colonial Empires. Women, if not progressive, are violently reactionary. They can do very much more than men to retard or facilitate progress, in most of the ways about which we shall be anxious so far as Africa is concerned.

#### Lord Faringdon's Changed Views

LORD FARINGDON admitted that there was a time when members of the Labour Party were "against the Empire" when they would have dissolved it from one day to another, and would have said that they were doing the right thing morally and towards the people in the Empire, but he added, "That is a period which on this side of the House has passed completely. We believe it is our duty nowadays to give to Imperialism an entirely new meaning. We have realized that there can be no washing of our hands of this problem. To do so would merely be to throw these unfortunate people into the hands of other and less desirable influences."

"How to make the Africans, educated and uneducated, feel that they themselves have a part in the progress of their territory is basically the problem. The economic and political go hand in hand. We must, at all times, in the populations of the Colonies feel that they are progressing and that they are doing it themselves."

"This new Imperialism means the development of the Colonies by self-government and, though they are not independent. Economic development is in fact a condition of that political development in the Colonies, without which it is impossible to carry out the policy of training more and more Africans to supply the needs of their Civil Service. One of the great disadvantages in our Colonies is the enormous expense of administration because the services are administered by Europeans, who, except from their own country, have enjoyed a standard of living very much higher than that of the people amongst whom they are working. The employment of more and more African civil servants will tend to reduce the expense of administration, yet it is impossible, even at the lower level of African living, to pay for the numbers, based on the economic output of any African Colony."

"I hope that H.M. Government will on every possible occasion make it clear that the ground-out development is not only for our benefit but also for that of the Colonies, and that, as soon as trained Africans are available and the scheme is sufficiently advanced for them to take over its direction and control, they will be given that direction and control. That is the basic factor in obtaining Colonial co-operation. It applies to all schemes."

#### Need for Consumer Goods

"When I was in Africa my impression was that very largely the inefficiency of African labour was due to the fact that they were not interested in bits of paper. If you could have turned them into lengths of cloth, their reaction to work would have been better. However urgent our needs for exports to other countries may be, if we wish to make these Colonial schemes work we must have consumer goods available for sale in the Colonies."

"On the employment of European labour I cannot agree with the noble lord, but, undesirable, however much the

(Continued on page 340)

as usual is, even though that course involves serious and undeserved hardship for many citizens, there is at least as strong an argument against raising the agreed pension rates for Governors and other members of the Colonial Service (for Mr. Gammans seized the opportunity of suggesting that other members of the Colonial Service should be similarly advantaged). We have every sympathy with all who, in their declining years, find their past calculations upset by rising costs, but we are not persuaded that special treatment should be given to ex-

officials. If exceptions were to be made in favour of any of them, the right course would surely be to start with those receiving small annuities, not with those entitled to the largest pensions. To him that hath might, it seems, be an appropriate short title for this Bill. Strangely enough, not even one Member of Parliament suggested that Governors, like other members of the community, might purchase annuities or insurance policies falling due at or after the age of retirement in order to supplement their pensions. In this matter, as in so many others, hard cases make bad law.

## Lords Debate Colonial Development

### Cardid Confessions of Socialist Peers

WHEN THE HOUSE OF LORDS debated Colonial development, three Socialist peers, Lords Dukeston, Farington and Hall made speeches which were in striking contrast to pre-war Labour policy, and Lord Farington said in so many words that the party had recognized the error of its earlier ways.

LORD DUKESTON, saying: "That this House welcomes the policy of His Majesty's Government respecting overseas development as outlined in the Gracious Speech, said in part:—

"The old concept of Empire development was that the Dominions and Colonies were regarded as the countries to provide the primary goods and commodities for exchange with manufactured goods in the period when we became the workshop of the world. That old mercantilist school of thought has now tended to recede, and we approach this problem, particularly of Colonial development, from a different angle.

#### Primary and Secondary Industries

Experience in the world slump was that price fluctuations in primary goods had a more lamentable effect than price movements in manufactured goods. Therefore the products that are now being developed have regard not merely to the short-term policy but also to the long-term policy, so that when we have not the production of primary goods well under way, we should also consider the development of industries related to the production of these primary commodities, enabling a more balanced economy to be developed.

In many large areas within the Colonial Empire, with the very primitive methods it is becoming very difficult, if not impossible, to maintain even the low standard of life which has been regarded as normal. The new policy is to sponsor fresh country by modern, mechanized methods, offering the Native populations the reasonable prospect of developing a much higher standard of life.

Production of groundnuts in vast quantities is a necessity because of the world shortage of fats and oils. We are all most anxious to see this development proceed with all possible speed in Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Kenya. If this scheme can be implemented successfully we shall create a model for future schemes of development throughout the Colonial Empire.

I have never accepted the view that development of industry in other parts of the Empire would ever cause them to become serious competitors with home production. The development has limited possibilities, which were advanced in these overseas areas and tended to discourage our own agriculture at home. I hope the view is not held widely that we should revert to the idea of making Britain the workshop for the world for the Empire and Commonwealth, and that we shall accept the view that mixed industry along with efficiency and mechanization and husbandry are important factors

in the policy which we should encourage throughout the Empire.

"We are beginning to realize that our Commonwealth saved the world in the first 18 months of the war. Possession of some of those outposts enabled the work of the Master Council to be buttressed and the position to be held for us and the rest of the democratic world, at a time of the greatest trial in the history of our country. The time has come to say these things frankly.

"In a world in which groups of nations are being assembled in which the peoples of many countries live in a state of tension comparable only to that of the immediate pre-war years, we cannot disavow from our minds the strategic problems connected with those areas of the Empire which are now being developed. We should bear in mind—what our prayer is that their support in time of war may never again be accorded—that that aspect of our policy can never again be neglected. So I say again in this matter we have nothing to be ashamed of. Our Commonwealth and Empire constitutes the largest group of free and democratic nations in the world, nations which were brought together voluntarily by common goals and which are held together by voluntary bonds.

"A Commonwealth of free peoples, we seek to prove that by these methods we can take the benefits of democratic institutions into regions where life hitherto has been very primitive and social conditions generally of a very low standard. Whilst we can say truthfully that we do this holding out no threat to anyone, nevertheless wisdom lies in the direction of seeing that our development follows such a course that, should the challenge ever come again, we should be even more ready and better prepared than we were hitherto."

#### Lord Altrincham

LORD ALTRINCHAM (who as Sir Edward Gigg was Governor of Kenya) congratulated His Majesty's Government on the vigour and imagination with which they were dealing with the Colonial Empire. He said:

"Much of what we have striven to do in Asia is being undone. We must strive in Africa not to produce those reactions. One big question mark overhanging Africa—whether the African peoples will move steadily towards freedom and self-government as we understand those things, or whether they will move from political agitation to chaos and then succumb to authoritarian rule.

"I therefore sound a warning against the habit common in this country of assuming that other people are ripe for political institutions which are satisfactory here. I sound a warning against too much insistence on political progress at the expense of economic and social progress. It is not a purely material problem, it is a moral problem. Chinese civilization is on trial, the East Continent as a whole. If political development too fast, beyond the capacity of all but a tiny minority of those people themselves, we shall defeat our purpose of bringing comfort and happiness on our ideals.

"We cannot see that the development of so-called Western imperialism from Eastern imperialism is a good thing. Our political ideals, but we must recognize that the danger is that degeneration, that reaction, propaganda, that is that we are

could describe their work of information and public relations as better than mediocre and it would be justifiable to use much harsher terms. The Governors now fully recognize the importance of this activity of Government. It is to be hoped that that recognition will not quickly evaporate, and that henceforth they will insist on activity which has been sadly lacking. On returning to his capital each might profitably review the whole of the output of his public relations and information officers during the past year, comparing its inadequacy with the opportunities which circumstances provided. While public relations is not merely a function of the department entrusted with that work, but of every official, a special measure of responsibility must rest upon the men who spend the whole of their time on this task. If other officers of the Governments have failed (as many have) to take the public into confidence, it was all the more important for these professionals to achieve results, both by direct action and by encouraging others to understand and discharge their part of the job.

Kenya, which faces so many problems in exceptionally acute form, had particular need of such service. There it may truly be said that the Governor has been his own public relations officer. Indeed, he **Misfits Should Be Removed** has been the best exponent not merely of the Government case, but of the case for European enterprise. His speeches, some addressed to Africans alone and others to the public generally, have been much more effective than anything else produced in Kenya for years. But the public relations work of the Government of Kenya, apart from the personal contributions of Sir Philip Mitchell, is contemptible, that is not too strong a condemnation if performance be compared with the opportunities and with the grave risks of non-fulfilment of a very necessary task. Our criticisms of what has not been done by the Information Office in Kenya have brought the reply: "But you fail to understand that almost the whole of the work is concentrated upon the African, with whom the Information Office has been very successful." The puerility of that excuse is evident from the wave of strikes and indiscipline which has marred the course of affairs in Kenya since the end of the war. Men, including former senior officials, who have lived in Kenya for thirty or forty years tell us that there has never been so wide a gulf between the Government and the mass of the Native population. In other words, this essential public relations work is not

being done. We suspect judgment in respect of Uganda, where an interesting experiment is now being made, but there is abundant room for improvement in other territories. Their Governments have been unwarrantably tolerant of inefficiency—partly of their own creation, of course, since it was they who made the unhappy appointments which have failed to produce the right results. Now that the Governors have formally declared that their policy cannot be made fully effective without successful public relations, they ought to move their conviction to this sound view by taking the task into the hands of those who have shown themselves incompetent and engaging it to men of character, competence and of obvious aptitude for duties which must be discharged with a sense of mission.

**WHEN AN EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE NUMBER** of Colonial Governors are on the point of retirement, the Government are rushing through Parliament a Bill which will **Higher Pensions for Governors** increase their pensions. Though spokesmen for Government and Opposition in the House of Commons were mutually congratulatory at the unanimity with which the measure was passed, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA must take a more objective view, and ask why civil servants should be accorded special protection in this way.

Take the hypothetical case of three young men, A, entering the Colonial Service with the expectation of receiving a specified annual income on retirement; B, joining the staff of a bank with a similar expectation; and C, determined to make his own career and, when once established, purchase an annuity for the same sum at the same retiring age as his friends. Neither the bank nor the insurance company can be expected to increase the pension or annuity of B or C because the cost of living has risen or the value of the pound fallen in the past thirty years or so. Why, then, should A alone receive more than his contractual rights? Is he of greater value to the Community than B or C, or others who have saved throughout a working life and invested their savings in Government or other trustee stocks in order to assure reasonable incomes to themselves or their widows or children? Owing to the conversion of many stocks to much lower rates of interest, hundreds of thousands of provident-funds and their descendants can now scarcely meet the minimum costs of living.

If it is legitimate for the State to replace high-interest stocks in this way, as if

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**G**OVERNMENT POLICY cannot be fully effective without successful public relations. That sentence, which appeared in the official statement issued at the close of the London Conference of African Governors and Public Relations. Governors designate, a most important admission made under the authority of the Secretary of State. It will bear repetition: "Government policy cannot be fully effective without successful public relations." Those ten words accepted by the Minister and the Governors with whom he and his senior officials had been conferring for a fortnight, affirm the conviction of those primarily responsible for the administration of British Colonial Africa that neither in London nor in the Colonies can policy achieve its ends without making the public fully in confidence and holding its confidence—for that is as good a definition as any of public relations. Yet if any generalization about Colonial administration in recent years can be safely made, it is that the public relations work on almost all Colonies has been indescribably bad, and that was past high time for changes to be made in London also. Reorganization of this work within the Colonial Office has been proceeding for several months, and there are distinctly

hopeful signs that what had been left undone for years—despite reiterated criticisms and suggestions, chiefly in these columns—now is to be done. That is encouraging, and we wish Mr. Blackburne and his colleagues an abundant measure of success in their endeavours to improve the machinery which has never yet been properly geared to perform the responsible task which is, at long last, admitted to be essential.

It is quite certain, however, that the best aims and the best intentions of the staff in the Colonial Office cannot achieve success while most of the Colonies suffer from Information Offices which give no guidance, Governors might of understanding their Review Positions, of understanding their duties, let alone discharging them. Only one Information Office in all the territories under Colonial Office control in East and Central Africa—that of Northern Rhodesia—has shown real appreciation of its responsibilities and made to them. Nyasaland might as well have been without an Information Officer since 1939, and the same words might equally truthfully have been written of Uganda and Zanzibar until quite recently. Kenya and Tanganyika have not been quite so ill served as these, but over three territories, that no honest judge

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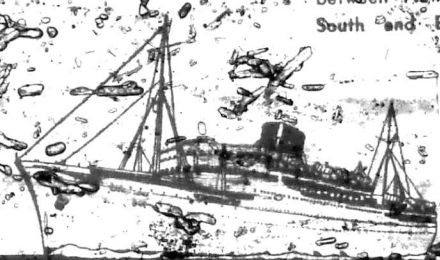
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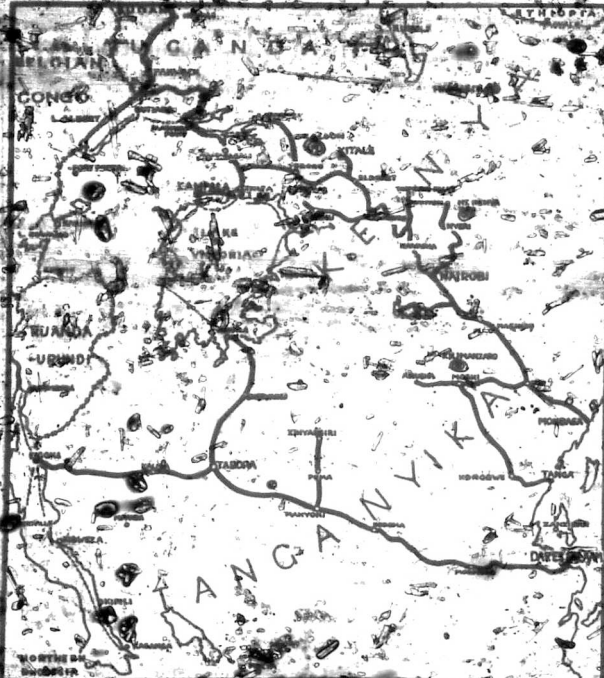
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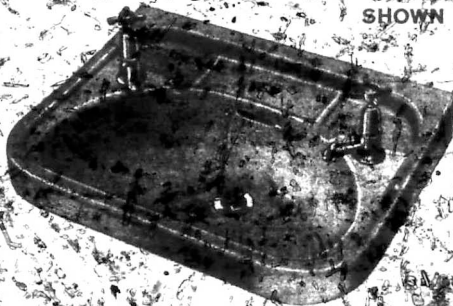
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# NORTH AMERICA TO & FROM EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 27, 1947

Volume 24, Number 26, No. 1209

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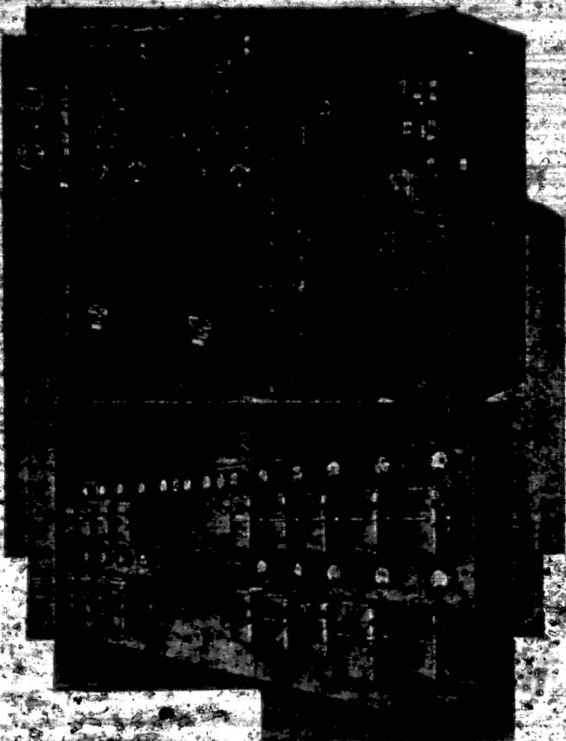
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Mining

Cam and Motor

THE CAM AND MOTOR GOLD MINING CO. LTD. report a profit of £164,302 for the year ended June 30, 1947, compared with £226,905 in the previous year. To this must be added £25,000 excess provision for taxation and £59,037 brought forward, making £248,339 for appropriation. Provision for taxation requires £50,000 and for depreciation £25,009, while £25,000 is reserved. Dividend totaling 18% absorbs £75,000 and £61,339 is carried in the balance sheet.

Issued capital consists of 750,000 stock units of 12s. 6d. each; 250,000 stands at £225,000 and creditors at £198,786. Property, development, buildings and plant are valued at £346,032, stores at £51,803, and cash, investments and debtors at £258,830, including £201,345 in cash and bullion in transit, and £180,500 in loans on short call.

During the period under review 224,000 (289,000) tons of ore were treated for £4,514 (£3,600) oz. gold for a gross working cost of £170,290 (£258,885). Working cost per ton million was 76s. 6d. and revenue 85s. 6d. Development amounted to £611 (£275) d., and ore reserves were estimated at 4,334,900 tons averaging 14.47%.

The manager states in his report that underground operations were severely restricted by the shortage of labour. All efforts to improve the situation by increasing rates and providing additional labour and amenities were in vain, so that underground work was restricted.

The directors are Mr. Bailey Southwell (Chairman), Vincent Ellbank (alternate), Mr. W. H. Ord, Sir Clive Hunter (alternate), Mr. C. L. Dillon, Mr. R. H. Bruchmann, Mr. E. K. Jenkinson. The 28th ordinary meeting will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on December 5.

Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika in September were valued at £97,636, against £185,902 for the same month in the previous year. Of the former total, gold accounted for £44,286 (£48,185), silver for £381 (£456), diamonds for £41,789 (£130,709), tin ore for £3,235 (£3,906), salt for £1,818 (£2,506), mica for £6,728 (nil), and kaolin £40 (£125). The total value of mineral exports from the Territory in the first nine months of this year was £240,836, compared with £1,139,699 in the same period in 1946.

Sherwood Starr

THE SHERWOOD STARR GOLD MINING CO. LTD. finish a profitable cleaning-up operation and other revenue of £2,164 (£5,247), to which must be added £1,000 brought in, £5,000 transferred from the share premium account, and £5,000 from Reserve. A dividend of 5% absorbs £6,250 and £5,000 is written off, both shafts, while balance carried forward is £2,793.

The capital consists of 500,000 shares of 5s. each, share premium account stands at £2,164, reserve at £20,000, and creditors at £7,056. Property, development, machinery and buildings are valued at £41,686, stores on hand at £19,376, farming estate at £3,474, sundry debtors at £7,695, loans at £9,600, and cash totals £10,837.

During the year 6,200 tons of ore were treated for 7,037 oz. gold and a further 1,275 oz. were recovered in cleaning-up operations. Underground work was suspended at the end of operations, although involving the company a loss of £1,354 in July, 1946, owing to the bad season. A 15% interest in an option over the Pickstone mine has been recently acquired.

The directors are Mr. Bailey Southwell (Chairman), alternate, Mr. E. L. Bruchmann, Sir Clive Hunter (alternate), Mr. R. V. Ord, Mr. J. H. Mitchell and Mr. E. K. Jenkinson. The 28th ordinary meeting will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on December 5.

Mining Personalia

MR. S. K. THORBURN has been appointed a director of Wiloughby's Consolidated, Ltd.

DR. R. D. GRANTHAM, M.B.E., has retired from the post of chief geologist in Tanganyika and will set up in private practice in East Tanzania. He is prominent in the managing agency for the East African groundnut scheme.

Anglo American Corporation

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., have returned to their former premises at 31, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2. The corporation have been appointed registrars to Rhokasa Corporation, Ltd., Nchanja Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., and Rhodesia Copper Refractories, Ltd.

Copper Purchases

THE MINISTRY OF MINES purchased 220,000 tons of copper for the first six months of this year. Prices were closely related to the London market, about 5% above the London price, which varied during the period between 205s. and £132 per ton.

Dividends

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER CO. LTD. declared a dividend of 2% (nil) on the 31st of October, 1947, amounting to £10,000.

WATERBURY HOUSES LTD. have declared a dividend of 2% (the same) on the 31st of October, 1947, amounting to £1,370.

Anglo-India

ANGLO-INDIA LTD. announce a profit for the year ended March 31, 1947, of £2,231,010. The annual general meeting will be held tomorrow in London.

News of Our Advertisers

THE BRITISH ROPEWORKS ENGINEERING CO. LTD. for the year ended June 30, 1947, have reported a profit of £10,000, compared with £8,000 in the previous year. The company have received a local order for 2,000,000 feet of steel rope in connection with the construction of a dam for which 2,000,000 cubic yards of concrete will be required. About 570 tons of materials will be transported by rail on the ropeway. The contract was open to world-wide competition.

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# Rosternan Gold Mines, Ltd.

## Mr. G. J. S. Scovell's Statement

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF ROSTERNAN GOLD MINES, LIMITED, was held on November 25 at the offices of the company, 20 Copthall Avenue, London, E.C.2.

MR. GEORGE J. S. SCOVELL, C.B.E., Chairman of the company, presided.

The following is an extract from the Chairman's statement which was circulated to the shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1946:

"On this occasion your report is again in a position after the year years to publish in full the annual report of our consulting engineers and general managers, but this carries matters only to December 31, last, since when we have circulated by post card our customary quarterly progress reports, the last being dated September 25. Nevertheless the reports of your consulting engineers will repay careful study. I will now discuss our to supplement this annual report and bring the information up to date.

### Improved Labour Position

Over the past 12 months or more your board, in common with others responsible for the gold mining industry throughout the world, has had to contend with many anxieties and disappointments. First, as will be seen from the consulting engineers' and general managers' report, there is in our case the disappointing result of the developments on the quartz vein reef, on the result of which we had all placed such high hopes. Secondly, the labour position from the middle months of 1946 to which I briefly referred in my statement last year, up to the late spring deteriorated to such an extent that your board early this year seriously considered the advisability of temporarily closing down the mine until the period of demoralization came to an end. After exerting much patience and subsequently taking energetic action some few months ago, I am now glad to report there has been a marked improvement both in general efficiency and equipment. During this difficult period development was seriously retarded, and ground fragmentation disrupted, and the morale at the mine above and below ground seriously impaired. On top of all this came a drought, with a substantial rise in our labour food bill and other difficulties, such as the rationing of maize, involving a search for alternative foodstuffs at inflated prices.

### £3,000,000 Paid by Government to Africans

Let me add here that some demoralization is hardly to be wondered at when it is realized that between the outbreak of war and the end of last year, according to official figures, more than £3,000,000 has been paid out to the African community in Kenya by Government and military agencies.

Like all other gold mining companies, we too are the victims of mounting costs and the inflexible price of our commodity—gold. The seriousness of these, in the case of Rosternan Mines, is well stated in our consulting engineers' report under the heading "Ore Reserves" and is naturally causing your board much anxiety, if only by the inroads that we have had to make on our reserve funds. As regards rising costs, I will cite a few percentages, taken at random, demonstrating the increase over the corresponding figure for 1939, viz: zinc sheets up 243%; candles, 87%; fuel oil, 40%; air hose, 236%; maize meal, 15%; steel balls, 17%; and labour up 55%.

Members have recently received by post card a progress report up to June 30. Since that date there has been some improvement both in mining and development, and as you will have noted from our Pres-

ports, strenuous efforts are being made by our managers to balance our monthly budget. Underground there is nothing of major interest to report. Deep drilling is proceeding and we have reached 650 ft. in our further search for a fifth footwall reef.

"Our ore reserves are lower in tonnage, due to the fact that it has been necessary to delete from the estimates ore which is unpayable at the present selling price of gold. These reserves have been reassessed as at July 31 at 66,000 tons carrying 12 dwg. per ton over a width of 46 inches.

### Gold Brags Dollars

"The general outlook is still one of some anxiety, and so far there is little sign of any change for the better. I should be treading on dangerous ground were I to attempt to prophesy what the coming year will stand as in say 12 months time. In view of the world's desperate need for dollars, it can hardly be too far in economic or in the national interest to seek, through large tonnages of gold exports, one which will serve to lift in the sale price of the commodity, could be turned into dollars and simultaneously give increased employment to larger numbers of workers.

"Meantime your Board and the general managers have done everything in their power to improve things by mapping out a programme of underground development, and by doing all possible economies at the mine, which among other things has meant a substantial pruning of our well-earned wages services, and by reducing the monthly loss to as low a figure as possible. I am glad to say that our staff and employees in Kenya have given us their loyal support in effecting these changes, coming as they have after six years of anxiety and pressure, and your board is accordingly deeply grateful to them.

The report and accounts were adopted.

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## Company Meetings

## Dalgety and Company, Ltd.

## Sir Lionel Fletcher's Review

THE SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF DALGETY AND COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held in London on December 1, at noon.

In the absence of Mr. D. ABEL SMITH, Chairman of the company, Sir LIONEL FLETCHER, Joint Chairman, has circulated with the reports and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1947, a statement from which the following are extracts:—

## Sir John Davidson Retires

Major-General Sir John H. Davidson, for personal reasons, has retired from the chairmanship of the company. The directors wish to express their great appreciation of the able manner in which he has guided the affairs of your company during his term of office and their satisfaction in the fact that he has found it possible to retain his seat on the board, and thus afford them the continued benefit of his experience and advice. Mr. Desmond Abel Smith has been appointed Chairman to succeed Sir John and is now on a visit to the company's branches throughout Australia and New Zealand. The opportunity of studying local conditions in the present times will be invaluable to him, and the experience thus gained should prove of considerable assistance both to him and the company in future years. He has a very full programme and hopes to make personal contact, not only with the overseas management and staff, but also with as many agents as possible.

## Mr. Basil Sanderson Joins the Board

I have also to record, with regret, the retirement after over 42 years' service of Mr. John Macmillan from the board of the company, which took place last December owing to ill-health. His business experience, and particularly his knowledge of shipping matters, which were always freely at the disposal of the board, will be much missed. To fill the vacancy we have been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Basil Sanderson, who joined us in February last, and you will be asked to confirm his appointment at the general meeting. Mr. Sanderson has a wide business experience, particularly in shipping matters, and that, together with his personal knowledge of conditions in both Australia and New Zealand, will make him a valuable addition to the board.

## Fifty-seven Years' Service

On the executive staff I am sorry to say we have lost the services of our Australian Superintendent, Mr. W. S. Bennett, who retired on March 31 last after a period of over 57 years with the company, and I should like to place on record the appreciation of the directors of the very able and efficient manner in which he has unfailingly performed the arduous and responsible duties which have devolved upon him during that long period. We miss him many happy years in which to enjoy his well-earned leisure. Your Chairman last year mentioned the appointment of Mr. R. E. Elder as assistant Australian superintendent after 38 years' valued service with the company—including previous experience in the superintendent's office—and that gentleman has been appointed Australian superintendent on Mr. Bennett's retirement, an appointment for which I am sure he is eminently suited.

## Business Well Maintained

The company's business during the period under review has been well maintained, and all sections have contributed to the improved results. The operations of both the wool and produce and the stock and stores departments have been satisfactory, attributable to a

continuation of improved seasonal conditions; the higher prices ruling for wool; and buoyant markets for both fat and store stock. It is to be hoped that the favourable conditions may continue to enable primary producers to build up their depleted flock numbers and to ensure good cereal crops. The merchandise department has also done remarkably well, despite the many difficulties experienced by all branches in obtaining supplies of most commodities.

## East African Interests

The company's activities in East Africa have once again made a useful contribution to the profits for the year. We have built up a prosperous business and are playing a part in the development of the territories.

The wool industry is in the process of organizing market arrangements in preparation for the time when Government purchasing ceases. In this connexion a delegation from East Africa visited London in September, and we were closely associated with it throughout the discussion. We expect to continue to play a useful part in the affairs of this industry.

The coffee production in Kenya in the current season is expected to be higher than has been recorded during the past five years, and it is estimated at over 100,000 tons. The further improvement next season as a result of the very good 1947 long rains is a possibility. As representatives of the Kenya Planters Co-operative Union, Ltd., we handle about 75% of the total production. Six thousand tons of the crop has been sold for the next five years to the Ministry of Food; the balance is being sold on open market in Nairobi, where prices in excess of those arranged with the Ministry of Food are now being realized. The Ministry has also contracted to purchase a large proportion of the Tanganyika and Uganda coffee crops for a similar period.

## Expansion of Dairying Industry

The dairying industry has again made a substantial increase in production. There is to-day a far greater consumption in East Africa than was the case before the war, and we can expect a continued expansion. During the past year a certain amount of butter has been available for export to the United Kingdom, and it is hoped that this will continue. In future we are likely to be associated with the Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., in the establishment and formation of a milk depot for the supply of Nairobi.

We are also actively engaged in the marketing of a variety of other produce, including minerals, such as diamonds, the use of which is now making headway in this country, and replacing to an increasing extent that previously obtained from foreign sources.

## Dividend 8½% and 1% Bonus

We are recommending the payment of a final dividend of 5% on the ordinary shares, which, with the interim dividend of 3½% paid in May, represents a distribution for the year at the rate of 8½%, similar to that of last year. I have already referred to the unstable economic conditions throughout the world and the necessity to conserve our resources. Nevertheless, I feel that the shareholders are entitled to participate to some extent in the improved results, and we are therefore recommending a bonus of 1% on the ordinary shares. This will still enable us to carry forward a somewhat larger amount, a prudent course in present circumstances.

In conclusion, I must once again pay tribute to the management and staff throughout the whole of the company. The year, from their point of view, has not been an easy one, and they have worked well as a team and have given loyal and efficient service, which in no small measure has contributed to the satisfactory results I am able to place before you to-day.

## Barclays Bank Trade Review

BARCLAYS BANK (D.C. & C.) write in a review of trade and economic conditions in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland in October:

**RHODESIA**—Emergency Import Control regulations have been introduced with the object of limiting dollar expenditure to the Colony's dollar earnings. If this is to be achieved it will be necessary to effect a saving of some £2,500,000 in dollar expenditures in the next 12 months. Only goods for which permits were placed and accepted before September 19 and contained in the factory or warehouse by October 31 will be permitted to enter the Colony without a permit. It is intended to issue permits only in respect of goods essential for the development or well-being of the Colony, but as outstanding orders as at September 19 exceed in value 12 months' dollar earnings of the Colony, the issue of permits has been temporarily suspended. During the first seven months of the year exports to the U.S.A. totalled £3,200,000, and those to Canada £788,168. Exports to those countries for the year period amounted to £387,037 and £32,842 respectively.

### Tobacco Sales

Auction sales of Virginia tobacco closed on October 18. Total sales for the season amounted to 37,274,742 lb. fine-cured tobacco, which realized £6,957,811, at an average price of 29.16d. per lb. This compares with last year's crop of 41,450,389 lb. sold for £5,620,818, an average of 27.54d. per lb. It is already estimated that with some 400 new growers next season's crop of fine-cured Virginia tobacco should reach a record total of 75,000,000 lb. It is expected that some 132,000 acres will be planted.

This year's crop of Turkish tobacco is estimated at 4,700,000 lb., a much smaller crop than had been expected. Auction sales of Turkish tobacco have been suspended owing to the limited number of buyers appearing.

Mineral production for the first eight months of 1947 was nearly 2% lower than the corresponding figure of 1946, the totals being £5,036,153 and £5,121,404, respectively.

**NORTHERN RHODESIA**—Up to September 20, deliveries of maize were Class A, 495,381 bags; Class B, 2,136 bags. Imports during September included 7,127 bags of Argentine maize from Southern Rhodesia and 116,001 bags of maize meal from Belgian Congo. Owing to an abnormally low rain-

fall, it seems doubtful if the total yield of maize grown in the territory will reach 250,000 bags. A seasonal restricted consumption of 200,000 bags per acre in the territory will have to import at least half its cereal requirements during the present year.

### Japanese

**NYASALAND**—European and native trade continues brisk. There is a ready demand for a consignment of 750,000 yards of Japanese textiles that have arrived on Government account, and their distribution is being expedited. The official policy regarding American imports for the motor trade has not yet been defined. The distribution of tobacco seed indicates that there will probably be an increase in the number of African growers next season. The exceptionally dry August reduced the vigour and retarded growth of tea bushes. The cotton crop is of good quality, with a high percentage of first-class lint.

## Brooke Bond and Co., Ltd.

BROOKE BOND AND CO., LTD., a concern with considerable tea interests in East Africa, earned a profit of £163,046 for the year ended June 30, 1947, compared with £117,601 in the previous year. An interim dividend of 3% absorbed £16,500, and an interim dividend of 2% required £13,000, and a bonus of 1% per share recommended by the directors will need £11,000, leaving £22,945 to be carried forward, against £13,000 brought in.

The issued capital consists of 150,000 A shares and 450,000 B shares, each of £1. Capital reserves amount £183,544 and revenue reserves are £15,520. Liabilities to subsidiaries appear at £42,594 and current liabilities at £2,443,799. Fixed assets are valued at £264,784, including loans and advances to subsidiaries at £2,584,306, investments at £29,077, and current assets at £2,476,628, including £500,000 in the Rhodesias and £812,694 in East Africa and £1,167,549 in stock in hand.

The directors are Messrs. Gerald Brooke, J. Brooke, N. Brooke, W. Mitchell, D. Derrington, L. E. Gray, & H. N. Peel and T. D. Smith. The 55th ordinary general meeting will be held at 11, Abchurch Lane, London, on November 27.

The Rhodesia Tobacco Association has arranged to take advertising space on 50 main front pages of the London, Midland and Scottish newspapers at a cost of £396 annually in order to inform the British public of Rhodesia's position as a producer of tobacco.

# BARCLAYS OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

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Enquiries and Applications for Finance should be made through Local Branch Managers of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) as Agents for the Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: 51 BOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

Letter to the Editor

## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Qualities of Heart and Head  
Priorities in Serving the African

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
SIR, At the East Africa Women's League meeting in London last week we began with a miniature battle of Hastings. The gallant major wanted to speak on a subject other than that which had been announced. Head and heart contended for a while, but soon harmonized with the result that we heard an address important as it was interesting and inspiring.

The African has a heart to be won as well as a mind to be convinced. Ought he not to be served in that order?—and by those who possess both qualities of mind and heart? No one responds more readily to real affection or is more loyal or appreciative of kind and wise shepherding.

Yours faithfully,

W. J. WRIGHT

Frinton-on-Sea

## Imports Control Condemned

## Strong Resolution of Nairobi Chamber

NAIROBI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE passed a resolution last week condemning the continuance of import restrictions on goods from the United Kingdom. It was emphasized that goods for which the imperial authorities are ready to grant export licences are denied import permits into East Africa.

The resolution, which was moved by Mr. Derek Erskine, read—

"This Chamber condemns the continuance of import restrictions on goods required from the United Kingdom, and in common with every thinking man in the Empire, rejects absolutely Mr. Clegg Jones's appeal first, because this Chamber knows that Great Britain's recovery depends on Colonial trade, and secondly, because the continuance of import restrictions to every part of the world including the Empire means a return to the 'pastorale' standard, which in peace-time is unethical, undemocratic and unworkable."

Mr. Erskine declared that he knew of 30 cases in the current month in which high priority sea passages had been sponsored by the Board of Trade for sectors of English firms to visit East Africa for the purpose of increasing their export trade, and there was the absurd inconsistency that in many cases they were prevented from booking orders by the present Colonial Office rulings about imports.

## Higher Sugar Prices

EAST AFRICAN sugar growers are to be paid £10 per ton more for each grade during the period January to June, 1948. This arrangement has been made by the Board of Trade, which will purchase the whole output from British East Africa.

A brewer is to be built in Cosmopolitanville.

The International African Tourism Congress of 1949 will be held in Nairobi.

Kenya's butter production for the 12 months ended June, 1947, was 336,030 lb.; 3,287,837 lb. were exported.

Six Africans were killed when a White Fathers mission church at Rubaga, Uganda, collapsed during a service.

Uganda's domestic exports for the first seven months of this year amounted to £6,825,000, while domestic imports totalled only £4,317,551.

The British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. announce a second interim dividend of 3½%, less tax for the year ended September 30, 1947.

To relieve the 2nd (Nyasaland) Battalion of the King's African Rifles, the 4th (Uganda) Battalion is being posted to Jinja and Kampala next year.

An appeal has been made for co-operation in a voluntary reduction in petrol consumption by motorists in Tanganyika. If this fails rationing will be imposed.

Dalgely and Co., Ltd., have declared a final dividend for the year ended June 30, 1947, of 5s. per share and a bonus of 1s. per share, making 9½% against 8½% in the previous year.

British makers of car engines have committed to issue the British Diesel Engine Catalogue, which lists every British model. The industry has been called upon to achieve an export of £12,000,000 annually by the end of next year.

Mitchell, Goffs and Co., Ltd., announce the offer of 750,000 4½% cumulative, redeemable second preference shares of £1 each at £1 1s. 6d. per share to holders of 3½% preference and ordinary shares of this company registered on November 21.

The success of the United Kenya Club started in Nairobi under the presidency of Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of the Colony, in encouraging European, African and Asiatic in Mombasa to inaugurate the idea of an inter-racial association with facilities for frequent social contacts.

There has been a sharp drop in infant mortality in Nairobi during the last seven years. In 1940, 248 African babies died out of every 1,000 born alive. In 1947 the figure was 120, and in 1947 it dropped to 102, steadily decreasing until in 1946 the comparatively low figure of 71 was reached.

The Fourth Committee of the United Nations has made recommendations to the General Assembly as to the precise form in which information as regard to trusteeship territories, required under Article 76 of the Charter should be transmitted. The suggestions occupy 10 foolscap pages of single-spaced typing.

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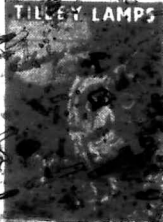
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Parliament

**Cost of Co-Operation Adviser Groundnut Scheme Equipment**

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS a few days ago the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES was asked by MR. GIFFORD COOPER to define the main functions of his Co-operation Adviser, recently appointed at a salary of £1,350.

MR. CREECH JONES replied: "The adviser is concerned with the development of co-operative practice in the Colonies. He not only advises on a variety of matters designed to assist the growth of the co-operative movement, but also advises Colonial Governments on the many problems and difficulties arising overseas. He is the most useful in organizing recruitment and training, and acting as a link with the co-operative bodies in this country."

BRIGADIER RAYNER: "In view of the national emergency, is it not time that many of these new and fancy appointments were abolished?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "Anyone with a knowledge of the problems of agricultural development in the Colonies will appreciate how very valuable is this assistance."

MR. CONNOR asked what tonnage of fertilizers for agricultural purposes had been imported into East Africa in the years 1938 and 1946 respectively, the types of fertilizer, and what progress had been made with the investigation of the phosphate deposits in Uganda.

MR. CREECH JONES: "The quantities of fertilizers imported into East Africa during 1938 and 1946 were as follows: Kenya and Uganda in 1938, 1,727 tons; Kenya in 1946, 1,194 tons (superphosphate, 1,280; sulphate of ammonia, 43); guano, 1,453 tons; Uganda in 1946, sulphate of ammonia, 203 tons; Tanganyika in 1938, 1,219 tons; in 1946, 584 tons. During 1946 usage was limited by scarcity of supply, and to supplement imported fertilizers 4,008 tons of Uganda phosphate rock were used."

A geological survey of the deposits has already been carried out and assessments are now being made to conduct a detailed survey of the grades of phosphates in them. A decision to develop the deposits, cannot be taken until the results of field experiments with the rock phosphates are known."

**Restriction of Import Licences**

SIR P. MACDONALD asked whether the Minister was aware that the recent appeals issued from his department during the drastic restriction of import licences for British exports to the various Colonies were issued without adequate consultation with the export industries in this country, and whether fresh instructions would be issued without delay to clarify the situation and reduce the damage which the recent orders had caused to their smooth flow and planned production in this country.

MR. CREECH JONES: "The advice which led to the recent imposition of restrictions on the importation of goods from all sources, including the U.K. into the Colonies was given without consultation of the effect on U.K. exports. Its general object was to ensure that the Colonies could live without current imbalances and if possible accumulate funds for use later when the goods which they require were in easier supply. The intention was also to help reduce the

pressure of demand in the U.K. so that the main exports of this country may be the more effectively directed to producing goods for export to hard currency destinations. The question of what imports from the U.K. it is desirable to encourage has been under further examination and revised instructions will be issued when the examination is complete."

MR. FLITCHER asked the Minister of Food whether the difference between the cost and market value of groundnuts produced under the East Africa groundnut scheme would remain in East Africa for the benefit of the Colonial peoples, whether it was to be taken by the British exporters or whether it was to be shared.

MR. STRACHEY: "The sale of the groundnuts produced under the scheme will be a matter for negotiation between the Overseas Food Corporation and the buyers, and I cannot anticipate the outcome of these negotiations. The hon. Member can rest assured that full account will be taken of the declared policy of H.M. Government, that the operation of this scheme will bring great financial benefit to the peoples of the territories. The British people will benefit mainly through the increased supplies of oils and fats."

**Heavy Tractors**

MR. COOPER asked the Minister of Food whether he was aware that no tractors were available for the clearing of the ground for the Tanganyika groundnut scheme before May 1, and what was the reason for this delay.

MR. STRACHEY: "The first 10 heavy tractors arrived at the site of operations on April 26, and from May onwards a continuous flow of tractors has been arriving in Dar es Salaam. Arrivals could not begin earlier because the only immediate source of supply of suitable tractors at the beginning of this year was from military surpluses in this country, and the fuel crisis delayed the overhaul of the machines and their transport to port."

BRIGADIER MACKERRON asked the Minister of Food how many bulldozers had been landed in Tanganyika for use in connection with the groundnut scheme, and how many were in action on September 1.

MR. STRACHEY: "At the end of October 368 heavy tractors with bulldozer or similar equipment had been landed; 100 were in action on September 1, and 131 at the end of October. They are all military surplus machines, and as was to be expected during these early months the supply of spare parts and the creation of the repair organization has not been easy, but the managing agency is making progress."

BRIGADIER MACKERRON: "Is the hon. gentleman satisfied that the U.S. getting all the dollars he wants for the American equipment that may be out of action, and is every step being taken to develop British equipment for this project?"

MR. STRACHEY: "There are not unlimited dollars for every purpose, but the chief limiting factor has been the inability of American producers to fulfil orders at an early date. In every case where it is possible we would prefer to get British goods."

BRIGADIER MACKERRON asked for a statement regarding the difficulties encountered in unloading and moving the machinery.

MR. STRACHEY: "The unloading of equipment for the groundnut scheme, coinciding with heavy arrivals of goods for other purposes, has caused congestion in the port of Dar es Salaam, and the movement of supplies inland is restricted by the capacity of the railway, but progress is being made in providing the supplies needed for the scheme."

MR. WALTER: "Is not the Minister aware that the Central Railway in Dar es Salaam has for years imported thousands of tons of every sort of produce and machinery, and will he give some more adequate explanation of the hold-ups?"

MR. STRACHEY: "There is a greater percentage of the railway tonnage now used especially on the port facilities. That I think is the difficulty."

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## Taxation Committee in Kenya

(Continued from page 100)

gross and permits the diversion of a proportion of income to various communal purposes. The system should be reviewed and revised by local authority to accept a greater powers and to be granted a larger measure of autonomy as of past experience and as the economic growth and capacity of the area grows.

A local authority entrusted with the spending of public moneys must also be responsible for raising either the whole or substantial portion of the funds required to meet its commitments. In devising a revenue-raising powers to the local authority the aim of the tax policy should be to serve as far as possible as a basis for the central and local revenue and therefore to avoid as far as possible having a common revenue source in the form of a tax or by a similar form of tax.

### Government Grants

Financial aid in the form of Government grants have three-fold advantage in that (1) it subjects the activities of the local authority to a full measure of control, (2) it provides a valuable check device against extravagance and against single-mindedness in favour of local efforts the well-being of the community and (3) it enables local council to be relieved of the jurisdictional burden of central funds according to local needs.

The duties assigned to the local authority must be the class of work which can best be done by it than by a central authority operating from a distance. This will include those matters for which a knowledge of local needs and conditions is essential.

One advantage of decentralization is that the local authority is given responsibility for working experiment with new methods, though the way leads to some failures it is one of the most means of securing progress. There is, nevertheless, a distinct advantage in the assignment of functions as can be seen in the local authority. The Government in providing a service by starting and financing a service itself and then making it obligatory on Government to take it over.

In Nairobi there has been a steady rise in revenue from business rates in the other municipalities due to the imposition of the maximum statutory rate. A variation roll issued in 1949 since then there has been a substantial rise in the value of properties a rise of 25% in 1950, according to a committee's findings.

The 1952 Rating (O) made provides for a valuation of rateable property by the local authority not less than once in five years. The Committee think the period too long. It recommends that the maximum statutory period should be reduced from three to two years, and that the valuation of rateable properties in all municipalities should take place in the same year.

### Site Value System of Rating

**Rating Principles.** Apart from a note on municipalities has made, the use of site value as a basis for raising power. A suggestion has been made that in Nairobi improvements in addition to the site rates should be applied. In the opinion of the Committee the site value system is desirable in that it does not penalize the owner who erects improvements, while the owner of unimproved land bears his due proportion of the cost of municipal services. The Committee therefore favours the site value system in the main line pattern of the Colony, and that the system of rating is cooperatively high rate on land, that the system of rating is cooperatively high rate on land, that the system of rating is cooperatively high rate on land, that the system of rating is cooperatively high rate on land.

Except in the Nairobi Council grants are paid in accordance with the proceeds of the local Government (Municipalities) Ordinance, 1922, on a *pro rata* basis. The Committee think this arrangement open to criticism, and considers that account should be taken of the fact that a certain amount of expenditure may bear, more heavily on one local authority than on another. It recommends the extension of the block grant system to all urban local authorities.

Nairobi and Mombasa will have to resort to borrowing to fulfil their development plans. Although it is a general practice of fixing loan covenants to relate the period as closely as possible to the life of the asset in a still relatively undeveloped country, in which increasing loan indebtedness may be expected, the Mombasa is a prudent body it would be to fix a shorter period whenever possible. It is important that future capital expenditure by local authorities should be financed as far as possible to accord with any anti-inflationary measures which Government may find it wise to adopt.

Local Native Councils are budgeting in 1949 to spend more than they receive, and some Councils have been working a system of deficit finance for a number of years. This is a matter for serious concern.

The question of the inter-relationship of central Government and local Native Council finance was investigated in 1941 and 1944, and although no recommendations were proposed at the time, the 1947 Committee will consider it is necessary for the Government to examine the local government in Nairobi so that the Government of the Colonies and the Government of Kenya should be able to advise the Government of Kenya on the financial and administrative arrangements which should be made to meet the needs of the local authorities in the form of a grant or by a similar form of tax.

**Wealth Tax.** The Committee consider that the average income of an African peasant farmer is very low, and that the wealth of an individual African is generally low. In Africa successful attempts have been made to collect a wealth tax with ability to pay. The Committee suggest that a system for Kenya, modified to suit local conditions, should be based on the system in operation in Nigeria.

Advantages are to be gained from a system of wealth tax, but the successful operation of such a system depends on the adoption of certain principles, which it seems to the Committee can be applied at the present time. These include (1) sub-division of the local Native Council area into administrative and economic units; (2) a local authority to determine the reasonable capacity of the unit as a whole to contribute to local revenue, and the provision for practical revision of such surveys; (3) an assessment board in each unit, charged with the assessment of each individual taxpayer on a multiple point scale (six or seven categories) in accordance with clearly recognized capacity to pay; provisions for revision should have to be provided together with facility for appeal.

### African Town-Dwellers

**Means in Town.** Africans living in town are divided into two classes: (1) those in secure or semi-secure employment in town, who attempt to secure complete social security from occupations in town; and (2) the class of Africans who are dependent on their families in the country and who are not solely dependent on their urban earnings. Of this latter category benefits from urban services by a local authority in the local Native Council area, as well as from those provided by a municipal authority.

The Committee recommends, in regard to the first class of town-dweller, that a system of local rating based on ability to pay should be applied to the occupants of urban tenements, and that the revenue should accrue to the local authority to be spent on African welfare services.

In the case of the second class of town-dweller, the Committee recommends that a period of residence in the urban area, say, nine months or more, should be the qualifying factor determining where the taxpayer's liability accrues. If the period of residence makes him liable for assessment in the urban area, the proceeds of the tax paid should be credited to the urban rate books between the municipal authority and the local Native Council of the area in which his permanent domicile is situated.

In view of the advantage this class of town-dweller derives from the benefits of services both in his home area and in the urban area, we recommend that he should be taxed with an additional urban rate payable to the municipal authority. The proceeds of any such charge should also be utilized for expenditure on social services.

No services are supplied by district councils to the Africans resident in the settler areas. Therefore, rural district councils are in a position to provide services for Africans occupiable with their provision of services to Native Councils and municipalities. The Committee recommend that the local Native Councils should be empowered to accept, in capacity to pay, the services applied to African tenants in district council areas.

## As a Christmas Gift

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### Sir Miles Thomas Concentrating on Colonial Work

THE APPOINTMENT of Sir Miles Thomas to the Colonial Development Corporation was announced in our last issue. A few days after it had gone to press Morris Motors Ltd. gave us news that following discussions between Viscount Nuffield and Sir Miles the latter would relinquish his appointment as Vice-Chairman of the Nuffield Organization in order to devote more time to work connected with industrial development generally, particularly in the Dominions and Colonies.

Sir Miles Thomas told the Press that his relations with Lord Nuffield remained most friendly, and that he was making a personal sacrifice in order to undertake work which he considered very much worth while. He said: "Empire development is extremely important for the well-being of the English-speaking people, and I have recently been appointed a director of the Colonial Development Corporation, the enterprise which means increasing the food supply for this country." Earlier this year he was invited by the Government of Southern Rhodesia to preside over a commission to co-ordinate developments in that Colony.

Sir Miles, who is 50 years of age and has been Vice-Chairman and managing director of Morris Motors Ltd., and its subsidiaries since 1941, joined Viscount Nuffield (then Mr. W. R. Morris) in 1924 as adviser on sales promotion. He became a director and general sales manager of Morris Motors in 1927, director and general manager of Morris Commercial Cars in 1933, and of Wolseley Motors in the following year, and managing director of the latter company in 1938.

### Entry into East Africa Immigration Ordinance Discussed

WHEN A BILL ON IMMIGRATION ORDINANCE was discussed a few days ago in the Legislative Council of Uganda Mr. H. K. JAFFER emphasized that until the African community could stand on its own legs non-African assistance and enterprise would be necessary.

"Do not deny," he continued, "that African interests must not remain paramount over those of non-Africans. In fact, it would be unfair for any non-African community to claim paramountcy or prejudice the interests of Africans, and I should be the last person to advocate anything against the interests of Africans, well realizing that I am more of an African than an Indian, despite the fact that the less honourable colleague the British will not hesitate to use a red pencil on my application for any piece of land. But saturation point has not been reached, and there is still a large potential field in which non-African enterprise can play an important part with Africans in the development of the country."

#### Shortage of Artisans

The country was short of artisans, and Dr. W. Othman ton had written in his Development Report: "It appears that the construction work of all kinds there will be seriously bottlenecked by an insufficient number of artisans because the present system of training in civil reabsorption centres and of technical schools is not likely to produce the requisite numbers of skilled men."

Mr. H. R. FRASER argued that control of immigration was necessary in the interests of all races. Mr. H. K. JAFFER urged the importance of uniformity throughout East Africa in controlling immigration, and Mr. G. K. PATE said that the Bill was not acceptable to the Indians. It was referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Attorney-General (Chairman), the Acting Chief Secretary, and three Europeans, three Indian and one African non-official members of Council.

### Century of Two in East Africa

#### Sir Philip Mitchell on the Time Factor

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, spoke in the Commonwealth and Empire programme of the B.B.C. last week.

His talk closely followed that which was recently published under the heading 'The Faith of Sir Philip Mitchell,' but he concluded:

"There are people who fear British imperialism, as a form of abuse. For myself and thousands of my countrymen it is an expression of faith and purpose."

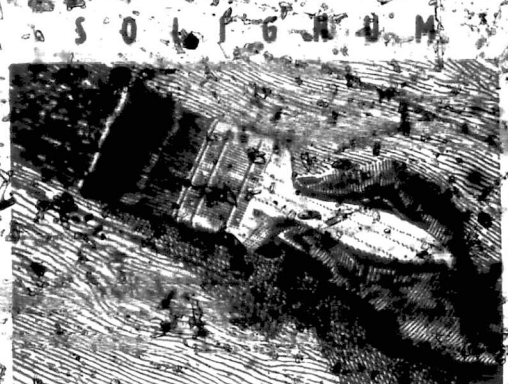
"It is a long-range purpose, and progress is often slow. In a short 60 years the progress has been phenomenal. I know a surgeon in a Nairobi hospital whose father was a skin-clad nomad. I have been associated in establishing at Makerere in Uganda an East African University College, and this project is approaching accomplishment. I do not know when the hospital was reached, but I think it was about 12 centuries after this before the first university college was established. If it has taken East Africa 60 years, is that so terribly slow?"

"There are African municipal councils in Nairobi, which was a grassy plain where the only cattle grazed, where men muddled to day and night. There are African Members of the Legislative Council—two now, but four in a year, men of different tribes, whose grandfathers could have had no idea of their own rights. There are African editors of newspapers, whose fathers had not even heard of the art of writing or seen a printed page."

"The list is endless, and with it all, the old, old process of British controversy, compromise, and the steady, unswerving, unflinching march towards objectives which we define but always understand so little."

"Is it really so much to ask of you, if I tell you that you may be the first to parrot the boundary fences for us, as you have for so many others, that you should keep the wild animals out of our paddocks and the harmful weeds under control while yet another sapling has a chance to grow in the lee of the oak? We do not ask much, a century or two, where you have had 20. Is it so much?"

At the start of his talk Sir Philip said that he would be retiring from the Colonial Service in the autumn of 1949.



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# Attack on Imperial Preference

## Progressive Reduction in Tobacco Preference

THE PREFERENCE on Rhodesian tobacco imported into the United Kingdom, under the tariff agreements negotiated in Geneva, is to be reduced to 1s. 3d. per lb. when the present duty of 15s. 2d. is cur, and if that duty falls to 35s. 6d. or less, the preference must fall to 1s. When that happens the United Kingdom will not again be able to raise the preference above 1s. per lb.

The preferences on coffee, tea and sugar are untouched, except that Empire coffee imported into Canada will henceforth have a preference of 1d. in place of 1 1/4d.

In an agreement in 1938 between the United Kingdom and the U.S.A., which was published as C.M.D. 6158, rather more than 1,000 items in Colonial customs tariffs were listed. On many of those items it has now been agreed that the preference margin shall be reduced by 25%. No rate of Imperial Preference may henceforth exceed 25%, and the lowest preference is to be 2%.

[Editorial comment on these arrangements appears under Matters of Moment].

# Egypt Now Claims Eritrea

ERITREA has now been claimed by Egypt on the ground that Eritrea is the natural extension of the eastern Sudan to the Red Sea and that it is the "undoubted desire of the people of Eritrea to join with Egypt." On the subject of Somaliland the Egyptian Ambassador in London, Amr Pasha, told the deputies of the Four Powers: "As for Somaliland, with its predominantly Arab population, Egypt insists that the wish of the people to determine their own future should be fully respected."

# Overseas Resources Bill

These continued from page 298—  
Colonies only come in under the Secretariat of State. The hon. Member for West Bristol gave a beautiful picture of the hon. Member's wit and imagination of what would happen if there were any dispute between the two. The experience of Cabinet is such greater than mine, which is naturally full, but I hope that it would be a very good one and I think that the hon. Member's proposals to fix the limits of the Colonial Secretary and the local Government. If they were foolish enough to do so, they would have to take the consequences.

MR. STANLEY: "I do not think they really done it on the question of who should run the groundnut scheme."

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "I am certainly not of the hon. gentleman's mind to listen to every wild rumour in the Palace of Westminster or in the newspapers. That is not so at all. The Colonial Development Corporation is the main instrument for development in the Colonies. The hon. Member would nevertheless like to see some should take place in any Colony unless the local government wanted it. The Colonies do take that as absolutely certain. In fact, there is provision in Clause 7 that local feelings must be considered, and committees must be set up to furnish the corporations with local views."

MR. HENDERSON STEWART: "With great respect the Bill does not say that. It is only if the corporations feel it impossible."

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "The hon. Member can see if he is certain that they will feel so."

MR. HENDERSON STEWART: "This is a really important Bill. Does the Under-Secretary of State mean that he proposes to amend the Bill at a later stage, to make it mandatory to set up these boards?"

## Quick Returns Not Expected

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "No, sir, I say that because the people we appeal to these boards will not do it. I must give a warning against expecting quick results from this scheme. We are up against 20 years which the locusts have eaten."

MR. STANLEY: "Does the Under-Secretary of State agree, then, with what his hon. friend said namely, that there has been no neglect in the past, or is he merely trying to make the thing controversial?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "No, I am making my own speech. I lived in two parts of the world before the war—South Africa and Malaya, and in both there was hunger and destitution, and where there is hunger there is need for food. Therefore, we should have been doing years ago. When we are advised of any putting his country on its feet, in respect of coal or other things, remember the year that the locusts have eaten."

MR. STANLEY: "Do not expect any help from us if that is the attitude."

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "I am not taken in with all this talk of the hon. gentleman the Member for West Bristol and the hon. Member for Mid-Berkhamstead (Mr. Lambourne), who amounts to one for board and six for the other."

"We on these benches dislike large salaries. The description, Oh, yes we do. Some of the people who are helping us on these boards have come on to them at much reduced salaries. I would like the salary of the Chairman now. I see no reason why the other salaries should not also be given when the appointments are made. The Chairman's salary is £5,000 a year."

## No Salary Over Salaries

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "That is the amount which the hon. Member for Kitchley suggested, so I am following his advice. The part-time members will be paid on a part-time basis. There is no reason why every Member of the House should sustain the full pay, information about these salaries, and so far as I am concerned that will be given. In the Bill it is intended on both sides to furnish reports annually, which are to be laid before Parliament, and also to furnish financial statements. The hon. Member's reports annually, which are also to be laid before Parliament, are, have nothing to hide. All the information which we can give to the House, we want to give, because we are proud of these schemes."

MR. HENDERSON STEWART: "Including prices paid?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "I do not say the prices and quantity cases because there are business matters which it would not be right to divulge; but everything we can legitimately give to the House we shall give."

"The object of these corporations is development for the people and more and more by the people." The hon. Member's spirit animates us in these matters. It is only, in fact, so much that can develop the country. I am glad to hear from the hon. Member's going forward to the hon. Member in co-operation with the Colonial Secretary, bringing all these together, and finally bringing and benefiting from the results of the House. The Bill was read a second time and committed to a select committee."

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## Obituary

## Nurse Gunn, of the U.M.C.A.

Miss LOUISA GUNN, who has died in this country after working from 1900 to 1940 in the Zanabaz diocese of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, had given to that mission longer service in the field than any other woman worker.

A colleague, Miss D. C. Abdy, has described her as "a great soul, who gave magnificent service to the cause for which she dedicated her life"; and, many of the British prisoners of war in German hands in East Africa in the 1914-18 war will always remember with gratitude what Miss Gunn, and her inseparable friend Miss Wallace, did in the most difficult conditions.

Despite the constant obstruction and studied insults of the Germans, they rendered every help in their power to those who were down with malaria, dysentery, or other tropical ailments. Denied medicines for long periods at the hands of the camp officials, refused anything but the usual (and generally almost uneatable) camp food, even for the worst cases, they contrived to make conditions seem better than anyone could have believed possible.

## Inimitable Courage

Their courage was unshakable, and their refusal to be affected by the outrageous behaviour of the German guards in the different camps, especially at Kiporiani and Tabora, at long last exacted grudging admiration from these hulks, who sought to kill many a man by deliberately forcing him to work hard under a tropical sun when suffering from high fever or by sending him on a long march when so suffering. Some, of course, died as a result; others would assuredly have shared their fate but for Miss Gunn and the other splendid U.M.C.A. nurses who had been brought into the camp from their stations hundreds of miles away. They were subjected to quite unnecessary privations and many insults on the journey, but it was they, not their guards, who held their heads high at the end of it.

Of that modest, gallant, capable, self-sacrificing little company none won greater esteem than Miss Gunn. Daily she demonstrated by her deeds the life of a first-class nurse and a devoted missionary.

## Rev. J. R. Fell

THE REV. JOHN ROBERT FELL, whose sudden death in Salcombe, Devonshire, we record with regret, first went to Northern Rhodesia in 1907 for the Methodist Mission, being stationed at Kanchandu, on the Zambezi River, between Livingstone and Feira. When in 1916 an English farmer gave £1,000 for the purchase of an estate near Kariba, on which to train Africans in agriculture, Mr. Fell was selected to start his experimental work, and for the next 12 years did his work and also served the natives in a most efficient manner. As a result, he was invited by Sir Herbert Stanley, Northern Rhodesia's first Governor, to become Principal of the newly established Jeanes School at Mazabuka, and until his retirement a few years ago he continued to fill that post in a way which carried his influence far and wide. There will be widespread sympathy with Mrs. Fell.

## Mr. Oliver Chapman

MR. OLIVER SYDENHAM CHAPMAN, who had been general manager in Tanganyika for Messrs. Lehmann's (Africa), Ltd. since 1939, and was in the employment of the company for several years before that date, has died in hospital in Dar es Salaam after an operation, made necessary by duodenal trouble of long standing. Mr. Chapman, who was about 64 years of age, spent some time in Southern Rhodesia as a young man, and went to Kenya before the 1914-18 war. At one time he was engaged in coffee-growing, and he had later been employed by many commercial concerns.

## Trans-African Motor Record Attempt to Reach Cape in 20 Days

SPECIAL TO EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

AN ATTEMPT to break the motoring record from England to Cape Town is now being made by Major H. Sleight and three friends in a 30-h.p. Chevrolet, equipped with a safari body, 100-gallon petrol tank and especially large tyres. The four travellers will share the driving, which is to be continued day and night from the time they leave Algiers. In the back portion of the vehicle is sleeping accommodation for two persons.

The route is Folkestone, Boulogne, Marseilles, Algiers, the Sahara, Kano, Arnhembaat, Sokoto, Zaria, Kumu, Mbari, Gambia, Freetown, Accra, Lome, Mbeya, Zomba, Lusaka, and thence southwards by the usual road. The total distance is about 10,000 miles, and the present record of 32 days has stood since 1938, when it was made in an 18-h.p. Wolseley car.

## Cape Belle

The white-painted "Cape Belle" (the name given to the present challenger) hopes to cut the time by at least a week. Indeed, Mr. Sleight told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that in their optimistic moments he and his friends talked of trying to average about 600 miles a day in Africa, which would bring them to the Cape in 20 days, allowing 20 hours daily of driving time, that would mean a speed of 30 m.p.h. That indicates the high ambitions of the four adventurers, who, however, will be quite pleased with their performance if they can complete their task in 25 days.

Mr. Sleight, who served in the Royal Air Force during the war, conceived the idea of motoring through Africa because present conditions in England make no appeal to him and because he was unable to obtain a shipping passage. Having therefore concluded that his best course would be to drive to South Africa, he felt that it would be "more fun" to do it at top speed. That accomplished, he may motor back over at least part of the continent in order to decide upon his future course of action.

Major P. S. Jopling, the only member of the party who knows Africa, served there from 1941 to 1946, first with the 19th Battalion the King's African Rifles, then in the East Africa Armoured Corps, and later with the British Somaliland Police (Armoured Cars). The other two members of the party are Mr. John J. E. Clowes, who was in the Army throughout the war, and Mr. J. F. S. Browne, an agriculturalist.

## Overseas Food Corporation

MR. JAMES MCADYEN, a director of the Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd. and a member of the Colonial Economic and Development Council, is to be the Vice-Chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, which will become responsible for the great East African groundnut scheme when the legislation now before Parliament has passed through all its stages. The Chairman, as we recently announced, is Mr. L. A. Plummer.

## Mr. M. J. Pretorius and Mr. S. Morhen

Two well-known business men of Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, were killed instantaneously in a recent motor-car accident in the Transvaal. Mr. M. J. PRETORIUS, who was travelling to Johannesburg, with Mr. S. MORHEN, was a director of the Midlands Milling Co., which he founded in 1929; he was President of the Natal and Transvaal Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia and Vice-President of the Federated Chambers of Industry, and had been a member of the recent good will mission to East Africa, the Belgian-Congo, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Mr. Morhen, formerly proprietor of the Cecil Hotel in Gwelo, sold the property recently to a British company; he was a town councillor for five years.

# PERSONALIA

MR. CHARLES HOWE, a Rhodesian pioneer, celebrated his 93rd birthday in East Africa.

MR. F. C. MITCHELL left London by air at the beginning of the week to return to Tanganyika.

MR. J. R. FRASER, General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways and Public Services, returned to Dar es Salaam.

MR. and MRS. REGLEY BILSON will leave London by air today for Nairobi, at the invitation of the Government of Kenya.

MR. J. H. LAURE, Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Kenya, is on leave pending retirement. The Acting Registrar is Mr. E. J. A. LEWIS.

SIR MAURICE HOLMES, Chairman of the Salaries Commission, and LADY HOLMES are returning to this country by sea from East Africa.

SIR ROBERT HOWE, Governor-General of the Sudan, has returned to Khartoum by air from leave in the country. LADY HOWE is returning by sea.

MR. AUDREY MCKISACK, who has arrived in Zanzibar to take up his duties as Attorney-General, has served in Northern Rhodesia, Uganda, and Gibraltar.

MR. R. WEDDAN and MR. G. C. RICKET, President and Vice-President respectively of the Northern Rhodesia Agricultural Society, have been selected.

When an African Canon ALBERT BILVA was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Uganda, the Bishops of Uganda, the Sudan, Mombasa and Northern Rhodesia officiated.

MR and MRS. J. H. J. JUDGE are on their way back to Kenya from leave in London. Mr. Judge is managing director of East Africa of the British East Africa Corporation (1944) Ltd.

The Governors of Kenya and Tanganyika, the British Resident in Zanzibar, and the Chief Secretary to the Governors' Conference flew back to East Africa earlier this week.

DR. R. C. SPEIRS has been promoted Assistant Director of Medical Services in Kenya, where he has served for the past five years. Previously he was in Tanganyika Territory.

LADY ABRAHAM, wife of Sir Sydney S. Abraham, at one time Chief Justice of Uganda and Tanganyika, has been adopted as Liberal candidate for Richmond at the next general election.

MR. S. R. HOGG, the well-known chartered accountant, who is Chairman of Dura Plantations, Ltd., has been appointed receiver and manager for Miles Aircraft, Ltd. He was appointed manager last September.

A Social Welfare Society has been formed in Zanzibar under the presidency of the Chief Justice, SIR JOHN MURPHY GRAY. The Vice-President, and Chairman of the Executive Committee is MR. AHMED KARHA, a non-official member of the Legislative Council.

The marriage will shortly take place in Nairobi between MR. BERNARD LEWIS, of the staff of the East African Governors' Conference, and Mrs. CLARE BRAKENRIDGE, youngest daughter of Colonel Brakenridge, C.M.G., late R.A.M.C. and Mrs. Brakenridge, of Chew Magna, Somerset.

MR. C. EICKHOFF is President of the newly constituted Glicking Club of Umali, and MESSRS. C. J. McGRANE and C. H. PERRIN are the Vice-Presidents. The Chairman is MR. M. H. HOWIE, MR. W. B. TITE is secretary, and the other members of the committee are MESSRS. A. E. BROWN, ST. E. M. McLELLAN, H. H. RUDOLF, H. T. F. WANT and W. F. WOODLAND.

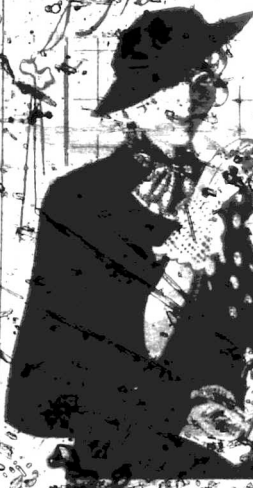
MISS K. J. TURNER, of St. Helens, Lancashire, appointed a health visitor in Tanganyika, holds, in addition to the State registration and midwifery certificates, qualifications in air analgesia and health visiting. She was trained at Bolton Royal Infirmary, Liverpool Maternity Hospital, and Manchester College of Technology, and has held appointments in Liverpool Maternity Hospital, Broadgreen Hospital, Liverpool and Salford Public Health Departments.

MR. C. HEATON NICHOLLS, who recently took leave of His Majesty the King upon relinquishing his appointment as High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, is due to sail today for the LLANDOVERY CASTLE. As a young man, he was one of the early officials in Northern Rhodesia, and he has always since retained his attachment to the Rhodesias; on more than one public occasion in London, he has spoken in forthright terms of the achievements of British officials and settlers in those territories.

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# TO THE NEWS

EARL married. — "No objection should be done in this court to weaken the liberty of the Press." — Mr. Justice Birkett.

"In general opinion it was paradise for twopence." — Mr. Harold MacMillan, M.P.

"The £1 Treasury has consistently bungled everything and prophesied everything wrongly for the last two years." — Mr. Guy Boothby, M.P.

"The Government have introduced the witch hunt against spies and drones, to camouflage their political cowardice." — Mr. A. E. Haffridge.

"I have had more letters about basic petrol than about anything else since this Government came into power." — Lieut. Colonel Sir Walter Smuts, M.P.

"After deduction of income tax, £202,000,000 has been refunded to business firms, representing the total amount of excess profits tax." — Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"The Daily Herald report of Mr. Attlee's speech at the Mansion House did not contain a line regarding the Prime Minister's eulogy to Russia from the stream of abuse of this country." — Daily Telegraph.

"United States textile exports for 1947 may easily reach 1,300,000,000 square yards, almost twice those of 1946." — U.S. Information Service.

"The joint industry has been set an export target of £50,000 a month by the end of 1948." — Mr. A. G. Bottomley, Secretary for Overseas Trade.

"In 1946, personal expenditure on tobacco and alcoholic beverages alone was computed at £1,283 millions. That figure compares with £1,650 millions for food of equivalent kind." — Financial Times.

"All unnecessary intermediaries between manufacturer and exporter must be cut out." — Board of Trade should make a ruling that manufacturers agree to supply goods earmarked for export only to exporters. — Mrs. Martin.

"We are not the party of unbridled, brutal capitalism and we have been. Although the Conservatives believe in personal responsibility and personal initiative in business, we are not the political children of the laissez-faire school. We have opposed their decade and a decade." — Mr. Anthony Eden.

"The concentration of the offices of the Exchequer and the newly created Ministry of Economic Affairs represents the biggest concentration of power in one pair of hands that this country has ever known." — *Journal of Peace* — Evening Standard.

"A sound currency, which is a fair gem, requires a firm setting. No form of currency, however cunningly devised, however well protected and heaved, strongly fortified, and reserves, can survive except in a healthy and well-balanced economy." — Sir William Goodenough.

"The United States, which consumed 3,567,000 tons of new steel in the year before last, will consume 4,900,000 tons next year, in the comparative periods corresponding to the United Kingdom, will have fallen from 1,340,000 to 400,000 tons on account of Government restrictions." — Newspaper Association of Canada.

"The call of American labour, 'Work out and win big wages' was sounder than that of our Socialists who kept telling us that we were working for profits for capitalists. This is what the mine and building trade leaders have preached for years. The heavily reduced production in these two trades is the most serious drawback to our advancement to-day." — Mr. R. E. Pallet.

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# BACKGROUND

Character. — Character is destiny. For a long time it has been the fashion to minimize the importance of the individual and magnify that of the mass. It's the Movement, not the man that matters, is the well-worn slogan. But it is not true. Men matter enormously. It is only through men that the mass can come articulate. In a crisis the character of individuals derives added importance from events; and in turn, character operates upon events with added force. The two characters that matter most in Labour politics today, are Cripps and Aneurin Bevan. Upon them the future of British politics may hang. Bevan is brilliant with the ebullient flashing genius of the Welsh. Cripps is brilliant with the diamond-like brilliancy of the first-class mind tempered by years at the Bar. Cripps is a family of human beings has come to represent for millions of people a symbol which is necessary for the health of our political life and which has its parallel anywhere else. The existence of this noble institution, the Ragby office, acts as a perpetual counterpoise to the uprush of demagogic dictatorship which is always the danger in modern democracies. It makes it possible for the hopes and fears, joys and sufferings of many thousands to receive a kind of exaltation through the common humanity which is shared with the greatest family in the land. In spite of mischievous and foolish propaganda, every national crisis has proved again the truth of this. Mr. Cripps is young but wiser than the Crown we recognize a certain blending of the homely and the august which exalts the affection of the subjects and gives intimacy to his loyalty. This is true whether he is a British subject living in Great Britain or someone of the self-governing Dominions, with their status of their own. The Crown is the one symbol common to them all. We owe to those who have recently held the dignity of this country and to their families a great part of the value of the institution which they represent. The ideals of duty, integrity, and high citizenship are represented in no common degree by the members of the Royal Family. Who needs paradoxically, the laborious virtues of good citizens, who have to live their lives for a great part of the time under the gaze of public. That industry, symmetry and a genuine simplicity of mind in the circumstances is remarkable. The way in which of these qualities are shown by the Royal Family is a regular tribute to their character. *Time and Tide*

Live and Let Live. — I offer Russia a live and let live era of peace and friendship with America's aid to Europe, plan is not a declaration of economic war unless Moscow persists in its apparent rhetorically mistaken purpose to make it such. Russia publishes the most viciously unfair propaganda which ever belabored the ears of the world. There is a new type of Communist aggression which operates through internal subversion and sabotage. — Senator Arthur Vandenberg, U.S.A.

Crown and People. — The Royal Family is a family of human beings has come to represent for millions of people a symbol which is necessary for the health of our political life and which has its parallel anywhere else. The existence of this noble institution, the Ragby office, acts as a perpetual counterpoise to the uprush of demagogic dictatorship which is always the danger in modern democracies. It makes it possible for the hopes and fears, joys and sufferings of many thousands to receive a kind of exaltation through the common humanity which is shared with the greatest family in the land. In spite of mischievous and foolish propaganda, every national crisis has proved again the truth of this. Mr. Cripps is young but wiser than the Crown we recognize a certain blending of the homely and the august which exalts the affection of the subjects and gives intimacy to his loyalty. This is true whether he is a British subject living in Great Britain or someone of the self-governing Dominions, with their status of their own. The Crown is the one symbol common to them all. We owe to those who have recently held the dignity of this country and to their families a great part of the value of the institution which they represent. The ideals of duty, integrity, and high citizenship are represented in no common degree by the members of the Royal Family. Who needs paradoxically, the laborious virtues of good citizens, who have to live their lives for a great part of the time under the gaze of public. That industry, symmetry and a genuine simplicity of mind in the circumstances is remarkable. The way in which of these qualities are shown by the Royal Family is a regular tribute to their character. *Time and Tide*

Ireland, North and South. — The standards of living in the two parts of Ireland are so dissimilar as to be scarcely comparable. Wages in the North are about 20% higher than in the South while the cost of living is no less than 70 points lower. Northern Ireland has kept step by step with Britain in every department of social insurance. Eire has lagged far behind. The agricultural labourer, for example, forming the biggest labour group in Eire, has there no unemployment insurance Act at all. There is no contributory Old Age Pension Scheme in Eire. Children's allowances a woman with three children gets 2s. 6d. per week in Eire, as contrasted with 10s. in Northern Ireland. Mr. de Valera's task at the general election will be to reconcile his people to the unpalatable truth that Eire cannot afford to keep pace with her neighbour's advances. The answer to those who question the propriety of two Governments in Ireland is that the system works well in both North and South, and that Ireland is to-day a happier country than at any time within living memory. Much of the old bitterness has gone; the only bar to its complete disappearance is the insistence of Eire politicians on Ulster's acceptance of a position which would be intolerable to the Ulster people. — The Hon. Edward Warnock, M.P., Minister of Home Affairs in Northern Ireland writing in the *Sunday Times*.

Use of Leisure. — Making good use of leisure is the greatest most difficult, and in some ways the most neglected of the social problems of our time. In the villages the problem has been largely solved, but in the denaturalized life of our great cities it is very far from solution. It is particularly easy to demand and obtain reduction of hours of work — which means an extension of hours of leisure. The political movements of the day see to that. But what to do with the leisure is another matter, and the value of our civilization depends upon it. I fear that the value of our civilization and the use of our leisure is not very high just now. Football pools and films (such as they mostly are) do not constitute a high form of civilization. They are not in any real sense, use of leisure, but only a way of getting through time and occupying the mind in the least valuable way. — Dr. G. M. Tevelyan, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

What we need now is a way of dealing with a state of affairs as serious as the country has never faced. — The Hon. Ernest Davies, M.P.

as their accumulated purchasing power was beginning to dry up, that the farmers were overstocked and traders were becoming cautious. Now there is every indication that purchasing power will be maintained and even increased through military expenditure in this country. For practical purposes, other countries' revenue will be covered by the taxes to which restrictions on imports have to be imposed.

The Government are thoroughly opposed to the very widespread evasion of Native poll tax which has been taking place during the past few years. Every effort will be made to stop it. It is nonsense to suggest that the Native is suffering penal taxation. Not only has the yield of direct taxation not increased since the beginning of the war, but actually the African pays less per head now than he did then. That

has happened to none of the other races in this Colony, and imagining it applies in very few instances anywhere in the world. The Government has treated the African population in this country in regard to taxation with a remarkable degree of moderation.

Services to the African population have increased out of all recognition during my official lifetime. Not so many years ago I felt very strongly that the African population was not receiving the benefit of services in any way commensurate with the amounts they paid by way of tax, and that it was subsidizing the other communities. That certainly is not the case to-day; the boot is on the other foot. That is the main justification for direct relief in respect of taxation paid largely by Non-Natives while maintaining rates of Native poll tax.

## Plewman Committee Advocate Tax Relief in Kenya To Encourage Development of Natural Resources

IN A YOUNG AND DEVELOPING COUNTRY with a mixed society such as Kenya, it is fiscally desirable to include both the direct and indirect taxation systems in the tax pattern.

Guided by the evidence submitted and the peculiar knowledge of local conditions of its own members, the Committee is satisfied that a fair and just measure of fiscal equity is likely to be achieved for the present so long as the yield of direct taxation remains proportionately of the order of one and three-quarters or to two to one.

A low public debt, necessary no doubt in the past, may in changed circumstances be a burden rather than a benefit on future prosperity, and a well-timed and well-planned scheme of loan finance has an important part in fiscal policy.

Under the present method of financial control there is no effective means by which the revenue aspect of the budget can be examined and reviewed regularly. The procedure of subjecting, say, one important class of duty and one direct tax to annual renewal adds to the confusion of these of directing criticism to the continuance of one duty or tax, does not prevail in this Colony, consequently Parliamentary control from year to year is not ensured. The Committee considers the practice a most valuable device for directing fiscal policy along proper lines and recommends its adoption as a normal part of financial procedure.

### Insufficient Provisions for Reserves

Although there has been a continuous reserve building, recently by contributions to the Development and Reconstruction Authority, there has been insufficient provision in the budget for clearing reserves in times of depression. Moreover, it would appear that, as the timing of public expenditure to offset recession in private spending is part of the D.A.S. scheme, and is linked with an early local loan issue program which has not been implemented, the good intentions there intended are not being carried into practice.

It is thus the manifest fiscal policy of the Colony to budget for surpluses in times of prosperity and build up adequate reserves and in times of depression to budget for deficits and use those reserves with care. The level of taxation has to vary with the times, and a taxation structure designed for times of national emergency should be adjusted when normal conditions return. War-time taxation has in it a commendable element of sacrifice, but there may be periods when the need for such sacrifice has ended if enterprise and progress are not to be impeded.

Although a measure of relief from income tax was conceded last year, the Committee, after careful consideration, is of opinion that the present level of tax

ation is still too high, and that a still greater measure of tax relief must be conceded in certain directions at appropriate times in order to reduce the taxation level in proportion to the prosperity level, to encourage the development of the natural resources, and stimulate the growth of national prosperity.

The great distinction embodied in the Development Report between a capital budget and an operating budget has not yet been completely brought home, nor is it clear at what stage a profit should be a R.A.S. income, a charge on tax-revenue. The timing of capital spending is one of the most important factors in a constructive fiscal policy, and it is equally important that there must be a very careful correlation between capital spending and the community's tax revenue.

### Two Budgets

It is important, therefore, that as a permanent feature of financial procedure two budgets be introduced, one for operating and a revenue budget, and that the Legislative Council should have before it in the same session the Government's complete expenditure (to be accurately divided into (a) capital expenditure and (b) revenue expenditure, and also that these, when approved, should be voted in due order as (a) a charge to capital income and (b) a charge to revenue income.

The Committee recommends: (1) the introduction of a permanent provision as outlined above as a permanent feature of financial procedure, and (2) the stipulation of expenditure to be financed by D.A.S. until the present is fully effective.

**Mining Royalties.**—The Committee is of the view that for the best fiscal encouragement in the mining industry, Relief of a temporary nature is not sound, and there is little to be gained by a flat rate royalty payment on the gross amount of realized payments which is related to the profits earned is much more equitable. The Committee is satisfied that an adequate measure of relief from royalty payments is fully justified, and that it should be designed to stimulate prospecting for gold and mining enterprises and to encourage the working of the lowest grade ore which working costs and the price of gold permit.

**Road Funds.**—The Committee is of the view that the representations made by the Association of Road Builders, to be financed out of the proceeds of the tax on the property attributable to road transportation. It was alleged that Kenya has for years past had one of the worst roads in East Africa, and the present year has proved that construction and maintenance are of such a poor standard that one heavy rainy season rendered many roads impassable. On balance, the fiscal advantages of a Road Fund outweigh the disadvantages.

**Pension Funds.**—On the payment of civil servants' pensions there are two schools of thought. One holds that the contributions on a widow's and orphan's pensions scheme should be funded and an annual payment made to that fund to cover the liability for life pensions. The other school thinks it reasonable to expect the taxpayer of tomorrow to pay the pensions of the civil servants of to-day. The Committee favours the latter view, and recommends that the present system gradually be brought to a halt, a widow's and orphan's pension fund and by establishing a reserve fund out of which all free pensions will ultimately be paid.

**Local Authorities.**—The present ad hoc system of local government is the subject of a long-considered system of local authorities to assume greater powers and responsibilities as the ability of the community to influence productivity and national prosperity increases, and to ensure that its revenue resources

Being further extracts from the Report of the Taxation and Finance Committee of Kenya (the so-called Plewman Committee)

# Kenya's Purchasing Power Will Increase Greatly

## Economic and Political Risks To Be Faced

**K**ENYA'S PURCHASING POWER may be expected in the near future to increase a very great deal. Part altogether from the carrying out of the development programme we are going to see in this Colony very heavy expenditure by H.M. Government on the military stores project which is one of considerable magnitude. We may also find in this Colony a major military base and a major air base. We may find in some parts of this country the extension of the groundnut project. If we do not, we shall certainly get repercussions from the project in Tanganyika. This means purchasing power being pumped into the country.

All this will make it a stern battle to keep costs down, to keep Government expenditure and the cost of living within bounds, to avoid privation and poverty for the poorer irrespective of race, and to avoid the spiral of inflation with wages rising prices.

The Government has not succeeded very well in keeping down the cost of living during 1946. We have had to allow increases in the price of tea, butter, maize, wheat, petrol and other commodities because of increased costs.

For the future we shall have the maintenance and enlargement of living power through heavy military expenditure. On the other hand we shall have a progressive curtailment of imports, the elimination of luxury articles, and consequently a shortage of consumer goods to absorb purchasing power. This will tend to force costs still higher and the Government will have to be vigilant in keeping down the cost of living of all races.

### Wages and Cost of Living

The situation will call for statesmanship. The dangers, economic and political, are very great. On the one hand, rising costs, rising prices, rising cost of living, rising wages, more rising costs, and so it goes on. On the other hand, if the costs rise without the wages rising, there may be industrial unrest and strikes while the costs go up and the wages go down. The answer is that costs, prices, and, in my personal opinion, wages must be kept down so far as we can keep them down. Price control on essential commodities must be maintained and enhanced, and the primary producer of essential commodities must get a fair deal and so on.

One difficulty in all this is the over-competitiveness of the general public. If the Government came to this Council with proposals for an increase in the duty on petrol by 20 cents a gallon, we should be urged to defend the proposal from the most vigorous onslaught. We should hear of the vital importance of petrol in a young and developing Colony, and it is told that petrol is in demand in the private sector, would be justified provided the money was spent on the roads. Yet when the oil companies raise the price of petrol by 20 cents (with the consent of Government, I admit), there is hardly a murmur—though in the one case all the money is spent for the public benefit, while in the second case any profits go for the benefit of shareholders.

It is to me quite amazing that the public do so apathetically over the matters. When the Government allows an increase of 20 cents a gallon to the oil companies, it should be required to justify its action just as much as if it introduced the customs duty. Yet nothing happens. Neither my own friend a Member for Nairobi South nor my own friend a Member for Nairobi North, consumers' constituents, even put in a question. Exactly the same thing happens in respect of tea, sugar, maize, and a thousand and one other commodities. The Government is engaged in a constant balance in the interests of consumers, and it receives hardly any help from consuming interests.

*Extracts from the budget speech in the Legislative Council of Kenya of the Financial Year 1947-48 by Mr. F. G. Troughton. The passage quoted in this article of the new rates of income tax and super tax was published last week.*

It seems of the greatest importance that a consistent policy in regard to wages should be adopted in the East African territories. We have never had any success in ensuring such co-ordination, but the new organisation of an East African High Commission should enable inter-territorial problems to be dealt with in a regular manner.

It has been argued that the High Commission is a costly luxury. When hon. Members see total contributions from Kenya amounting to £640,000 they may say that they had never dreamed for that. Actually, the only really new expenditure is the cost of the Central Assembly, for which there is a modest figure of £2,000 odd. All the rest would have been in the estimates anyway.

As to expenditure, I am satisfied that there is little waste, but not that there is no waste. Here the Government is very much indebted to the Efficiency and Economy Committee which sat under the chairmanship of Mr. Bob Spaul and has now delegated its functions to Colonel Gheris and Colonel Collisson. Colonel Gheris is a former member of the Council and a member of the New Year Committee, and Colonel Collisson has a distinguished record in the Colonial Audit Department.

These two public spirited gentlemen are rendering the Government a great service in investigating in detail the work carried out by Government departments. Their suggestions for the improvement of efficiency. All their recommendations have received careful attention. Consultation with the departments concerned. Work has been carried out with a view to the help of the departments to conduct an inquiry, and their relations with everyone have been far happier than I ever expected them to be.

Provision is now to be made for salaries for non-official members of the Legislative Council at the rate of £200 per annum. It is not proposed that there should be any change in the existing system of allowances. Government consider that the payment of salaries to non-official members is very overdue.

The Secretariat is the head office of the Government, and the volume of work is very, very heavy. I know of one case where an officer sets out with messages than a 700-ton lorry, and we get out, and some notes are taken to the Council have to do considerably more work than any other office. These estimates, although they provide for the increase in staff, will not lead to the cessation of overtime, though the burden may be eased a little.

### Increased Expenditure on Education

The Committee on Educational Expenditure, under the chairmanship of Sir Bertrand Glancy, will, I hope, give us a settled policy in many years to come. We are faced with a large military store base, including wives and children of officers with the expansion of white settlement, and with the remarkable growth in the Indian population and the development of African education. These factors will cause expenditure to rise until it reaches astronomical figures unless the position is tackled now.

The increase in the police vote is partly due to the adoption of the new year of terms of office. It has been common knowledge that there has been discontent in the force, and I hope that the revision, plus whatever else comes of the Military Commission's deliberations, will give rise to that degree of contentment amongst ranks which is essential for an efficient force. It was so put this year to severe tests, and has emerged from them significantly. Public confidence in its general efficiency and integrity was high, and rightly so.

Our annual pension bill continues to increase, and there is no sign of equilibrium being reached. Something legislation will be submitted to increase the temporary addition payable to the lower pension groups to help them cope with the increased cost of living. Some of these people who have rendered valuable service to this country have been reduced to a low ebb of poverty and distress. In some cases the pensioner has been able to make on a job, but there is real hardship when the individual's capacity to work is impaired through old age or physical incapacity.

The increase in medical expenditure is as alarming as on education. There is a tendency for the development of medical services to outstrip the Colony's capacity to pay and the development of other services. My opinion is that we have gone too far, and that the time being at least, we must call a halt to further expansion.

The position regarding customs revenue has changed materially a year ago it looked so much wrongly as it turned out.

# Election in Southern Rhodesia in March

## Prime Minister Surveys Affairs of Colony

SIR GODFREY BUGGINS, who leaves London to-day by air for Southern Rhodesia, told a Press conference on Tuesday afternoon that a general election in the Colony could not be further postponed, and that when Parliament reassembled in January he would table a motion, which would result in an election in March.

To have carried on for two years without a majority was not a bad record, the Prime Minister suggested. The great difficulty of the position was that in discussing important matters with other Governments or large corporations it was not possible to guarantee that tentative arrangements could be implemented, the opposition parties might be able to defeat the Government's intentions, and this made the country look ridiculous.

### Divisions Between Political Parties

It is to be expected that the difference between the United Party and the Liberals, Sir Godfrey said, that the United Party were the country's Liberals, and the so-called Liberals were the Conservatives. It was the old diagram of the Liberal leader—who for eight years had been his own Minister of Finance—that they wanted to call a halt to development for five years and allow merchants to keep their profits in time; in short, their objective was better for the possessor than for the United Party also desired low taxation, but not to slow down the general progress of the Colony which would be impeded.

Native affairs were the other major cause of difference. The Prime Minister had sought the keep the subject above party politics, but the Liberals had declined an invitation to a round-table conference that was in view. Perhaps the reason was that in the backward areas their battle-cry was that Buggins's "mines the country black."

The African had to be given a fair place in the sun, but he would become material for Communism.

### Confident, Probable

It was quite likely that a general election would leave the political position much as it was to-day. In a politically mature society the obvious course would be a coalition in order to provide a Government. The natural lines of cleavage should be between Socialists and the rest, though the United Party were certainly not Socialists, they had become more nationalizing than Great Britain. The two Labour Parties were at least pseudo-Socialists.

Amalgamation of the Rhodesias was now so clearly inevitable for economic reasons that the Prime Minister thought further agitation unnecessary. He hoped that Nyasaland would also be emboldened.

Southern Rhodesia wished to keep her close association with this country, and therefore wanted to raise her development funds now, except in London.

For years the Colony had had a favourable dollar balance, but now, at the worst possible moment, her dollar needs were greater than her dollar earnings, largely as a result of very severe drought, which had forced the Government to buy great quantities of maize for the native population from the Argentine, which fed Rhodesia white. Fortunately, the Union of South Africa could now supply enough grain to carry the country on until the next harvest. Dollars were also necessary for railway and other equipment, which must be acquired immediately. Talks with the Imperial authorities were proceeding.

When Rhodesia's great development plans matured, however, such improved would not be possible handling all the traffic. Negotiations were being being conducted with the British and Union Governments in regard to the building of a railway across the border to South West Africa, to Walvis Bay, and the construction of a modern port there.

If Rhodesia was to become a big exporter of base metals, including coal, if Northern Rhodesia was to have more copper, and if the plans for the manufacture of steel and pig iron were to mature, there would have to be new ports. Within a few months there should be clearer indications of the extent of the high-grade iron ore deposits in Northern Rhodesia in which the big brown group and the Denison-Burney were anticipated. So far the outlook was very promising.

If the surveys showed the proposition to be large enough to be worked economically, the need for hydro-electric power would become urgent. Theoretically it was settled whether such a station should be on the Zambezi or the Kafue, but it seemed more likely that there would be a subsidiary scheme on the Kafue and that the big dam would be on the Kariba. Some fine wood deals would have to be done before a final decision could be made. Hitherto there had not seemed to be much interest about such a project, now, if the Northern Rhodesia iron ore deposits were to be exploited, the dam must be done by 1952 or 1953.

### Sabi Valley Scheme

Immense possibilities were revealed by the surveys of the Sabi Valley a year ago. The Government could not pass to even one 50,000-acre block of uninhabited or almost uninhabited land on which grouse might be grown mechanically. Now there were known to be 200,000 acres of fertile land in the Sabi Valley which could be irrigated. Four-fifths were in the European area, the remaining one-fifth would be needed for the settlement of Africans, it would be another year before all the facts had been assembled, but a pilot scheme might soon be started.

Already great phosphate deposits had been discovered, with millions of tons of high grade. A 40-mile railway would have to be built to what would be only the second phosphate mine in the Empire, the fertilizer would be of enormous importance to local agriculture, which ought to be able to feed the Colony and contribute to British needs.

Mr. Thomas was to return to Rhodesia in January to spend a couple of months, this time in connection with Sir Frank Clegg, who would advise on the best measures of increasing food production.

## Colonial Developers

THE DIARIST of the Financial Times wrote on Monday: "So far the Government's appointment of the Colonial Development Corporation has been somewhat odd. Until recently the Chairman, Lord Trefgarne, was a Socialist, Mr. John Jones, since 1945, when he retired from the St. Comans, Lord Trefgarne has had a number of directorships, but he is hardly possessed the business experience which might be expected in the head of a £100,000,000 public corporation."

It is now rumored that Sir Frederick Burton is to be invited to join Lord Trefgarne's Board. Sir Frederick is an estimable man, when Mr. Attlee surprisingly appointed Governor of Hong Kong and who was warmly welcomed by Mr. Nehru. But no one but Burton has had the big experience of commerce. Until the Statute's foot, when he was a railway official and a straight-voting trades unionist.

Hitherto EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has been the only newspaper, so far as we know, which has criticized some of the appointments to the Corporation.



be adequately met by the... of this groundnut scheme.

"I suggest the formation of a Privileges Committee in Tanganyika, with representation in London. It should perform very useful work in seeing that priority shipment... of African labour... There is no savings movement out there, and it is no good paying people in money for them to save if against some chance of spending it. Unless they can spend it immediately they will not work as hard as we wish them to do. It is more necessary in Africa than it is here that there should be an adequate supply of consumer incentive goods.

"All over the world agriculture and mining are becoming increasingly unpopular activities. There is a tremendous outlet for British agricultural machinery throughout East and West Africa, and we should be sent out to study the types and uses of small agricultural tractors useful in this country... Research into that kind of problem could do good work in Africa.

"Can the Minister give us an assurance that every effort will be made to ensure markets in the United Kingdom or the Empire for the products that one day will pour out of East and West Africa?"

Mr. HANNOX-BOYD, who stepped up for the Opposition, said that the emergence of two great Government-sponsored Corporations was an opportunity to pay tribute to some of the private corporations which in the face of innumerable difficulties had blazed the trail of companies like the Royal Niger Company, the Imperial British East Africa Company and the British South Africa Company.

"If people are inclined to be critical of some of these companies on insufficient evidence," he continued, "let them remember the East Africa Company and the Sir William Mackinnon. But for his initiative and drive the Germans might well have seized all the mainland between the Sudan and Portuguese East Africa. If we are now in a position to reach groundnuts in East and West Africa, it is largely due to the foresight of private enterprise."

**Too Much Whitehall**

"There is too much Whitehall in these proposals for the two corporations. I hope they will not be used as places of quiet retirement for Ministers or other public servants whose period of usefulness is drawing to a close. There should be the fullest disclosure in this House of all information dealing with the work of the corporations; attempts to hide the activities of these people try to find out what the officials are paid, would not be found out by a confidential source. Native people in the Colonies might say 'Our efforts are going to large secret undisclosed amounts to people who are paid well but moon because they are United Kingdom people and not Native subjects of the Crown.' It is most important that we should have the fullest possible disclosure of information.

"I am sure the Under-Secretary of State will assure us that the main underlying idea of the Colonies will be used in the fullest possible extent for the business and economic by these new corporations to drive out of established businesses. If the full power of Government subsidize... undertakings with impossible economic conditions, they may transfer their activities to the Colonies of some other Power. This would be highly unfortunate, when one thinks of the accumulated experience of these old British companies. The corporations should concentrate their main direction work on these developments which private enterprise cannot do. It will not make in particular on the improvement of communication, on which everything else eventually depends.

"The products of the activities of these corporations will be bought by the U.K. and presumably bought in bulk, as the Government is wedded to the policy of bulk purchase. The Government will be buying the products of these great corporations and there is a danger of endless friction, and possibly a head-on collision, between the Colonies and Whitehall. It will require great skill and diplomacy to arrive at prices which will give a proper return to the cultivator and enable the corporations to carry on their work in an economic fashion.

"How are we going to raise the standard of living of our Colonial fellow citizens? The experience of this generation shows that in these territories in certain colonial territories down the standard of living. Very little money goes to completely the style of life of the African but there is no incentive to earn a little more by increased production. Incentives can be provided by a larger export of consumer

able goods, and I think we must concentrate on this in a bigger way. Exports here are doubly valuable, and I hope that the House as a whole will press the Board of Trade to see that the Colonies get cotton and other goods to the fullest possible measure of their requirements. We want also to encourage industries in the Colonies, gradually and slowly but steadily, and the people for whom we are trying to see that they are doing things which will increase the value of our imported goods. We want to increase the value of our imports, and we must be allowed to maintain our system of Imperial Preference. Article 16 of the draft Charter comes perilously near to preventing our doing that. The Manchester Guardian, when commenting on the groundnut scheme, applied the following words to East and West Africa alike: 'In our purchases from these territories we should be free to pay more than we would have done in buying from hard currency countries.' I should like the assurance that we would be free to pay more for those purchases than if we had bought them from hard currency countries. These new industries in agriculture can not prosper unless we have freedom to protect them in their early years.

**Africa a Great Heritage**

"Africa is the touchstone by which our Imperial Empire will be judged. Europe, India, China, and even the great Dominion of Australia as well, could be placed inside Africa. That is a pretty big heritage and undertaking, though it does not fall to us to develop the whole of that great continent. We have a great deal of work to do there.

"But Africa in particular has an immense future. It is in a state of Empire defence, in which it will not be capable of making a full part if it is economically sound. Because of Empire defence, on which all our interests depend, we are obliged to improve the lot of our people, who are entitled to be better treated and for whom civilization would normally have collapsed, and because above all of the Colonial people themselves, who wish their corporations success, and we will give the Government every aid in seeing that their work is successfully accomplished."

MR. REES-WILLIAMS, who was making his first speech since his appointment to be Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said: *inter alia*:

"The debate has been characterized on every side of the House by a feeling of good will towards this Bill. The speech of the right hon. Member for West Bristol (Mr. Stanley) set the standard, which the hon. Members have followed."

"The object of economic development in Colonial territories is to improve the standard of living and the welfare of the people. That is our primary object. In addition, it is our object to increase the supply of products in the world. I put those objects purposely in that order. It is not always possible to have economic development on a large scale and at the same time social stability and ever-increasing self-government, but we hope that in our Colonial territories we will solve this particular problem."

**Production, Research and Industries**

"First, we intend to improve the efficiency of the existing cultivated areas, and, secondly, to bring new areas into agricultural production of all kinds, both in regard to crops and animal husbandry. Then we intend to improve the mineral, forestry, fisheries and all other known resources. Next, we intend to institute research and survey the Empire in order to locate new resources. Lastly, we intend to establish secondary industries for processing local products to supply food for local consumption."

"There is a vast field in our minds. There will be development of public services by road, rail, water and air, and the necessary development of power. Finally, we must not neglect education and health services, because without those the people would never be able to participate in carrying out the economic policy nor benefit from it."

"There are two ways of developing a non-industrial country; and practically all the Colonial Empire is non-industrial. The first is by exploiting the mines. The second way is the introduction of foreign capital. This usually means what is colloquially known as strings. That is foreign capital (in Asiatic countries, particularly) is always invested on condition that certain requirements to protect the money and metals do not say that that is an unreasonable safeguard."

"We are suggesting a third way, the provision of capital investments such as these development corporations. The purpose of the Colonial Development Corporation is to do anything necessary for starting any legitimate productive enterprise likely to pay its way in the Colonies. The purpose of the Overseas Food Corporation is to produce food and other agricultural products outside the United Kingdom. In the

# Overseas Resources Bill Debate

## Pled for Extension of Dominion

FURTHER views expressed in Parliament on the Colonial Development Corporation and the Overseas Food Corporation are recorded hereunder. Other speeches were reported in our last two issues.

MR. PETER FRASER, having always sought to keep Colonial affairs outside party politics, deprecated the amount of "boasting and boasting" indulged in by Members of the Government as a result of the launching of the scheme. He congratulated the Secretary of State for the Colonies for that boasting because, when he introduced the measure originally in this House, he was commended for it and did not even claim originality. Nor indeed could he do so, because it is the same scheme as put before the House 40 years ago, and many times since, when it was had the support of the Colonial Secretary when he was a backbencher.

"I have the greatest admiration for civil servants, especially those who give their lives to the Colonial Civil Service. I've met them in all parts of the world, and I have the highest admiration for them, but I have always felt, and still feel, that civil servants by their training and tradition are not fitted to run business; nor do they wish to do so. They are first-class administrators, and know how to look after the welfare of a colony or Colonies, but they are not fitted for trade or for business."

"I have very serious doubts about the Overseas Food Corporation. Why the Ministry of Food should be allowed to run the scheme is a question because the Ministry might require similar schemes to be developed in other places. For instance, there was a proposal of having a scheme in Northern and Southern Rhodesia. It was asked if one part would be operated under the Dominions Office and the other under the Colonial Office. There was also a suggested scheme for the Sudan, and there it was said it would be run by the Foreign Office. It was decided that it would be better for the Ministry of Food to be concerned. But I still have doubts whether it will work out in practice. There is likely to be conflict between the Colonial Office, the Ministry of Food and the Colonial Government concerned, and I am afraid that great complications will ensue."

### Praise for Managing Agents

"I am pleased that the Ministry of Food, with good sense, should have the scheme operated by a United Africa Company, who obviously knew more about the country and the kind of scheme. In fact, the worth of the scheme is the Samuel scheme, and if it can be made a success they are the people to make it. They have tremendous experience of Colonial development, and have always been successful."

MR. HERBERT STEWARD asked that British agricultural machinery manufacturers would provide nearly all the types of machinery for the groundnut scheme, and asked for a clear guarantee upon this point. American machines were being used in Africa because nothing else was available, but it must not turn out that because some American firms had been in that sort of business for years and had great organizations, their services and their only would be employed in future.

MR. STACHE said: "I will be that assurance right away. If for no other reason than pressure from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, we would always use British machinery purchasable with sterling preferences or dollar machinery wherever it is obtainable."

COLONEL CHARLES PENNISON emphasized that the work of the Colonial Development Corporation could also extend to Commonwealth territories. He said:

"Take the case of Southern and Northern Rhodesia. There are wonderful opportunities for the development there, wonderful opportunities for the production of dollar-earning and dollar-paying commodities—for instance, tobacco, chrome, and coal. But all the traffic goes on one single line to Beira, a port belonging to the Portuguese. They are doing their best, but there is always congestion. The Wankie coalfield has an area of 200 square miles with a coal seam close to the surface, but it is 100 miles from Beira, and there is no other outlet for its coal."

"Suppose it is necessary, as it probably is, to build a railway to the west, perhaps to Walvis Bay. The railway which would have to be built, about 600 miles, would start in Southern

Rhodesia, go through the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and end in the mandated territory of South-West Africa. Who would undertake the provision of funds? Obviously, it should be operated by Southern Rhodesia; but Southern Rhodesia has many other schemes going apart from anything else, has a population of only about 100,000 people. They cannot provide the capital, which should be provided from here. I can see no objection to the formation of a corporation such as this if it is not to be set up with a groundnut scheme, partly railway building, partly tobacco, and partly the building of steel works. The Southern Rhodesia Government will put up £9 million, the Northern Rhodesia Government £9 million, and the rest of the £20 million in the Kariba gorge. The dam will be a source of power, and the idea is to sell the electricity to the Rhodesia industrial

### Electric Power in Uganda

"Against this, there is a scheme to dam the Owen Falls in Uganda. This starts at £45 million proposition, but they thought it might cost £6 million; now they think it may cost £8 million. As far as I know, there are no careful estimates of the users of power once the scheme has started, and the Colonial Development Corporation is to take up the scheme. I hope it will look into it further, especially if the phosphates deposits, which should take a considerable amount of power, are proved, and whether there are other factories also able to take the power that can be produced. It will be taxpayer's money."

"I am not at all sure that we are right to put the Overseas Food Corporation under the Ministry of Food. It would be far better either to split up one corporation according to localities—whether operating in the Colonies or in the Dominions and elsewhere—or, if the food scheme is confined in the Colonies, to have it under the Colonial Office."

"These should be proper balance sheets and profit and loss accounts for the corporations, exactly as with companies under the Companies Act. Nothing should be hidden. It is especially important that this should be done because of the criticism which is always likely to arise in the future, especially from the partly educated African."

"What happens if the groundnut company makes a profit? Will it incur the corporation tax on the territory in which the groundnuts are grown? I hope the latter will be the case. Also, will the groundnut company be subject to income tax? If so, I suggest that it should be formed in Tanganyika, where income tax is not so severe as in this country. It is most important that as much profit as possible should go back into the territories where it is earned."

### Mr. Dods-Parker

MR. DODS-PARKER expressed the general regret of East Africans that Mr. Ivor Thomas had been removed from the Colonial Office, where he had done so well for the Colonial Empire.

"There is a need in all development of an overall plan. In East and Central Africa, Southern Rhodesia, the only territory which has got down to priority. It was invited by Mr. Thomas to preside over a commission to set priorities. I hope the Government will ask that precedent to be applied to Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and East Africa."

"Expansion is largely a question of transport and the development of existing industries. Development has gone so far in the East that it is already in the air, roads and ports are inadequate to the traffic offered. It is not a question of five or 15 years ahead, but of 50 years, and of hundreds of thousands of pounds which can usefully be used for future development. It is wrong to think of that part of Africa becoming another Western United States, but of the tremendous possibilities as yet unexplored, which will benefit millions of thousands of Africans and hundreds of millions of Africans."

"As to the groundnut scheme, a very excellent task is being carried out by Mr. Plumtree. He has shown tenacity, enterprise and boldness. I also pay tribute to those who are operating existing industries out there and who can show a very substantial effect on production."

"Several million dollars' worth of stock are held up in the country. There is a pile lying there, but the people have not enough guineas to get the grain off. Because of shortage of transport, buyers have suspended buying. Next season there will not be so much demand, and therefore not so much grain growth, etc. It seems a pity that already existing industries should

tion of local effort and local financial assistance could be looked for, especially in the expansion of primary education. The importance of which was strongly emphasized. It was in the higher ranges of education that the financial assistance being provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act would be particularly valuable. The importance of expanding facilities for technical and vocational education, of creating air possible facilities for community education and of giving greatly increased attention to the education of women and girls was generally recognized.

**Locally Recruited Civil Service**

The Conference devoted considerable time to the discussion of the problems of the civil service in the Colonies with special reference to the needs of recruitment and the provision of greater opportunities for locally recruited staffs.

A useful discussion also took place on the organization of research.

Finally the Conference discussed the arrangements for the further conferences to be held in 1948. As a

result the Secretary of State intends shortly to send invitations to the African territories to send delegations of non-official and official persons drawn from the Legislatures, and where appropriate from representative regional assemblies to a conference to be held in London probably in October.

Apart from the representation of the broad lines of policy of His Majesty's Government affecting the African territories, it is intended that the conference should discuss a series of problems of common interest, some of them concerning African territories, and while and others of special concern to the West African group of territories of the East and Central African groups respectively.

It is hoped that the conference will afford its members the opportunity of meeting distinguished people in the various fields of special interest in Colonial territories and thus strengthen still further the understanding and the ties of friendship between Britain and the peoples overseas.

# Africa Must Be Kept Free from Communism

## Major Lewis Hastings on Partnership

THE URGENT NEED to define the British position and mission in Africa was emphasized by Major Lewis Hastings when he addressed a meeting in London last week of the East Africa Women's League. For too long he said, politicians had taken refuge in slogans. While there was cause for gratitude to the present Government for their attitude in Colonial Africa, decisive action in various ways was, unfortunately, not linked with acknowledged ultimate aims. There was still too much nebulousity, which gave the impression that the authorities had not yet made up their minds upon essential matters.

Having just come back from behind the Iron Curtain, which hangs over more than half of Europe, continued Major Hastings, I say that we must at all costs keep Africa free from the Communist poison (of which there has already been some sniff, but disturbing evidence in East Africa). Secondly, Africa must remain in a strong and permanent relationship with the whole Commonwealth. This must be made crystal clear, especially for the sake of Africa and Africans.

Through our long failure to establish that firmly in the public mind we have allowed too many Africans to become infected with that hostile attitude that relationship. It is quite natural that such people, lacking long traditions of community in the wider sense, should become ideal enthusiasts for independence. It should be made impossible for them to think that there will be surrender of such views.

Europe Worse than Africa  
The worst things ever done in British Africa are mild in comparison with what is being done over half of Europe nowadays by the so-called democracies of Russia. The worst features of what the Russians denounce as our imperialism in Africa are beneficent beside their actions in Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania and Poland. That must be said frankly and firmly if there are not two remaining bulwarks to Western civilization—the battle of resistance by Christians all over Europe, and the British Commonwealth.

Africa must be held firmly in the name of Western civilization. Indeed, Africa dominates imperial strategy more than ever. It is the one great land mass which stands between the rest of the world and the ambitions of the new Iron and Dictator. It provides a new meeting ground for the new Powers. It has already an industrial system protected from attack by a

series of special carrier of the traffic. In case of need it would provide one for the forces of freedom to rally to.

We must give a common sense interpretation to such words as 'self-government' and 'independence'. Can the idea of a general decline of national sovereignty and greater economic and political unity among the nations stand before the monstrous menace of the East? Extreme chauvinism is not to be allowed in Europe and Africa. The first step in the way to erect must be based on the broad principle of partnership with Africans.

Some people still believe that you can improve the African and his culture by chipping at the more discreditable features of tribal life and encouraging the idea of peasant agriculture under the supervision of skilled European agriculturists. You will find that this was the way toward, the way to protect these people from the violence of industrial civilization. Now I know it to be impossible. The first people to denounce the creation of such Africa would be the intelligent Africans.

Industrial civilization has invaded Africa. All we need do is to jump the wind to the jump mark. However much you might improve African agriculture, and a great deal has been done in Southern Rhodesia, especially by their system of Native Constructors—vast areas of the continent would be deserts in 10 or 20 years if reliance continued to be placed on African methods. That has been strikingly shown by St. Philip Mitchell, who has said bluntly that without the revolution by change in agricultural methods, Africa can never get her standards of living.

While I welcome the development plans for Africa, I see no recognition by our politicians of the full implications of this change in policy. We shall be faced with violent propaganda intended to mislead the African mind. Recognizing that, the Governor of Kenya has said convincingly that there must be rallying to the side of authority.

But authority must itself stand firm if it is to encourage firmness in others, and if we had a firm declaration of policy, it would be a privilege for our officials in Africa, who would for the first time in recent years see their way ahead to the greatest possible benefit of Africa, the Empire and the world.

the United Kingdom. One of the many escape clauses provides for such eventualities. Thus Northern Rhodesia would be free to decline to accept its preferences on any or all of the items in respect of which a twenty-five per cent. reduction has been negotiated. If only in protest, we trust that the Legislative Council will exercise its prerogative and refuse to ratify all that has been done in its name. Symbolic rejection of one or more of the cuts

in Imperial preference would have a peculiar moral value. In this matter Northern Rhodesia is the only East and Central African Dependency under the Colonial Office which has the power to register its firm protests by vote of the Legislature. That opportunity should not be missed. By its exercise Eastern African dissatisfaction can at least be expressed and brought to the notice of the world.

## African Governors' Conference in London

### Greater Devolution of Financial Authority

THE CONFERENCE OF GOVERNORS and Governors designate of the African territories had its final session last Friday afternoon, when Mr. CREBCH-JONES, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave a closing address. The Conference was attended by Governors or Governors designate from Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda, the British Resident in Zanzibar, the Governors of Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and the Gambia, and senior members of the staff of the Colonial Office.

The following official statement has been issued:

"The Conference has been held at a time when important political developments have recently taken place or are impending affecting the composition of Legislative Councils, the central executive machinery of Government and the development of local government bodies, and when far-reaching plans for economic and social development are under way.

It has provided an opportunity for a general exchange of views on many important questions of policy, which has been particularly useful at a time when five new Governors are about to take up their appointments. The Conference has made possible the pooling of experience in the discussion of common problems and a general review of the major objectives of policy. It has been able to consider many domestic problems of organization and procedure. The Conference recognized the need for discussion on the application of policy in a matter in which the Government and Legislature of each territory have their own special responsibilities.

#### Constitutional Developments

In the field of political and constitutional development the Conference reviewed the progress made in recent years and discussed the problems to be faced in building representative and responsible political institutions in the territories. Believing that the relationship between this country and Colonial territories must be based in practice on a genuine partnership, the Conference paid special attention to the question of devolution of authority from the Secretary of State to the African Governments within the broad lines of his responsibility to Parliament.

It was felt that there should be a greater degree of devolution of formal authority in the sphere of finance, and that this would make unnecessary much present routine work. It would also serve to emphasize the political evolution which has already taken place in the African territories.

The Conference recognized the great importance of the development of local government in the African territories, with devolution of responsibility from the central Government to local government bodies as a means of increasing efficiency. This field of policy had already been intensively reviewed by a conference of admini-

strative officers fully representative of the African territories held in Cambridge in August. The Governors' Conference endorsed the conclusions which that Conference had reached.

Attention was also given to the difficult problem of public relations at home and abroad and in the Colonial territories themselves. The importance of the activity of government was fully recognized. Development policy cannot be fully effective without successful public relations, and public relations is not merely a function of the department entrusted with that work but of every government officer.

#### Economic Opportunities

Sir Stafford Cripps, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressed the Conference on the economic position of the British Commonwealth. He explained fully the part which the African territories can play in meeting the present economic difficulties, and the solution of which depends their own prosperity, as well as that of the Commonwealth as a whole. He emphasized the great opportunities which present world shortages provide for the African territories, and he made it clear that the plans of His Majesty's Government for large-scale economic development are aimed, just as much at raising the standard of living and the prosperity of Colonial territories themselves as at assisting the United Kingdom in its present economic difficulties. The Governors were able to discuss some of their individual economic problems with Sir Stafford Cripps.

Lord Selborne, the Secretary designate of the Colonial Development Corporation, discussed the contribution which the proposed corporation hope to make to the economic development of the African territories and the methods by which he hoped that it would operate. The Conference was informed of the conclusions so far reached by the inter-departmental committee in London which is considering means of increasing primary production in Colonial territories. The Governors assured the Secretary of State of their full support in carrying forward the necessary work.

The Conference exchanged views, in the light of the experience of the different territories, on means of improving agricultural technique and marketing policy and the development of co-operation. Some time was also spent in discussing the problems of training, policy, fishing services, industrial development, and the better control of water resources.

The Conference discussed the long-term aims of medical and education policy. In the sphere of medical services, the importance of developing the preventive side of medicine and of expanding health services was emphasized. In the sphere of education the Conference welcomed the plans for new or expanded institutions of higher education, both in West and East Africa. It was generally felt that the increased appli-

sharply prejudicial. That the Americans could succeed in bargaining on one side and on the boldst of the other. But one's boldness may carry the day. Our surmises are fantastic, but it is a fact and fact again which we have so far read, not one word of protest from any Member of Parliament. The Press too is singularly silent. While the negotiations were in train a few voices and a few writers warned an apathetic public of the ugly portents. Governments and public declined to listen. Now that the Government has gambled recklessly the public is not being told what has been done in its name. In healthier days there would have been an outburst of indignation which would have swept from office a Government so careless of vital British interests. And it must in fairness be added that Conservative leaders appear as content as Socialist Ministers with the pledging of part of Britain's trade future for the temporary satisfaction of American claims. And is the United States which has exerted all the pressure

Some things are beyond price and to attempt to reckon their value in financial or economic terms is disastrous. It is happily that is a truth which many politicians of all persuasions appear never to understand. The and tragic insensitiveness must be attributed the failure of Parliamentarians to protest vehemently and ceaselessly against negotiations which were known to be directed by the United States to the elimination or reduction of Imperial Preference. Whether the tariff concessions by America be satisfactory or not from the purely arithmetical standpoint is a better question. We repeat that no price can justify some sacrifices and that a piecemeal surrender of the principle of Imperial Preference is one of them. Of this subject there should have been no discussion after two world wars in one generation. Britain is which could great Britain have emerged unconquered except for the fidelity of the Dominions and the Colonial Empire. Political leaders in the United Kingdom would have declined as firmly to debate the trade and other arrangements between the Mother Country and the Commonwealth and Britain if they would have rejected similar propositions as between England on the one hand and Scotland or Northern Ireland on the other. The very fact that powerful Commercial and political influences across the Atlantic have for so long been determined to breach the supports of Imperial Preference should have solicited British assistance. Instead as so often in the past, our politicians

were ready to appease those who intended harm to our cause. They expediency, their adherence to principle and Dominions should never have been placed in the position of being asked to help His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in such negotiations, but with their customary loyalty they responded, though with great reluctance and many misgivings.

The result of the months of bargaining in Geneva was published last week as Command Paper 7255, entitled "Report on the Geneva Tariff Negotiations, with Text of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and Escape Clauses." It is an astonishing document. There can have been few, if any, international treaties which were more legalistic in phrasology, which provided so many escape clauses. All the forces of Government publicity were employed in advance to persuade this country that agreements of great importance had been reached in Geneva. Scarcely of the text suggests nothing of the kind. If it be true, as lawyers declare, that a coach and horses can be driven through many Acts of the British Statute Book, all the cars from America's mass production factories could be driven through these pieces of drafting. The future will assuredly show that the British Empire will honour its international engagements, and that many other States will continue their notorious malpractices and evasions. Politicians may pretend pride and pleasure in the Geneva handiwork; any business man would regard a similar commercial document as not worth the paper on which it is written.

It is impossible to discover what losses and gains there may be in the Colonial Empire. Most of East and Central Africa fall within the Convention of the Congo Basin, which means that Imperial Preference may not apply to imports from British sources. The Rhodesians are exceptions in this respect. As a self-governing Colony, Southern Rhodesia has conducted her own negotiations in Geneva. Northern Rhodesia had to rely on the Colonial Office, and now finds that on a number of items, in her import list the rate of preference for supplies from within the Empire is to be reduced by a quarter. But in this respect at least Northern Rhodesia may eject the guidance of the Imperial Government. We have excellent authority for stating that the British negotiators need not be warning that certain Colonial territories might object to reductions in the preferences, and that in such cases there could be no question of insistence by

Opportunity

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**B** BRITISH INTERESTS have been unjustifiably sacrificed during the months of negotiation in Geneva which led to the general agreement on tariffs and trade published a few days ago as a Command Paper. We do not, of course, suggest that the British delegates and the British Government deliberately accepted conditions which are recognized to be unsatisfactory. That is the tragedy, that the negotiators, and the Cabinet did not see that some of the terms sought in no circumstances to have been approved, even though such a stand might have resulted in a failure of the talks. Where firmness was clearly demanded it was not exercised, evidently because there was a determination to yield anything rather than offend our American friends. We wish to see a development as little as possible, but better in the long run, the object and direction of surrender which have been made by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. By simply yielding, we should at least have earned some respect; by our weakness we have forfeited it and invited further pressure whenever circumstances seem propitious.

The worst feature of the agreement is that, whereas British reductions of Imperial preferences are binding upon us in perpetuity, such reductions in customs duties as are made by the United States are for no more than three years. How any Government, British or non-British, can have considered that a reasonable arrangement was our compensation means that there can be no second thoughts of second chances in regard to Imperial Preferences. Such blunders as the future may show to have been committed this year in Geneva are made irremediable. Our precipitancy is irrevocable. But three years hence the United States will be free to do as Congress may please. The Americans may then raise still more high tariffs as they have now undertaken to lower, and when a high-tariff party returns to power (of which it has already a large share), and when America experiences a trade depression it is virtually certain that that is precisely what will happen. So the potential gains in the United States market, of which such exaggerated accounts have appeared in British newspapers, can be swept away without redress for the British interests which would have been gravely and per-

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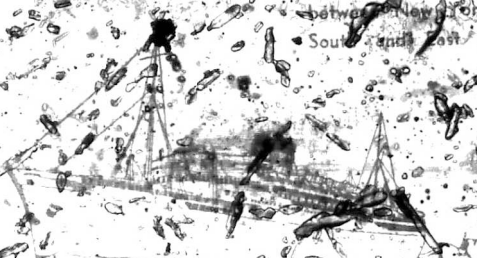
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## England in November

Damp days touched with the first chill, and winter heavy silences, the suns of mist and wind, and the fallen leaves. England in November.

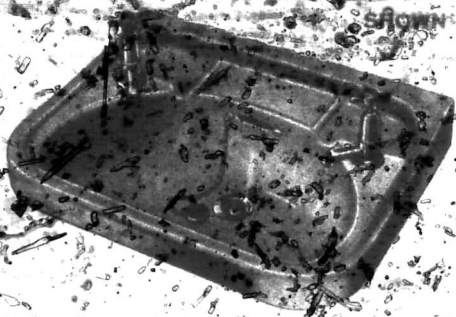
The winter abroad might not choose this time for his return, but he knows, as the back of the year has its own beauty. For the things that are not already a part of his knowledge, he has news with news and current affairs of the homeland he relishes, if he is well on

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