

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday November 27, 1947

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The specimen is made of gold and silver and no metal with such interesting history in and beyond Africa were held this year. It finally reached that African Agreement that was signed surrounding the famous Zimbabwe, bearing the name of old King Solomon, a large gold plate.

A plausible explanation suggests that round about 1000 A.D. they may have lay the greater gold fields of ancient world, the Salmon Mines' drain which was obtained through them in the beginning of the Great Temple in Jerusalem. And here in quantities the same King Solomon's work of the 11th or 12th century A.D., when Zimbabwe was a seat of central gold trade with the Mohammedans of the East.

However their date, the remains are interesting in the history of mining in Southern Rhodesia for today the mining of gold, chrome and coal continues to contribute the prosperity of the country, full and up-to-date information from our branches in Southern Rhodesia covering the mining industry and other commercial activities is easily obtainable by post.

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East African Sisal Plantations

Greatly Increased Profit

EAST AFRICAN SISAL PLANTATIONS LTD., earned a profit for the year ended June 30, 1947, of £17,998, compared with £1,071 in the previous year, due to taxation absorbed £27,199, and £10,000 is carried forward to next year. The proposed dividend of 5s. per share equals £10,000, and after providing £5,578 for directors' remuneration, £11,635 will be carried forward, against £8,644 brought in.

The issued capital consists of 190,000 shares of 10s. each. General reserve stands at £15,000, provision for future taxation at £24,800, and current liability at £24,004. Fixed assets are valued at £80,500 and current assets at £81,430, including Government advances £25,000 (market value at time of 1947, £25,100) and £1,145 in cash.

The total output of sisal and bow fiber for the year was 2,131 tons, of which 1,881 tons or 86% was graded No. 1 or 1A Kilos. This yielded 1,635 tons, an average of 76 lbs. of fiber per acre, while Njengene produced 1,000 tons of sisal and 1,000 tons of fiber.

Directors are Morris, S. T. Hartman, R. S. Dwyer and W. H. Young. The 19th ordinary general meeting will be held in London on November 24, 1947, at 6 p.m.

Port of Beira Development

PORT OF BEIRA DEVELOPMENT LTD., earned a profit of £13,308 for the year ended March 31, 1947, and £5,015 for the previous year. To this may be added £4,684 brought forward and £2,400 provided for doubtfuls, unexpired, making a total of £23,390 in appreciation. A dividend of 6s.4d. and a bonus of 30s. per share, £10,000 will absorb £7,238 leaving £6,156 to be carried forward. For the year the dividend was 6s.4d. per share.

The issued capital consists of 39,000 shares of £100 each in B shares, each of £100, and a general reserve stands at £10,184. Shares have been completed at £100,000—B-shares received at £100.50, and cash at £5.62.

The directors, Sir M. A. G. L. Grey, G. Bourne, Mr. G. McCarey, Mr. J. C. Fitzgerald, Mr. C. C. Hulley, Sir Donald Maclean and Mr. R. P. H. Sturz, the ordinary general meeting will be held in London on Friday next.

Barclays Bank Trade Report

BARCLAYS BANK (D.C.L.O.) write up a review of staple and raw materials trading in the East African territories.

Trade prospects for the 1947-48 season are not encouraging, particularly in Uganda where the crop is now reported to realize 40,000,000 kgs. Mombasa coffee auctions in September were well supported, and Uganda Native coffeeings for December-February fetched 10s. 10d. per lb. in London. October-November chancery tea from Uganda sales reached £120,000. In September, tea exports from Uganda, 1946, Mombasa and London tonnage of 1947 totalled 20,482 tons (compared with 20,470 tons on the same period in 1946), of which 21,243 tons were Uganda cotton. Present indications are for the 1947-48 Uganda crop will realize 20,000,000 kgs. Tea and skins exports in Dar es Salaam continued to grow, and, according to light and hide index, due considerably to excess of tanners' requirements, it is now expected that Board of Trade control will be relinquished as regards fourth-class hides. Following the lifting of control of sheepskins the boards of trade will not renew the present contract to meet all goatskins, and even so, after October 31. Strong demand for continental demand continues, and prices are now expected to fall.

Pearl production in the southern Province of Manica is improving steadily, but still well below the pre-war record. Prices are firm at around 5s. per carat. Cotton is scarce. Considerable quantities of cotton have been slaughtered back and forward, and no new plantations are being started. Bales of cotton are in great demand, 35s. per bale being reported.

Trade Imparts in Mombasa

General business imports during the last few months have been exceptionally heavy. Customs revenue in Mombasa for September exceeded £100,000, and duties collected at the end of the month exceeded the estimate for the whole of

October. Japanese textile shipments during the month, and further orders for textiles have been sent to Holland, Poland and Hong Kong. The last named has been the most popular owing to the very large amount of articles which are available at reasonable prices.

Mining

Rhodesian Mineral Production

MILITARY MINES LTD. of £14,500,000 were produced in Northern Rhodesia in 1947, stated the annual report of the Mines Board. The increase over the 1946 figure of £12,962,522 was mainly due to higher prices realized for copper and to greatly increased output of lead. Production of cobalt, gallium, tin, vanadium, vanadinite, uraninite, mica and silica rock salt materials both in quantity and value.

In copper, 6,601,720 tons of ore were treated; the average of billets copper and 30% loss of electrolyte. The total value was £2,117,700. Production of lead in Broken Hill rose from 220,000 in 1945 to 825,000 tons, the highest yield since 1923, though in 1946 it was exported to South Africa by 641 tons whilst the United Kingdom and Rhodesia imported 594,000 oz. Each year since 1940 the zinc reserves from smelters have accumulated during the war.

At 1,520 tons production of manganese, which is slowest since 1920, it was used as a pigment in the production of zinc. Zinc accumulated at the Nkana mine since 1939 containing 108,869 lb. of zinc oxide, and 1,000 tons of zinc treatment abroad. The output of eight tons of tin concentrates had a metal content of 21.2%. Of these 14 tons were from the Chimbiri mine and 14 tons from Nkana.

Lack of demand in 1946 continued and production, amounting to only 1.9 tons of pure vanadite pentoxide, was suspended. The first output of the year, 1947, of 200 tons, all in the Broken Hill mine, rose from 15,247 lb. in 1946 to 16,962,218 lb. in 1947 to 17,190 tons, valued at £1,000 per ton.

Coal Shortage Costs \$10,000,000

LAST WEEK'S ANNUAL MEETING of the London Consolidated Mines Ltd. was presided over by Taylor, Deputy Chairman, the meeting adjourned and great stress by the loss caused to the company by the inability to import coal, due to political and bureaucratic obstacles. In July-August last year, the railways had to be shut, reduced production by at least 4,500 tons per day of copper. Mining was unaffected, owing if all the Northern Rhodesian mining companies had obtained full requirements of coal, the total production in the year ended June 30, 1947 would have been 1,000,000 tons, or 20,000 tons above the actual amount. The government had asked the Ministry of Supply to supply coal amounts of more than 10,000,000 tons.

Bafta Mineral Production

BEST MINING PROCESSORS LTD. in South Africa in August included 32,000 tons of manganese, 12,500 tons limestone. The output of the basic mineral output for the month was £104,992, against £24,241 in June. Chrome production was £1,100,000,000 tons, and asbestos from £28,000 tons. The overall output of 19 tons valued at £3,010 was the highest monthly total for the year.

Roanerton Copper Mines Ltd.

ROANERTON COPPER MINES LTD. disclosed in preliminary statement 1947, the operating surplus for the ended June, 1947, was £12,485, compared with £853,813 for the previous year. Net profit was £1,664, (£1,623.50 dividend at 1d. per share) per share, representing 9s. 10d. It is recommended "and the same is carried forward."

Health Horizon

THE VARIOUS MEDICAL SERVICES IN THE COLONIES, especially at Officers' Posts, are described in the following section.

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East African Sisal Plantations Mining Greatly Increased Profit

EAST AFRICAN SISAL PLANTATIONS, Ltd., reported profits for the year ended June 30, 1947, of £55,798, compared with £11,071 in the previous year. Provision for taxation absorbed £27,194 after £10,000 is transferred to general reserve, leaving a proposed dividend of 20% less tax will require £10,450, leaving £1,578 for directors' remuneration, £7,116.62 of which will be carried forward, making £5,414 brought in.

The issued capital consists of 190,000 shares of £1 each. General reserve stands at £15,000; provision for future taxation at £24,600, and current £4,740 at June 30, 1947. Assets are valued at £80,900 and current assets £86,700, including Government securities at £2,500 (market value on June 30, 1947, £2,510) and £6,198 in cash.

The total output of sisal and tow during the year was 22,510 tons (16%), of which 68.89% (£370,700) was sold. Nsasa Estate yielded 4,635 tons, averaging 36 tons of fibre per acre, while Ngongengere produced 414 tons of 30 tons per acre.

The directors are Messrs. G. Hartman, G. R. S. Don, and W. A. Long. The next ordinary general meeting will be held in London on November 20, 1947, at 11 am.

Port Beira Development

PORT BEIRA DEVELOPMENT LTD. earned £1,511 and £1,108 for the year ended March 31, 1947. Share capital in the previous year to this must be added £4,681 brought forward, and £5,400 provision for taxation and reserves, making a total of £13,390 for appreciation. A dividend of 6d. 3d. bonus of 3d. per share, less tax, will absorb £1,233, leaving £6,156 to be carried forward. Last year the dividend was 6d. 3d. bonus.

The issued capital consists of 80,000 A shares and 40,000 B shares, each of £1, and capital reserve stands at £16,183. Shares of subsidiary companies are valued at £60,000, dividends receivable at £1,200, and cash at £6,198.

The directors are Mr. J. M. Murray (Chairman), Mr.

S. C. H. MacLennan, Mr. F. E. P. Hadley, Sir

Douglas MacLean, and Mr. N. P. Haslam. The ordinary general meeting will be held in London on Tuesday next.

Barclays Bank Trade Report

BARCLAYS BANK (D. & C.) write on the price of trade and economic conditions in the East African territories:

Coffee.—Prospects for the 1947-48 season are more encouraging, particularly in Uganda. The coffee crop is now expected to reach 40,000 tons. Umba coffee exports in September were well supported, and Uganda Native coffee bookings for November-February are estimated at 8,800 tons per ton. Central African Bookings for Tanganyika beginning October 1st total £420 to September 1st.

Cotton.—Shipments from Mombasa in the first nine months of 1947 totalled 20,368 bales, compared with about 46,712 bales in the same period in the year, of which the 1947-48 Uganda crop will produce 30,000 bales.

Hides and Skins.—Sales in Dar es Salaam continued to be good, and accumulations of light-weight hides being considerably in excess of tanners' requirements, it is now expected that Board of Trade control will be relinquished in due course. Following the fall of costs of sheepskins, the Board of Trade will not renew the present controls in favour of voluntary quota control on October 1st. Strong Argentine leather demand continued, and prices are not expected to decline.

Japan.—Introduction of high Northern Province Tangaika is improving prospects, but is still not believed to be fully exploited. Price per meter is £1.00 to 50 per cent.

Petroleum.—Commodity deliveries at Arusha have been ploughed back and inflation is to be paid, whereas deliveries have still been in excess of demand, no firm being reported good.

Heavy Imports in Mombasa

MOMBASA imports during the last few months have been exceptionally heavy. Customs revenue in Mombasa in September again exceeded £100,000, and duties collected before the end of the month exceeded the estimate for the whole of 1947.

Imports of British aircraft, ships, and motor vehicles, and other orders for ships have been going forward to meet the demand for shipping, the last named market being the most popular owing to the wide range of vessels which it is able to obtain at reasonable prices.

Rhodesian Mineral Production

MINERALS to the value of £14,503,196 were produced in Northern Rhodesia in 1946, states the annual report of the Mines Department. The increase over the 1945 output of £9,290,000 was mainly due to high prices realized for copper and to a greatly increased output of lead. Production of cobalt, tin, tungsten, molybdenum, and silica rock salt materials, plus a quantity of asbestos, were also increased.

Imports, 6,617,728 tons of ore were treated for 28,749 tons of native copper and 33,510 tons of electrolytic. The total value of mineral output £13,571,100. Production of lead at Broken Hill rose from 1,720 tons in 1945 to 8,225 tons, the highest yield since 1923; most of the lead was exported to South Africa, but 631 tons went to the United Kingdom and 500 tons to India. Total output of gold was 6,858 ozs. and of silver 634,033 ozs.; 594 ozs. of gold and all of the silver was recovered from leaching slimes accumulated during the years.

At 39,615 tons production of manganese ore was the lowest since 1930. It was used as a reagent in the production of zinc, which accumulated at the Nkandu mine since 1939 containing 10,885 lb. of selenium were exported for treatment abroad. The output of eight tons of tin concentrates had an average metal content of 74.71%. Sixty-five tons were sent from the Chinhwase mine to the U.S.A. for treatment.

Lack of demand of vanadium continued, and production, unsupervised by the 20 tons of fused vanadium pentoxide, was reduced to the lowest level in the year. Output of zinc, all from the Broken Hill mine, rose from 15,240 tons in 1945 to 17,190 tons, valued at £869,322.

Coal Shortage Costs \$10,000,000

EAST WEST BANGLA MINEING LTD. has bought the Coloma Mine, 1,141 Mt. S. S. Taylor, Deputy Chairman and managing director, laid great stress on the loss caused by the company by its inability to obtain adequate supplies of coal, and by the strike of miners in June and July of this year. The two causes had, he said, reduced production by at least 4,000 tons of copper. Mr. Taylor pointed out that all the Northern Rhodesian mining companies had assumed their full responsibilities of coal, the total production in the year ended June 30 last would have been not less than 209,854 to 216,580 tons above the actual amount. The shortfall had cost the Ministry of Supply an expenditure of more than £10,000,000 dollars.

Base Mineral Production

BASE MINERAL PRODUCTION IN SOUTH RHODESIA in August totalled 2,817 tons of copper and 123,578 tons of zinc. Some 70% of the base mineral output for the month was 630,995 lb. of 92.2% zinc. Lead mineral production rose from 1,102 tons in 1946 to 1,107 tons in August, or 4,785 to 5,000 tons. The output of tin in August was 23,010 ozs., the highest monthly output of the year.

Robertsonite

ROBERTSONITE CO. LTD. disclosed in a preliminary statement that the operating surplus for the year ended June 1947 was £1,066,658 compared with £853,803 in the previous year. Net profit was £419,668 (£296,239). Dividend of 9d. per share unit representing 10% is recommended, and the balance carried forward will be £11,366,161 (16,828).

HEALTH HORIZON

In quarterly special for Overseas readers

Editorial, "Health Horizons," includes

EROSION TO-DAY

George Campbell

GAME AND HUMAN WELFARE

J. B. Davies

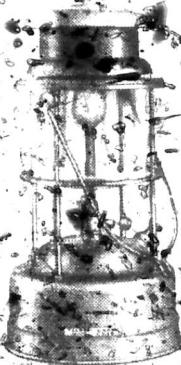
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Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd.

Mr Maurice Hely-Hutchinson's Review.

MR MAURICE HELY-HUTCHINSON, managing director of Tanganyika Concessions, Limited, presented an annual general meeting held in London on November 12, 1947.

After crediting £69,000 received from the African Minerals Company in respect of dividends and royalties for 1946 to 1947, inclusive, providing £10,000 for taxation and transferring £50,000 to reserve for contingencies, the surplus profit and loss account was, the chairman said, £362,808, appropriated as £126,818 for dividend on the preference stock at the rate of 10 per cent, £1,000 for tax and £207,990 for dividend on the ordinary stock at the rate of 12 per cent, the balance of £144,991 being carried forward.

Gross operating receipts of the Benguela Railway for 1946 amounted to £53,175 against £27,965 in 1945, and the excess of income over expenditure set aside towards redemption of debentures was £10,000, compared with £98,000 in the previous year.

Geita Mine.

Gold production by the Geita Gold Mining Co. Ltd. for the year ended June 30, 1947, was 1,018 oz., compared with 1,525 oz. for the previous year. The estimated ore reserves at June 30, 1947, totalled 1,386,755 tons of an average grade of 4.04 dwt per ton. On the instructions of the Geita Company Dr. W. S. McCann, M.N.S.I.M., had made a report on the properties dated January 15, 1947. He stated that had operating conditions been normal during the past seven years the company's operations would have been profitable and the future of the mine secure, but, owing to the exigencies of the war and the necessity of making a debenture issue, it was difficult to foresee little more than a simple return of capital within 10 years, and that this would mean increasing the ore reserves to 3,000,000 tons. Working at 1,000 tons a day, the present ore reserves would be more than sufficient to meet the existing debentures with interest.

North-Eastern Extension.

Dr. McCann had also pointed out that the ore reserves would have to be increased to 4,600,000 tons if a reasonable treatment return were to be made to the shareholders, including the repayment of their capital. He considered that such expectations under existing circumstances were optimistic, but considerable encouragement for the future had been gained from the results of diamond drillholes 11 and 12, which approximately 1,500 ft. and 3,000 ft. north-east of the nearest workings of the Geita mine, had intersected ore of good grade and widths at horizons approximating the No. 3 level of the Geita mine. It was impossible to assess the importance of the north-eastern extension on such meagre information, but further exploration was recommended in the expectation that important quantities of ore may eventually be added to the reserves.

Following the recommendations of Dr. McCann, a programme of development had been laid down by the Geita Company.

Interest in Tungsten Minerals.

Tanganyika Concessions had recently subscribed for 12,410 new shares of Truwat Minerals Ltd. at £10 per share, as rights and for 10,722 new shares as underwriters on theistic and has sold 2,729 of these shares, and the net proceeds of the company now stand at £10,333 shares.

The chairman added that the shareholding in the company had been increased.

The shareholders of the Benguela Railway had net earnings for which have continued to rise, part of the increase is due to the fact that the tonnage rate on copper haulage varies with the price of copper, which during the year has been considerably higher than in the past. A second reason for this increase is the movement of coal eastward over the Benguela Railway, because in the Central African mines.

I cannot express any opinion as to the permanence of the present price of copper or the permanence of this movement of coal, but even though the increase may be partly due to exceptional causes, I think it is in regard to the earnings of the railway as having moved definitely to a higher level than in the past, owing to the great development that has taken place in Central Africa during recent years and the pressing need for transport facilities.

Reserve for Taxation.

The second is with regard to the reserve for taxation, namely £123,600. The full facts regarding this were not available in time for the information to be incorporated in the report which is now in your hands, but are, indeed, relevant to the calculations in the light of the proposals which the Chancellor of the Exchequer made yesterday regarding profits tax.

About £100,000 of this sum is a calculation of the liability for increments in respect of the taxable year April 5, 1948, to April 5, 1949, which will be based on the company's income for the year ended July 31, 1947. In this year the company obtained the benefit of a carry-forward of loss amounting to £172,000 (approximately). For this reason the reserve is considered necessary to set up is less by some £80,000 (£100,000 in the £ on £172,000) than it would otherwise have been.

The report and accounts were adopted.

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Company Meetings.

The Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co. Ltd.

Mr. Robert Ashton's Review

The Annual General Meeting was held on Friday, November 14, at the London Rhodesian Development Company, the premises being in the former premises of the Gold Fields of Africa, 11 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W. 1. A copy of the annual report and accounts of the company for the year ended May 31, 1947, shows that dividends and sundry revenue were lower by £3293 than in the previous year. Profit on sales of investments and properties shows an increase of £2,643. Management expenses were reduced, as was the case in 1946. Prospective expenditure amounted to £1,000, as compared with £2,000, sum of £108 has been written off the Deutscherachon property, and the Kendwworth property, less maintenance and depreciation, show a debit balance of £1,645 as against a debit of £4,016 in the previous year.

Bringing up the balance of £18,604 from the previous account, after dividends and taxes borne by the company of £2,021, from this sum, the deduction is £1,000 paid for tax on the year's profit plus £2,643 tax deducted from dividends received, and £2,000 carried forward for depreciation of investments. Out of the balance your directors recommended a dividend of 1s. per share, the same rate as last year, absorbing £6,000, and after providing £3,928 for directors' additional contributions there remains £22,921 to be carried forward.

Sale of B. and S. and Fossicker Properties

As predicted at the last meeting, the profit on sale of investments was considerably less than in the previous period, but the profit on the sale of the B. and S. and Fossicker properties to the new Motapa Company, in the recurring item, has made up the difference, giving a slightly higher total. The supplies in Kendwworth unfortunately had a matter for some reduction, as it results from the enforced sale of about half the herd of cattle to which further reference is made below.

Precision for taxation purposes £69,900, as against £33,963 in the previous year, which is a liability on the loss side, owing to the sales during that period of certain investments, which had been written down in the past.

Apart from the increased provision for taxation, there is little change in the balance sheet shown on the balance sheet. On the debit side, investments appear to show an increase of £36,648, while mineral properties etc. are lower by £231,709. This arises largely from the sale of the B. and S. and Fossicker claims to the Motapa Gold Mining Company, after the acquisition of a substantial block of shares in that company. Further increases in investments arise from the following four items in new issues by Dordogne Gold Mine Co. Ltd and the Umaran Gold Mine Co. Ltd, in excess of share purchases made by the company.

Kendwworth and Pimbleton farm estates account are both reduced by sales made during the year of livestock in the former and of land in the latter. Cash assets are lower by £101,972, which may correspond to the net increase in investments, but they consist of only £30,000 cash, the remainder being what was available for the period covered by the accounts. Production of gold showed an increase in May 1947, which appears likely to continue, but the production of base metals was probably due to the return of native labour after prolonged absence. In Bushmanland and Dore Warspite, the indicated tonnage of mining capacity was increased, the result of increasing all four dredges in service. Production figures of the Mines and Minerals Account and Farming seem to fit to the new figures.

During the year the Motapa Gold Mining Company expanded its plant, and has caused some work to developing and equipping the Polokwane "B" production. In spite of continued difficulty in procuring live coal plants and materials good progress has been made, and it is hoped to start production early in 1948. The plant has been designed to treat approximately 50,000 tons of ore per month. Development costs up to June 30, 1947, amount to £1,000,000, averaging £20,000 per ton.

Production from the Wodogwe mine continued at the normal rate, with reduction of 10% in the net profits and the dividend was maintained at 10% less tax. Production was curtailed by shortage of labour and was disappointing in result, the payable tonnage disclosed being less than half that in the previous year. As a result there was a further reduction of 10% in the ore reserve, which now stands at 1,492,000 tons, averaging 2.1 dwt. The search for further substantial reserves has continued to be without success.

Active Search for New Prospects

No further mining properties were acquired during the year, but the company's technical staff has been strengthened and a more active search for new mining prospects is planned in the immediate future.

As a result of a most severe drought, agricultural imports from Rhodesia were affected, and at a cost of approximately half the herd was sold on the orders of the Livestock Drought Relief Committee, and the balance moved to other areas. A profit was made on the sales so effected, and it will be appreciated that it may now take some years to build up the herd to replace these forced sales and other losses incurred in moving the remaining cattle to the better grazing. Of the crops planted on the estate, none have failed.

Brief particulars of the company's more important share interests are contained in the report of the directors.

In the Union of South Africa the gold mining industry was adversely affected by shortage of labour and by two strikes, one of European and one of African employees. The result was a further rise in costs and decline in output, profit, and dividends declared. The effect of rising costs on the pay-unit has also brought about a considerable reduction in the total of developed ore reserves. On the other hand, development of new properties, particularly on the Western Rand and in the Orange Free State, has been active, and your company's interest in these areas has been increased.

Widespread Difficulties

In the Gold Coast colony results in the past year have been disappointing. Costs have continued to rise, and labour efficiency has declined. There is also a shortage of labour owing to the growth of competing industries and Government projects. A general strike of African workers took place on September 29, bringing operations at all mines to a standstill.

Among our Australian interests, Lake View and Star continue to show good results. At the current price of lead and zinc the Lake George mine is earning very satisfactory profits, though hampered to some extent by labour and transport shortages.

Dordogne mining prospects have been improved by resumption of operation by four of the dredges on the Colombe property, and resulting from its dredging interests in Colombia continuing on a satisfactory scale.

On the directors' record with great regret the death of their colleague, Mr. W. A. Mackenzie on October 30. While Mr. Mackenzie had not been long a director of the company, he had been for many years a associated with the mining industry of South Africa and his counsel will be greatly missed.

In conclusion, I desire to express our thanks to our general manager, Major Attlecock, to the consulting engineers, and to the company's staff, which have already given so much service in the past year.

East African High Commission Estimates of 1st Year's Expenditure

The first financial year of the East African High Commission will begin on April 1, 1948. The total estimated expenditure for the first year is £1,017,500, which has been increased by £100,000 over the original estimate of £1,017,500 of the first year, which includes the cost of inter-territorial services, as well as the cost of the Posts and Telegraphs. Recently the Government has assumed responsibility for all the high cost roads and railways in the territories, and the new Directorate of Roads and Railways has been formed. The other items of expense, as set out below, are for the three East African, not territorial, departments.

Production and Supply Council £1,000,000; Director of Education £1,000,000; Director of Colonization & Rehabilitation and Welfare £1,000,000; Department £67,500; Administration £1,000,000; Languages £1,000,000; £1,000,000 will be spent in 1948-49 on the Royal Institute of International Affairs, £1,000,000 on the Research and Industrial Research Board, £1,000,000 on the Research, £1,000,000 on the Territorial Resources Commission, £1,000,000 on the Industrial Department, £100,000 on the Statistical Bureau, £50,000 on the Population Census, £8,000 on the Budget.

Grants and Contributions

A third grant from the Imperial Budget of £1,000,000, grants from the General Development Fund will bring the total grants from the Imperial Budget to £1,017,500. Kenya will contribute £42,000, Uganda £280,000, Zanzibar £7,800, and the other services £1,000,000. The amount of the grant from the Royal Institute of International Affairs will be £1,000,000. The Royal Institute of International Affairs, £1,000,000, the Statistical Bureau, £100,000, India £100,000, the Territorial Resources Commission £100,000, and the Industrial Department £100,000.

There is note that a fifth budget will be presented to the East African Office at London in November, and an increase in the work will permit just to members of the staff who have given their services to the East African exhibits are to be shown at the exhibition in the United Kingdom.

Liebig's New Factory

THE CAGANAKA PACKING LTD., Dar es Salaam, have completed the construction of the plant to manufacture soaps and detergents, being held by the East African Marketing Board. Mr. Lofland, the Managing Director, has been appointed to head the new plant, and Mr. J. H. McLean, a member of the firm appointed by the Government to be chairman of the plant, has been appointed to the new post. This is the second plant of its kind in Dar es Salaam, and it will be used for military use.

Game reserves in Southern Rhodesia to be made into nature reserves.

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Increased Earnings of K.R.R.H.**Sir Leonard Robins's Report**

ANNUAL REPORTS aiming to take the public up to full confidence is provided by the annual report of Sir Leonard Robins, the general manager on the operations of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

Kenya has been a distinguished characteristic of early reporting of his speeches in the Legislative Council and notably manifested in this account of difficulties. For instance, in his final summary he writes:

"The greatest difficulty of all in meeting the reasonable requirements of passengers is the need for more comfortable and additional passenger coaches. It is unfortunate no matter how well run transport services maintain the standard of supply essential to the life of the community, it is by their passenger services that they are judged by most of the public. The public sees altered accounts of facilities to be provided on the railroads, airways and elsewhere for the comfort of passengers in luxurious fittings for modern aircraft and general improvements in road vehicles, and they find it difficult to understand why, now the war is over, this railway does not even reflect the overcrowding."

They do not seem to realize that this railway is dependent on overseas supplies, and that in spite of the export drive, the manufacturers have orders on the books which will take years to supply, and that this Administration has got to take its place in the queue. There is little hope of obtaining additional aircraft or passenger seats for at least another year. It may be possible to alleviate the position regarding first class somewhat by offering to be shipped, but the effect will not result in the loss of the goodwill of the travelling public.

A Amazing Recovery in Imports

WHEN the war ended, business of the Administration was in the middle of a depression of the customs in 1936. Few, if any, of the countries with business and shipping could foresee the amazing recovery and importation of goods from overseas. It was remarkable to guide the momentous in the United Kingdom export drive, that despite the even more remarkable importations such numbers were saved up in connection with the task of carrying troops from overseas to safety, and to service, and also to render steaming to sea, and difficult enough given the irregularity of arrivals. At the same time along the large number of ports and airports the effect of war has seen a very considerable increase in revenue overseas destined, etc.

In the earnings of the Railways and Harbours last year totalled £1,113,400, compared with £802,324 in 1935 and £1,351,000 in 1934 during which the total earnings were £1,232,577, therefore with a 10% increase in the earnings of the previous year to the last year there is across summing up £80,471 contribution to the revenue fund amounting £59,824 and loan charges totalled £820,500 and after minor adjustments

the balance of £98,411 in addition to the £1,000,000 was added to the better funds £672,800, and a special addition in the general fund £8,000 in the general fund and £9,500 to the loan.

At the end of May 1945 the capital account stood at £5,961,086, of which £13,282,431 was free of interest. As result of redemption and cancellation of £1,200 £1 conversion bond issue, the Railway stood about £4,700,000 annual loan charge, and the Harbour still £9,000. The total loan charge for the year was £820,500 plus estimated £658,800 in interest £1,540,42 in 1948, but Sir Leonard Robins thinks that advantage should be taken of the present low interest rates to relieve his administration of other financial commitments, including the £5,000,000 loan for £5,000,000 (the earliest redemption date for which is January next) and the £5,000 loan of 1928 which has passed in 1950, as the redemption date is 1955.

Of the earnings last year £1,129,000 was derived from goods and £22,425 from passengers £78,500 from parcels, luggage and mails, and £7825 from livestock. The total earnings were over more than £1,000 above the original estimate.

Military traffic which represented 20% of the total in 1944 fell to 17%, but civil traffic at £1,658,108 was more than 60% above the 1939 figure.

Export Tonnages

An interesting table compares the tonnages of exports commodities sailed to the coast during the years 1943-46 with 1939 statistics. Last year's figures (with those for 1939 in brackets) are:—Foodstuffs: soda ash, 17,263 tons (1939, 12,100); caustic soda, 5,000 (1939, 1,417); sugar, 42,418 (15,250); bacon, 10,611 (1939, 23,372 (29,598); cottonseed, 21,100 (1939, 17,161); wool, 5,877 (11,477); potatoes, 5,058 (1939, 1,628); hides and skins, 5,032 (3,779); sugar, 4,416 (12,806); bacon, 1,410 tons (1,991); wool, 7,700 (8,801); tea, 1,171 (1,067); rubies, 229 (87); groundnuts, 667 (11,447).

Imports of coal (Mombasa) totalled 81,834 tons, 354,440 in cargo, 278,710 in bulk and 183,898 in bulk coal.

The earnings of the Harbour amounted to £766,175, compared with £685,000 in 1939, and the surplus of earnings over ordinary working expenditure was £366,190 (£277,603).

Largely on account of reduced military travel, first and second class passenger traffic was lower than in the two previous years, but even so the third class were above than in the times of 1939. Third class journeys, which had numbered 962,331 at the outbreak of war, rose to a record of 2,821,904 giving a revenue of £352,477, or almost three times the pre-war level.

At the end of the year the staff and numbers employed 593, of whom 2,817 are white, 1,100 African, other than labourers, and 18,100 African labourers. In general the staff and workers went to the general manager was appointed to deal with all industrial and labour matters affecting employees of all races.

Each employee is paid to visit, and houses, clubs, medical attention and sports conducted for them. Shops have been erected in Nairobi, Mombasa and Eldoret in which commodities are sold at the competitive prices of the European market. Ensuring that the wages are being known. The management has fully co-operated all interests of the operation of Railways and Harbour Administration appealed.

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Overseas Resources

(*See also* continued on page 22)

In those negotiations, the Secretary of State for the railway age and I could wish that it might be made up with all the confidence we have in the fact that the tracked vehicles will do something on the railways. I could also make a reference to the African Affairs Bill, which will contain all almost certainly in the Rhodesia bill, a paragraph to the effect that one of the corporations may have experience. That member of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, Sir P. G. B. B., has a recommendation of a nominal territories which has overlooked.

Likewise his view, there are other foundations upon which the economy of this country can be soundly reflect development of our home agriculture and of the great un-tapped resources of the inland. I might say the Bill is one means by which we shall develop other natural resources provided they are not impeded or stopped by other measures.

For example, what await with the most interest the termination of the tariff concessions we have made to another we are in fact prevented from developing our natural resources to the utmost.

One of the most hopeful signs of our time is the way in which we are drawing closer together in our interests in Western Europe. It happens that the nations of Western Europe, and the Great Colonial Powers, and in uniting Western Europe we shall also be uniting Africa. We can only through this Bill in time win if United Europe, or at any rate in the first instance a United Western Europe, we have Africa as an interland developing its great agricultural and a great flow of raw materials for the industries of Europe.

"It is in that sense in the spirit that I believe this Bill to be one of the great landmarks in a long history and in the economic life of our own country that I give it my warmest support."

Mrs. EDGAR GRANVILLE pleads that the right men should be appointed to the corporations, so otherwise vast sums would be handled by the inexperienced.

Of Lord Trevelyan he said:

"I am not at all sure that the noble Lord who is Chairman designate of the Colonial Development Corporation, strikes me as a good specimen of a man for a mission. He does not appear to me to be a man filled with a great purpose to carry out the spirit of the scheme. It is absolutely necessary that he succeeds. The noble Lord distinguished himself, in past days, in this House, but is all respect due, and his record. Nevertheless, is he the great Empire builder who can make this scheme succeed ready to devote his whole life and energy to it?—Because only with such leadership can we make this scheme succeed."

We need individuals with vision and courage to work these public corporations. The men whom are put on these boards do not know their business from the practical point of view; they have no depend on their permanent officials. It is not fair to the others to ask them to take charge of an administration which touches upon almost every aspect of this problem. That is where we are at present.

Need for Men of Knowledge

If the men whom are to carry out this scheme think in terms of pieced planning and consider that all the necessary steps do not dictate a memorandum or something whose details puts it in a file for reply, then again, not be the necessary done. I hope the Government will consider this an opportune time to reconsider the personnel of all these boards, electric and auxiliary, now that the people selected for the Government go to them will have added themselves already. Directly, the Government think that a public official in charge of all the snags which will arise, tools, equipment, production, soil, and so on. If one fundamental fund is made available, 100 pounds will have gone into an enterprise designed to bring 2.

Why not do what the late President Roosevelt did in the case of the LVA? "I found men with knowledge and experience who were prepared to sacrifice themselves and give their time and effort to work that scheme. I say to the Government and to them with experience of course, we will not succeed."

I believe that you, to bring the Department into this House, the South African Government even can affect an economic and technical co-operation in regard to this scheme. I would say to a Secretary of State to have a wide range of men in your department really going to work on a progressive and forward-looking policy and in this way the administration will be in a position to a whole

Mrs. ANDREWES would have preferred to use

development work entrusted to the colonial Office. He continues:

If there is no going out the whole time who spend time looking after these matters have been overburdened. The Development Act says that the class included in the section of the bill had more granted to them in view of the fact that they have to spread what is in effect for each one a very little room over a very great field. After welfare, education, health research and other productive priorities, they all want to get into the Bill 10 years something in every department of the government and something very ameliorative idea in the Colony. It just cannot be done. The commissioners ought to be on the most productive activity producing the quickest results. That has not been done. It is the fault of one, it is the fault of old traditions in the Colonies where the commissioners for this expenditure almost as much out of the kitty of the commissioners for other things. They have been holding rows in most legislatures and in the departments for various dispensing officers. They could have been thinking of the Colony as

at further expense in their next year.

Wedding Gifts to Princess Elizabeth

(Continued from page 268)

The Service League are sending an antique Tantrikka diamond Girls of the Aga Khan School in Dar es Salaam are also sending a piece of coral necklace.

Kenya is sending gifts from the men of the Royal Engineers, a hunting bag made from elephant's ears. Jones is also being subscribed to a fund for the purchase of that kind of sides in Kenya, to be distributed in Britain.

England is to take the form of a suite of furniture for one room made in native timber. The wood has been selected by the Forest Department and sent to a British furniture manufacturer.

Anglia, The Society of Zanzibar, is sending a personal gift.

Britain's Illustrated Journal of World Commerce and Industry

THE NEW REVIEW OF INDUSTRY is designed to meet the need for accurate news and forecasts of all aspects of world-industry and technical developments. For those closely concerned with the few of the most important industrial centres in Kenya, Rhodesia and Uganda, this monthly journal

provides essential up-to-date data. It is proved especially valuable to readers in East Africa for it ranges over many aspects of their own everyday affairs, enabling them to keep abreast of the ever-growing complexities of commercial and industrial life.



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Scholarship Scheme for Farmers

Rhodesians to Visit England

A PROPOSAL was recently made by Southern Rhodesia some time ago that the Nuffield Foundation might finance a scholarship scheme for practical farmers from that colony to conduct a great hunt for up to 12 months during 1947-1948. The proposal was welcomed, and a scheme was proposed in conjunction with the Southern Rhodesian Farmers

to choose scholars from a selection committee in the colony; but their placing there is undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture with the help of the National Farmers' Union of Britain and Wales. The first scholars elected are Mr. N. A. Tapson, of Rusape, Mr. Evans King, of Rockwood Farm, Concession, and Mr. J. T. Lee of "The Featherstone," who are one to arrive in the country in December.

Arrangements have been made for each scholar to spend his first month in the country with a specially selected practical farmer who will thereafter guide the scholar in his course of study. The aim in each case will be to give the young Rhodesian farmer the particular experience he needs. Mr. Tapson, whose wife is accompanying him, will go to Mr. Elwyn Jones, of Hereford; Mr. King to Mr. W. L. Keene, of Golden Oak Farm, Birmingham, Hillfield, and Mr. Lee to Mr. P. B. C. Gashford, of Gashford, Nottingham.

Buoyant Revenue

KENYA has budgeted for a surplus of about £10,000,000 this year, according to the latest official estimate, likely to make a surplus of about £64,000,000 this unexpected windfall being primarily due to continued heavy import customs and excise duty. The revised estimate from these sources is now £13,500,000, which exceeds the original estimate of £12,777,000 by more than £1,000,000. The total revenue for 1948 is estimated at £7,337,222 and expenses at £7,314,711, leaving a surplus of £39,510. Kenya's share in the cost of the 1947 Posts and Telegraphs department will be £100,000, largely on account of increased mail freight charges, and £1,000,000 has been estimated as possible increases in official salaries and other cost of living allowances, while £1,051,76 medical and educational services will be £1,74,778 and £7,9473 respectively above present figures, to give an additional £45,000. And the increased charge for pensions and gratuities among the 10,000

H.M.S.

H.M.S. KENYA, an 8,000-tonner built for the Dukes of Gloucester in 1940, completed last year and until recently serving in the war, has returned to the United Kingdom after a year's tour of America and West Africa. Squads under the command of Captain J. W. G. Quigley, R.N., the Association and the Royal Yacht Club, took part in the races at the Regatta of the British Empire at Cowes, and flying the Royal Standard, the White Ensign, together with a fleet including the 100-footers destroyed in the raid on the Norwegian coast and a bombardment of regulars at Valparaiso. During her work in the Mediterranean, her ships were blockaded below the water-line. After repair she went to the Far East, where she remained until December, 1946. In four war years she steamed 170,000 miles.

Tanganyika Cattle Company

TANGANYIKA CATTLE LTD. has received a letter from Barnes Sather, a representative of the firm, enclosing a proposal to establish a cattle ranch in Tanganyika on the business of cattle rearing, sheep breeding and dealers in live stock. The first directors are Mr. D. H. Barnes, of Maranatha Farm, in the Transvaal, and Mr. Kenyon, of Coombe, who recently returned from a tour of Tanganyika.

Imports into East Africa

Fully Text of Official Statement

THE EAST AFRICAN GOVERNMENTS have decided that the import of further instructions from the Secretary of State, an interim import policy shall be instituted on the lines of (1) a suspended list, (2) a restricted list of unpermitted goods, and (3) essential goods under controlled lists. The issue of import licences for the following goods has been suspended meantime: (1) all arms, waters, guns and air rifles, and shot (not to be sold in Kenya and Uganda only); (2) confectionery and biscuits, cabinet ware and furniture, chocolates and sparkling wines, fireworks, rockets, dams, and novelties, darts, darts and darts game, poultry, pianos (except for educational purposes), on certificate from the Director of Education, vermicelli, sausages and macaroni, confectionery and sweets, steel furniture, gold and silver-plated ware, perfumed sprays (except vender water and eau de cologne), woolen blankets and travelling rugs, plastic ware, Benex, chrysotile, high-grade, semi-precious bricks and fire-bricks, any type of available in the country, hairdry, cooking oil, sulphuric acid, hydrofluoric acid, copper sulphate, fibro-stone, magnesium sulphate ("Epsom salts"), calcium carbide, receipt of B.V.-tar and -asphalt of the last two items, fancy glassware, imported night-gardens, fur, vanity sets for ladies, glassware, ironmongery, leather trunks and leather travelling bags, picture postcards and greeting cards.

List of Restricted Articles

This list may be extended or varied from time to time in consultation with the Import Advisory Committee.

Importation of Cosmetics and Preparation

Canned fish, gold bullion, luminous instruments (mugs, carpets and mats), patent medicines, cigarettes and domestic electrical appliances, provisions, ambaras, books and magazines, children and infants' footwear, elephant ivory (except for export), dried berries, dried fruit, dried vegetables, toys and games, cinematograph projectors, ale, beer, wine, "Tanganyika" fruits and "Kaffir" fruits, plain garments, domestic hardware, bedheads (iron), safety, wire, milk silk, piece goods, photographic films, matches, packing paper, imitation jewellery, wines and spirits, jewellery, glassware, decorated ware, earthenware, paint, tools, soap, perfume, camphorated oil, from all sources. Cotton fibre, goods, and cards, and plain cardstuffs, soap and oils.

Controlled Goods

Applications for import licences for (a) and (b) may now be submitted together with the following information: (a) quantity required, with names of supplier and certified delivery, quantity in stock, (b) quantity already in transit, quantity in transit, date of application and expected date of import during 1946 and 1947.

There will be no change in the existing procedure for the issue of import licences (a) for prohibited goods under (a) above, or (b) for goods from the enemy areas, which will be licensed only for minimum essential requirements, and if it can be established that they are not available from other sources.

Information which may be submitted with the application for controlled goods outlined above will be considered or acknowledged.

Kenya Indians Arming

THAT CERTAIN ACTIONS of the Indian community in Kenya appear to be storing dangerous weapons was disclosed a few days ago in the Legislative Council by the Member for Law and Order, who gave the warning that the Government of Kenya had on the strength of information of following the distressing communal disturbances, intended to be repeated there.

Two Kenya Vacancies

LAST Friday, Lt. Col. R. G. G. Reid, M.C., deals with regret by Mr. E. V. Beaufort, compelled by ill health to resign his post of general manager of the Kenya Farmers Association, which is considering the appointment of a successor. The Pyrethrum Board of Kenya is also about to engage a highly qualified Executive officer.

Income Tax in Kenya

In 1941, the Plewman Report on the income tax recommended a reduction in the rate. I do not consider that income tax should be abolished at present, as a series of the countries in the Federation, we should, in my present view, follow Mr. P. W. M. H.

Rhodesian Tobacco Delegation East African Countries In London Expansion of Virginia Crop

Four members of the Rhodesian tobacco industry are flying to this country next week for discussions with the tobacco industry concerning the Rhodesian-British Trade. They are Mr. R. D. Palmer, President of Rhodesian Tobacco Association, Mr. E. B. Garber, Vice-President of company new-comer to the industry through a highly successful grower, Mr. Harland, another very successful grower and representative of the growers on the Tobacco Research Board, and Mr. H. G. Parker, who relieved Captain E. L. Norton as secretary of the Tobacco Marketing Branch, the Rhodesian Tobacco Association, the Rhodesian Parks and Tobacco Society and supervisor of tobacco auction sales.

The object of the visit is to strengthen contacts established earlier in the year when Mr. A. Moulder, Rhodesia's tobacco agent, about the abnormally high prices paid at the Salisbury tobacco auctions.

Delegates will discuss the future of the Rhodesian tobacco industry and it is hoped some agreement will be reached with British manufacturers and leaf merchants regarding a planned expansion of the Rhodesian Virginia tobacco crop. They expect to remain in this country for about three weeks.

Overseas Food Corporation

SUMMER AGO we published the names of the members-designate of the corporation which would assume responsibility for the great EEC grain shipments scheme. The Bill for creation of the Overseas Food Corporation, having been read a second time in the House of Commons, the Minister of Food confirmed the nominations subject to the legislation passing to the Star Chamber. The members are to be Mr. T. A. Phillips (Chairman), Major-General Desmond Hartman (general manager), Sir Charles Lockhart, Mr. R. Ross and Mr. A. J. Wakefield, all as full-time and executive members, Mr. Rothschild and Mr. Frank Samuel, the managing director of the Central Africa Company (CA) have accepted invitations to serve, but not as full-time members.

Lord Montgomery's Tour

FIELD MARSHAL ALFRED MONTGOMERY left London last Friday by air for South Africa. This South Africa is to the invitation of General Smuts and the Union Government. On his arrival he will visit the Colony, the Cape, Transvaal and Bechuanaland, and on his way back to this country the Field Marshal will spend two days in Southern Rhodesia as the guest of the Governor and then go to Kenya, Ethiopia (where he will be the guest of the Emperor) and finally Egypt, where his tour will last about a month.

Christmas Gift

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East African Countries In London Reception by Mr. and Mrs. Roger Norton

Mrs. Roger Norton, East African tea grower in London, and Mrs. Norton held a reception at the Royal Society one evening last week in honour of the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda and the British Resident Zanzibar. Those who accepted were:

The Secretary of State for the Colonies and Mrs. Greenhill, Minister of Food and Mrs. Straker, the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa. The High Commissioners for Rhodesia, Mr. Goodenough, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Gurnett, Mr. William Badenoch, Sir Charles and Lady Gurnett, Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Gurnett, Mr. Cuthbert, Sir Theodore & Lady Chalmers, Mr. & Mrs. Greenhill, Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Colby, Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Colby.

Mr. T. A. Phillips, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Barker, Julian Foley, Mr. & Mrs. G. G. Moore, Mr. & Mrs. G. J. Vincent, Mr. & Mrs. Sir William Badenoch, Mr. John & Lady Hart, Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Gurnett, Harold & Lady Hartley, Dr. Rita Hindle, Mr. & Mrs. S. Charles, Lady Charles, Mr. & Mrs. G. Jenkins, Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Doelson.

Mr. J. W. N. M. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Colby, Mr. & Mrs. Gurnett, Misses Charles & Lady Lockhart, Major & Mrs. McKeown, Douglass & Lady Evelyn Malcolm, Mr. & Mrs. Martelli, Sir Philip Mitchell, Mr. & Mrs. A. Plummer, Colonel & the Hon. Mr. & Mrs. Ambrose Sir Gilbert, Lady Rennie, Mr. & Mrs. Peter Williams, Mr. Frank Samuels, Sir George Sandford, Sir Franklin & Mrs. Cockdale, Mr. Beresford, Mr. & Mrs. William Thomson, Mr. & Mrs. J. Wakefield and Mr. J. H. Wallace.

Colonial Development Corporation

PAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to make the exclusive announcement that Mr. Ralph Ellis, now a director of the Bank of England and Sir Miles Thomson, Vice-Chairman of the Unified Organisation, have accepted invitations to become members of the Colonial Development Corporation. The appointments of Lord Treffgarne and Sir Frank Stoddart as Chairman and Deputy Chairman were made some weeks ago.

Rhodesian University Sites

OFFERS of three sites for the proposed Rhodesian university have been received from private landowners. Mr. P. J. Rutherford, of Marandella, has offered 100 acres about three and a half miles from the town. Messrs. Ltd. would give 50 acres close to the village Headlands, and Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Willoughby have offered 150 acres of Binder Farm, 20 miles from Bulawayo. At the disposal of the trustees.

Public Appointments

GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA
1947 ARISTOCRATIC FARMERS AND LANDS
Applications are invited for degrees of Bachelor of Agriculture and/or of the post-graduate branch of the Department of Agriculture and/or of the science of Economics. The fees for the former are £225, for the latter £127. The total cost of the prospectus of admissions is £1.00. The fees for each year of study are £72/-, less £5/- dependent on the student obtaining certain qualifications in other subjects.

The main studentship is £100/- per annum according to qualifications and £100/- per annum Seafaring His Majesty's Forces during the war. There are also grants for the encouragement of students to take degrees of other universities. The fees for the former are £225, for the latter £127. The total cost of the prospectus of admissions is £1.00. The fees for each year of study are £72/-, less £5/- dependent on the student obtaining certain qualifications in other subjects.

Studentship may be continued for at least a four-year course of consecutive education. All preference will be given to individuals who have had the agricultural training and farming experience.

The general application will be considered in respect of the individual's qualifications and experience.

Application forms may be obtained from the Director of the High Commission for Southern Rhodesia, 1697-1717 Strand, London, W.C.2, and must be returned completed by December 1st, 1947.

Information for prospective applicants:

PERSONALIA

A daughter has been born in Nairobi, Uganda, to Mr. and Mrs. CHRISTOPHER HALL.

Mrs. LAURENCE has returned from Scotland to the Kensington Hotel, London S.W.7.

Flight-Lieutenant SIR GEORGE R. A. F. is flying Field Marshals Lord Montgomery on his 75th tour.

Mrs. VANDA has arrived in London by air from Nairobi to undergo an operation in the Royal Masonic Hospital.

The G. R. B. PATTERSON, Australian Government Trade Commissioner in South Africa, has been visiting East Africa.

A son has been born in Nairobi to Major and Mrs. R. K. ARCHER. Major Archer is serving on the headquarters staff of East Africa Command.

Mr. CLIFFORD SMITH M.C. has been appointed Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Noel Buxton, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

Mrs. J. S. HAWKINS has been appointed a director of Messrs. E. V. Foss and Co. Ltd., a company with large commercial interests in Rhodesia.

A son has been born to Capt. C. G. MITCHELL, a executive officer at the Kenya Fly Fishers' Club.

Mr. J. G. CHYDI, of the Colonial Film Unit, in East Africa, is making arrangements for two camera units which are to operate in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Mr. BAXTER will shortly arrive in Nairobi on behalf of the Belgian authorities to discuss the possibility of better co-operation of transport between British East Africa and the Belgian Congo.

Mr. LESTER, the Deputies of the Foreign Ministers of France and the Belgian Congo, have had discussions on the proposed by Mr. ALEXANDER ANDREWIS, Vice-minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. WILFRED COOPER, Chairman of Barclays Bank (Plc. & Co.) of Elgin Hall, Chelmsford, Essex, has been nominated one of the Sheriffs of Oxfordshire for the ensuing year.

MR. WALTER FUCHER, who was at one time in business in East Africa, has been holding an exhibition of his hunting at a Bond Street gallery. Prices for the prints have ranged from 20/- to 45 guineas.

Married recently to A. D. LATHAM CARTER, and Mrs. NELLIE, will take place in Kenya early in the new year. Miss Riddell is leaving Grundisburgh, Suffolk, for East Africa on November 20.

Major DRUGG & COKER, 1st/18th Royal Hussars, younger son of the late Major General Sir H. O. Coker of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss MARGARET MINTON of Winslade, will shortly find lodgings in Uganda.

Mr. C. R. WILCOX, of London by air tomorrow for Uganda, has just now taken up his post as Adviser to the Government of Uganda. When an Electricity Board was established, many years ago, he is to become its Chairman.

REAR-ADVISER J. A. McCART, Senior Naval Officer in the Middle East, has been revisiting Kenya as the guest of the Adj. Officer Commanding. It is 20 years since he made a five weeks' tour of the Colony when in command of H.M.S. *Huntress*.

SIR EDWARD MUNANT, who has been awarded the Distinguished Medal of the Royal Society for his "distinguished researches on the physiology of the apportionment especially in relation to the causation of deficiency diseases," is secretary of the Medical Research Council, chairman of the Colonial Medical Research Committee and a member of the Colonial Resources Committee and the Colonial Projects Research Committee.

KING FAROUK in his speech from the throne to Parliament last week reaffirmed Egypt's will to acquire the valley of the Nile Valley and the evacuation of all foreign troops from Egypt in the Sudan.

The engagement has been announced between MR. W. M. V. DANE, second son of Mr. Bass Dane, of the London firm of Mrs. Eugene Berger, of Godalming, and Miss NANCY C. LYNN, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Orrell, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

DR. WILLIAM DIXON, Director of the Ministry of Agriculture's Grassland Improvement Station in Stratford-on-Avon, who has been visiting Southern Rhodesia to advise on grassland problems, has come to East Africa at the invitation of the Government.

The engagement is announced between MR. EDWARD D. D. RYBES, late Irish Guards, and MISS VERA SOAMI, only daughter of Mr. John B. Soams, of Nakuru, Kenya Colony, and Mrs. N. H. Drury, of Dunslett House, Gloucester Place, London, N.W.1.

MRS. C. MARIA STONE, widow of the late Rev. Norman Moffat, who will also be first vice to the Livingstonia Mission, will celebrate next week the 50th anniversary of her arrival in Nyasaland. Mr. and Mrs. Moffat started the mission at Chitambo.

Since the new Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Mr. A. H. A. MURRAY, his bachelor, his sister, MISS ROSE MARGARET MURRAY, "the Lady Provost" for the coming year, has six years since she was on the staff of Messrs. Smith, MacKenzie and Company, in Mombasa, and has fallen.

SIR BRON FREEDOM will this week to take up his new appointment as Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. He was Secretary to the East African Governors Conference from the beginning of 1936 to the end of 1938, and then until December, 1941, Chief Secretary to Tanganyika.

The engagement is announced between RICHARD HUMPHREY EAST, Coldstream Guards, second son of Major H. E. East, D.S.O., and the Hon. Mrs. C. E. Pease, of Niton, Hampshire, and Miss WENDELL GRANGER, half-sister, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Granger, of Sandringham, Berkshire.

The engagement is announced between CAPTAIN GEORGE T. LINDSAY COOK, R.A., only son of Brigadier E. G. Cook, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss PATRICIA LOUISE THOMSON, elder daughter of the late G. Thomson, general manager, Pekin Motor Laundry, and of Mrs. Thomson of Beckhill, Essex.

MR. HENRY ASTUDER, H.M. Inspector of Military Education, and MR. A. J. LEITCH, H.M. Inspector of Technical Training, Ministry of Labour, have recently visited the Kenya Police Academy Training Depot near Nairobi during an official tour of East Africa. The 10 African trainees under discipline at the ex-Servicemen's men.

GROUP CAPTAIN WALTER WILSON, who died at the age of 70 after half a century in the Colonial Service. He had been for 24 years in Malaya, when he was transferred to Kenya in 1920 as Government Statistician. Two years later he became the first Director of the British East African Meteorological Service, which proved of much importance during the recent war, throughout which he served as Chief Meteorological Officer of the RAF in East Africa, with the rank of group captain.

He is in full charge of small advertisements of a trade character in the world over.



TO THE NEWS

marked. You cannot...
the policy you want merely by
the public to dislike

Mr. Clement Davies, M.P.,
We are to be seen with
this month's issue from 100
years ago, SATURDAY, N.Y.

house, costing £900 in 1880,
including £1,000 with account

responsible. Mr. Peter Darts,

The following figures
show the rate per ton per mile
with about 900,000 tons in 1880,
the Minister of Fuel and Power

agreement with the miners
leaders provides that underground
workers shall receive minimum
rate of £1.55 per ton, plus 10/-
per ton.

This is not a slight rise, but
only due to the fact that nothing
instead of being a currency of confidence
has become a currency of doubt.

Before the war 31,476 bridges
were built in Britain 7,200
TAXIS. To-day 8,000
are used to pilot 100,000 vehicles.
at least 500 are always off the road
for repairs. Mr. Gritham, Minister

I can think of nothing more
likely to hinder production or dis-

rupt the campaign than abolition of

the basic arbitration at Wakefield, M.C.

Capital transferred
Alps should be about in the 12
months to June last totalled
£35,000,000. Imports to Norway
£10,000,000. Crude oil

the last quarter

Ministers' statement enough
to justify the country why does
not accept our offer to set up a
new 1935 version of the old B trial

Scandinavia per cent. A more
work is engaged in Britain
export industries than in 1930.

London, on August this year,
the figure fell in September to
10,000. Sir Coffey once
President Secretary of the Royal
Battalions.

relation to population
Canada has great Britain
now to that of the American population
man, and those in the
of the American population to
per capita income. See P.

Hicklin, Canadian Minister

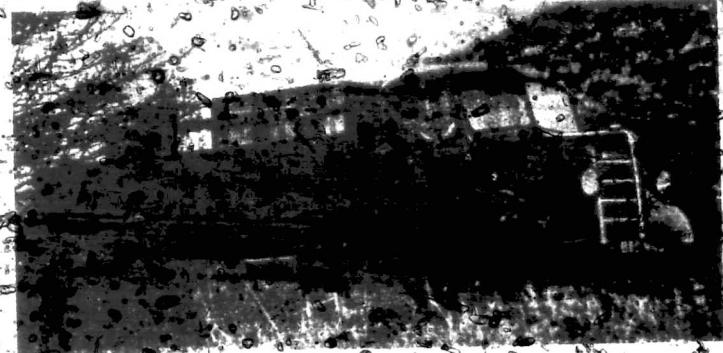
Trade and Commerce.

the been new debts of
United States in the former
1937-1938 financial year
amounted to £1,000 million.
With a year ago, United States
Manufacturing Service.

This kind of tests that it
is difficult to imagine Germany
in the future to be prepared
to do the same thing. The
Government of the Amalgamated
Engineering Company.

Other factors practically cut off
from the Army composed a collection
of grants made the Air
Force a flying shadow. At the
moment we could have difficulties
with regard to Portugal. For
a number of years will be incapable
of dealing with a more effective
force. Commander Stephen
King-Hall.

The reason for the hardness of
today is the Socialism competition
yesterday. The government
produced civilised production
fuel, man-power and other resources
surfaces a scorched earth policy in
various. In each of these cases
Socialists have destroyed in
them the path along which
countries to advance
K.M.A. Ltd. Ltd. V.P.



A TRUCK FOR EVERY LOAD

(From 1 ton to 8 tons)

In the Bedford range there are
11 different chassis types, carefully
graded to take payloads from 1-ton up
to 8 tons with maximum gross weight
ranging from 2,750 lb. up to 26,000 lb.
There are two lorries, open truck
chassis, a tractor for an articulated

truck and a passenger chassis for 26
to 32 passengers.

We are Bedford specialists and
shall be glad to send you details
of the new models. Our experience and
resources are always at your service.



Bedford

TRUCKS VANS BUSES

BRUCE LIMITED

P.O. BOX 351
SOLD AND SERVICED THROUGHOUT EAST AFRICA
by Motor Mart branches in Mombasa, Nairobi,
Eldoret, Kisumu, Naivasha, Dar es Salaam,
Tanga, Langa, Mbeya, Arusha

BACK GROUND.

Stafford Cripps.

Stafford Cripps takes within his hands more comprehensive powers than have belonged to any individual Minister other than the head of the Government at any time in the history of constitutional government in this country. Such a concentration of power is a measure of emergency through which the country is passing. Let this immense task he brings quickly. Much no other member of the Government could do it. Any relative unfamiliarity with finance will no doubt be corrected by a brilliance of intellect which comprehends at rare speed and clarity the essentials of any subject. He alone of his colleagues can rival his predecessor's lucidity of exposition and match Mr Dalton's eloquence with a persuasiveness in debate all his own. He has earned a rare influence over many aspects of life, especially business world ranging from the distinguished record at the Board of Trade to a fine career as a more youthful leader as a factory manager in the world war. He commands respect in all sections of the community. His integrity and courage in facing up to strength and坚毅 ness of the unpopular measures will also add to his influence.

Pinkering. The budget of 1947-48, which is to get between £1,000,000,000 and £1,100,000,000, what is £1,000,000,000 of consumption? There is a real so small a sum as this which threatens us with a major currency disturbance. Is it possible that we might well wonder what all the bother was about. To reduce the inflationary gap there were three possible methods— increase taxation, curtail budgetary expenditure or cut the subsidies. The Chancellor concentrated almost entirely on the first two, and last he omitted altogether decreasing revenue to the armed forces. As to the third he showed extreme timidity, contenting himself with a reduction of the subsidies on cotton, wool and leather amounting to £2,000,000. On the food subsidies he refused to do anything except give a vague assurance that they would not be allowed to rise above their present level of £1,000,000,000. This would have been a valuable anti-inflationary measure and have had some salutary effect on the cost of

other Gamblers because this is not the sole a good budget for the country. It is no good budget for the country like every measure taken by the Government since the crisis began. It is a half-measure. Ministers are stuck to impotent guard ships which might have been used or initiated in real force right off when it came. What is needed to bring the nation into gear again is its tasks and pools they falter and fail. We have seen too many gambles from the present Government. We shall be happy about this one. We must get through our seas of trouble by paddling at the edge. Britain must plough in and swim for it.—*Daily Mail*.

Half a Gap. Once again lack of courage to impose unpopular austerities at once is opening the way to much more painful interference later. The measure of individual conscription announced this week is the counterpart of this half-hearted budget, and as one con tro after another is made ineffective by the growing excess of demand over supply, the danger is a break down in production which goes on growing. The Chancellor has gone perhaps half way towards meeting the inflationary gap at the lowest possible estimate. Half a gap is as bad as the whole gap. These measures will not restore the balance of production or reverse the decline of the wheels of industry.—*Manchester Guardian*.

Mild and Bitter. Caught between the devil of necessity for closing the financial gap between revenue and expenditure and the deep sea of the necessity of not disturbing the trade unions, the Chancellor has closed off leaving the gap still terribly big while at the same time adding more fuel to the fire of popular indignation. The people objects of budget attack will stand it mild; the rest of the population will stand it but only the long run up thoroughly inadequate budget is more likely to intensify to relieve the crisis. The whole conception on which it is founded is one that bears very little relation to the gravity of the situation. It is petty whereas it should have been magnificently bold, witness the tax on advertisements, a precious sheet strengthen to fight used to be the other tax on knowledge which in this the Government's record on matters concerning the Press will be a blot on record. Doing it would have been deeply serious as it is that when it should have been a bold, resolute, strong and

Daring task. India Supreme, Commando, recommended to the Indian Government and Pakistan that his headquarters should be the same with effect from November 1 next. His reasoning is that "it was becoming impossible for him and his officers to discharge their task of reconstituting the former Armed Forces of British India into two separate forces for India and Pakistan because of the absence of the necessary signs of good will and co-operation between the principal parties concerned." Joint Defence Council in New Delhi.

Freedom in Post. Almost every activity finds itself contracted down to the slightest tail by committee university dons, professors, and barristers, selected not on the ground of character and competence but because their political theories, and the equally inexperienced theorists who appoint them. Neither understands the realities and facts of life. The whole fabric of the nation is breaking and rocking. What do these ignorantes see when confronted by their failure? Not that the sun has gone away but that the people are impeding the success of the plan because we do not much freedom. So we propose that freedom shall be taken away. The first step is the Indians' attack on the free newspapers because they have the power and control to tell the government what they want and move against the Home Office. They did not entitle to put supreme power in the hands of a despot called single Chamber. Now comes the attack on personal freedom. His plan is to believe that they can have the power to make every man and woman obey their orders, then plan can eventually be made to work. It was the plan of Hitler. It is the legacy of Stalin. In their countries you had no voice. In this country we still have a certain freedom of choice left. But only for a little while. A momentous happening of a week was in the budget but the fact that for the first time since the British people established a free democracy in these islands one of the fundamental freedoms was taken away. "The people have the right to choose the government at time of peace." Mr. Attlee

is the

POWER HEAT LIGHT VENTILATION



AND DAY'S filings being nearly a small wire wound by hand with two coils of insulation without jointing o the design of the transformer. When it was made fundamental discovery has profoundly influenced electrical progress and which has embodied thousands of substations. Without its modern transmission and distribution of electrical energy would be impossible.

In the success of any modern development there is a large and long manufacturing experience. The G.E.C. have played a large part. Always in the forefront of electrical progress, the G.E.C. is the largest British electrical manufacturer. Its organisation in the Empire is able to supply a wide variety of equipment for complete electrification schemes.



Adapted from the General Electric Co. Ltd., Marconi Works, Rugby.

It is the duty of the Government of the Colonies themselves to reorganise the future with an stability of the Commonwealth and I implore that I am convinced that their future and the happiness of their peoples can be made secure only along the lines that have been mentioned.

You will be considering the question of the development of industries and industries in the colonies. Though I have the view that such development is highly desirable so long as it is not carried too far or too quickly, yet it must be obvious that with a great shortage of capital goods it is impossible to develop much by the way of industrial development in the colonies. The result will be the better used both from a social point of view as well as from the point of view of the Colonies themselves in doing our utmost to increase the supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials.

In conclusion let us hope for solutions of our present difficulties. It is to some contribution to the righting of the

world imbalance that we must look and in order to give you a chance of success we must put behind you [illegible] that we can do the work of sending goods supplies. One is of the essence of this situation. We hope to improve by means of the Marshall Plan or in some other way for the next three or four years that after that we may have worked out a solution of our own in the sterling area over the four years.

despite a short time for major development there is still so that they can at moment be lost. The most desperate need in the world is, first, to find ways to use our capital resources available for investing again secondly to invest that capital in the most profitable way so as to bring the best results. The colonies can make their contribution the first need by reducing demands on unearned carry forward consumption and developing some of their own channels for capital purposes. They can contribute to the second by pushing ahead with all vigour with individual projects of development.

Africa the Hinterland of Western Europe

Further Extracts from Debate on Overseas Resources Bill

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS of the Overseas Resources Bill enabled many members to express their views on various aspects of Colonial development.

Mr. STREACHEY, Minister of Food, and Mr. O'NEILL STANLEY, former Secretary of State for the Colonies, were reported in on the issue.

Mr. EVERETT HOBART, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies until he was succeeded by Mr. Rees-Wilhamson, said *inter alia*:

The backers of this Bill encourage the hope that the Colonial Development Corporation and the Overseas Food Corporation will get a substantial share of the available equipment. I see on the Bill the names of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. They are Labour members of long standing. There also appears the name of the Minister for Economic Affairs, a more recent comrade. I hope that his name means that the two corporations will get a high priority for the very little equipment available.

We shall never get the highest productivity from Africa unless a much larger quantity of consumer goods are made available. If there is to be one of the most important functions in considering Colonial production, in particular, the Government must be prepared to make available to Colonial territories a fairer supply of equipment than is at present going to those territories. This is the first need, and in result there will not be the present condition where, however much we may plan it on paper, the task with the planters is that to plan everything to human nature which they cannot control.

Incentives for labour

In Colonial territories unless the workers can get supplies of goods on which they can expend their wages they will not work for those wages. They have not the habit of buying what is imported in this country. They want something on which they can spend their money, and unless we provide that something they will not produce the goods which this Bill is designed to produce.

A corporation responsible to the Minister of Food is necessary for projects outside the Colonial Empire, but inside the Colonial Empire I am sure it would be a great mistake if he had any responsibility for the Ministry of the Minister of Food to secure for customers in this country the maximum supplies at the lowest possible price. There have been occasions when the Ministry has urged higher prices for certain products with the object of increasing production. We are living in another world now and it would be failing in its duty if it did not aim at getting the lowest possible prices for supplies in this country.

The Colonial Office, I think, has had a reputation as trustee for the interests of people in the colonies and that reputation is due very largely to the work of Sir Alan Stanley and Sir West-Brookhill Stanley and the men in

gentleman who holds the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies today. In these few years particularly, the Colonial Office has won a great reputation in the eyes of Colonial peoples for fairness in looking after their interests.

I think the Colonial peoples will be far more satisfied that their interests are going to be safeguarded of all. In the Colonies undertaken by the Colonial Development Corporation responsible to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, it may be argued that the colony is bound even the government scheme should be transferred to the Colonial Development Corporation. Personally that is so. I am not revealing my Governmental secrets, because I was out of the country when this act of departmental baby-sitting took place and I have no knowledge of what passed behind the scenes, but the only this ground-scheme also should be in the hands of the Colonial Office.

I should not press for the transfer now for several reasons. The example of India has been given. In the Minister of Food, and it would be very disturbing to him if anything like the new transferred to other hands. Moreover, the schemes taking place very largely on a right soft, and complicated, of land tenure and local custom do not arise, as they would in more developed areas. In addition, rather extravagant expectations of the president of the board have been raised and it would not be fair to the Colonial Office to pass it over at this stage.

Salaries Paid by Corporations

I have felt strongly about this for two years about the salaries to be paid to members of the two corporations. I urge strongly that there be some agreement of this kind, which have been paid in the past, that is, the chairman and members of the public corporations. These fair salaries are not necessary to attract the right men, and they are not harmful in any way. In these days of inflation the salaries do not mean very much in terms of purchasing power. A man's salary is £3,000 or £10,000 does not mean very much difference, but payment of high salaries does mean the government insists on having an increase in the salaries and the toll that has to be paid is very large indeed.

Moreover, payments of exorbitant salaries in public corporations cannot fail to have a most disastrous effect on the Civil Service. The permanent head of a first class department receives £3,750 a year and the civil service £5,000. No doubt the loyalty of those who serve us well in a Civil Service such as the present holders of therapeutic posts who do not wish to leave for the public corporations, but if such salaries continue to be paid along the line new entrants will be induced to leave the corporations rather than the Civil Service for their salaries.

It is clear paid to the Minister of Cabinet rank should be the standard £5,000 a year for four years. In these corporations, should be what we set ourselves, and no more. I know that for such a figure one can call some of the best persons in the country to give their services; indeed, I know of persons who would give their services even although I think that practice equally undesirable, because it might be difficult for those who cannot afford to do so. Let us get together and let austerity start at the top.

We need a great improvement in the public finances of the Colonial Empire. It is full time now to begin to turn the tide.

(Continued on page 19)

True, there are robbers and thieves. Today they may be a British master and tomorrow the Governor. It is responsible people who have a grave view with indignation in the mind, which should be taken to the Government, and by the wise and upstanding officers, many are taken by the police and put in prison, but others are sometimes easily found. There lies hid danger to so many of the people of Africa, to bad character, the vice and lying devils people mix with them, they be able to progress real and an end is put to that wickedness.

But I think for vulgar progress because I believe that the truth and goodness to be seen to day must be honoured and respected by people of intelligence in the British Indians or Native inhabitants of the country. A lot of whom have to-day in our country is a partnership, a partnership of all the people who want progress and peace and friendship. And when we follow along with the plan which him he has, which has no hope of progress, he just has the rich.

Future of Sterling Depends on Africa

Sir Stafford Cripps on Urgent Development*

WE HAVE FOR A LONG TIME talked about the development of Africa, but I do not believe this has been realized from the point of view of world economy; that development is absolutely vital.

The economies of Western Europe and of South Africa are so closely interlocked in mutual trading, the supply of capital and in currency systems that their problems of overseas balance are essentially one. Tropical Africa is greatly contributing much to the physical supplies of food and raw materials and in quite substantial net earnings of dollars for the sterling area pool. Further development of African resources will be of great importance to the rehabilitation and strengthening of Western Europe, to the restoration of European productive power to the future progress and prosperity of Africa. Each need and is needed by the other. In Africa indeed, is to be found a great potential for new strength and vigour in the Western European economy, and the stronger that economy becomes the better Africa itself will find.

It is the urgency of the present situation and the need for the sterling group and Western Europe both to maintain their economic independence that makes it so essential that we should increase our recognition of the tempo of African Colonial development and force the pace so that within the next two or five years we can get a really marked increase of production in coal, minerals, timber, raw materials of all kinds, foodstuffs, and anything else that will save dollars or sell in a dollar market.

Overseas Payments

But here we come up against a very great difficulty. As such development requires the import of large quantities of capital goods, which because of the dollar shortage can be obtained only from Western Europe, and so far as our colonies are concerned from Great Britain, and we are to balance our overseas payments we must not export to countries other than those giving us an immediate return in essential goods.

These very capital goods that we shall require for Colonial expansion, railroads, lorries, Wagons, port facilities, bulldozers, tractors and so on are the very goods that we require for our own rehabilitation and that are demanded by every country from whom we get foodstuffs and raw materials.

There is a very definite and urgent duty to our country to manufacture these capital goods in the volume of steel and of special steels, that we can ourselves manufacture. That limit is to date something like a million tons a year. Provided we can get enough coal and iron and coal and coke. If even with 14 million tons we are two or three million short of the requirements, then we find the extra task of having to carry some 60,000 tons which is in steel.

It is however quite probable that we shall not indeed be able to find these useful markets with not be able to buy all the manufactured steel goods, say against the exchanged steel that you shall have to the value of the surplus of imports which we should have to sell. In that case return to our own self-sufficient independence, for which we are now working. Our thanks to the Conference of African States meeting at London.

regarding semi-finished goods which is not essential to us to import.

It is in this area that we shall hope to be able to find goods which can be more profitably defined as Colonial Development than exchange for some imported imports. There is however a great uncertainty about this source of supply which makes it extremely difficult to plan ahead.

You will also be very much concerned with the supply of consumer goods to your territories, particularly textiles, of which they have been so short and which are required to reward the hard work of your producers.

We are doing our best to increase the production, but here your people and the people at home are in competition, and we can share out between them the short supplies that exist until we get better results from our staple industries.

The Planning Section of the Cabinet Secretariate, for which I am now responsible, has had added to its terms of reference the whole subject matter of Colonial development. This has been done because we must fit in with our own domestic investment programme that for the Colonies as well since it should really be part and parcel of the same thing.

Provision for Colonies

Now that development under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act is under way and the Colonial Development Corporation is about to be launched on an adequate scale, it becomes essential for us to make provision for the Colonies in our programme for the manufacture of capital goods.

One of the difficulties will be the question as to priorities of development. Where there are many prospects it is difficult to choose. We shall have to consider first those prospects which make the smallest demands upon new capital investment, and here you can help us to arrive at a wise decision.

What I think is important is that we should get right ahead with as many large-scale experimental schemes as possible. These can as a rule be carried through with improvised methods which do not make great demands upon capital goods and they are essential preliminaries to any large-scale development. This applies particularly to new products not hitherto used as important raw materials, or foodstuffs which can be substituted for some of these materials, grown right for dollars. The development of these is bound to take time but with energetic action the time can be greatly cut down.

You may conclude from what I have said that the Government is interested only in large-scale operations like the groundnut scheme in Central Africa. This is not at all the case. We are interested in every method and device that will yield a few thousand tons more of any valuable crop or material.

We want the small things followed up as well as the big prospects, and we want the spirit of improvisation, invention and adventure to permeate the whole of our Colonial economic policy. In the course of this work if it is carried through energetically, we shall expect failures as well as successes. An occasional failure is necessary price of adventurous development, and we must not allow safety last to become a curse of our work.

The situation is far too urgent for that, for the whole future of the sterling area and its ability to survive depends in my view upon quick and extensive development of our African resources.

I have another consideration in the general economic position of the sterling area because that is fundamental to our survival but it would not be you think that I looked on the pound sterling as a mere financial asset. Britain

Governor's Striking Broadcast in Swahili

Sir Philip Mitchell Denounces Agitators

WHO SPEAK am Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya. I left Kenya on November 5 and landed in Port Said the next day about noon. Truly there are wonders in the world to-day.

Many countries are still suffering the destructiveness of war, but the difficulties of the British are very hard because it was they who did battle with the enemy from beginning unto the end, and their country was like a fort in the front of the armies to prevent the enemy from passing. Heroism and courage reached great heights here, but the country was severely wounded.

There are a very great many people here and great cultivations and pastures. They are able to cultivate and to raise cattle, horses and sheep they lead the world, but even so their crops and the yield of the herds are insufficient for their food, because of the great population. For that reason, they have been obliged to buy their food in foreign lands, especially meat, wheat, sugar, oil and butter, paying with their merchandise for these products as export technicians above others in many kinds of work, such as spinning cotton, weaving cloth, building ships and forging iron.

During all those years they exerted themselves to one thing only, that is, to be continually making weapons and fighting, and for that reason they have lost all the things of that kind and they have not been able to turn over completely to the work of peace; nor have they merchandise to sell sufficient to provide for their needs. That is the origin of their difficulties to-day. But they are not afraid, nor will they accept defeat. They just increase their industry and effort.

It Is the Sower Who Reaps

Here, as with us in Kenya, there are some witless and ~~greedy~~ persons who try to decry the people and say, "Give up your work. It is useless sweat. Let us strike. We will receive great rewards without effort or struggle." But those who believe this are few, for a man of sense, be he an Englishman or a Kenyan, knows that it is the sower who reaps the harvest, that it is the man who works who gets, who knows too that the favours be excluded from a jackass.

Many wicked men try to stir up hatred between the races. In India Hindus and Moslems are killing each other; in China and Greece there is fighting. Even in ~~Kenya~~ there are people trying to stir up trouble between the Europeans and the Natives, or the Natives and the Indians, or the Indians and the Europeans. To listen to these people you would think that there is neither friendship nor justice in the world.

True, after their spending and shouting they pass round the hat and say a collection, saying: "Every man must subscribe to support this thing or that." But what is supported is the people who pass the hat, for they consume the contents; indeed, one cause of all these things is this business of collections, for in that way there are people who get a great deal of money without work or effort.

About 60 years ago there were no English or Indians in our country of Kenya except in the coastal villages. Up-country there was war and fighting, tribe against tribe; there was capture to be sold into slavery like Sodalis; there was sickness of man and his animals, and famine. People wore skins or the bark of trees or went about naked. There was witchcraft and fear.

All the merchandise to be found to-day in the shops, trains and motor-cars, bicycles, lamps, roads, bridges,

Sir Philip Mitchell recorded in London last week a full broadcast of which the record has been sent to Nairobi to be issued from that station. The above is an English translation of the speech, slightly abbreviated, in view of the heavy pressure on our space.

schools, hospitals, all these things and many others were unknown. Even writing was new. Who could have any book, and go on reading? None, except the bands of tribal warriors or the soldiers of the Arabs about their work of hunting down to the bush like wild animals.

In some cases the people had crops sufficient for their needs, for they were very few, and if the locust did not destroy or the rains fail, they were able to eat their till. But in the years of the locusts or without rain, and in the years when the crops were burnt in the fields by enemies, there was death by starvation, for the Government was not there to bring any food, nor were there trains, no soldiers.

Kenya

Think of Ukarima these last three years without rain. Had not the Government brought help, perhaps half the people in Ukarima would have died of famine? Ask the elder, what they have to tell of the great famine of 1898. There was then a great lack of life.

And then these people who now bray like donkeys. Before the English came what had they accomplished? What authority did they exercise? What government did they set up? This kingdom of Dagoretti or Fort Hall, where did it reach? Were the Masai its subjects? Or the Jattos? Or the Nandi? Or the Kamba? If not these, then who?

These people who have so great a conceit of their learning and intelligence to-day, did they build any railways or hospitals or schools or stone buildings or wells or electric light plants? They are unable to do any of these things. Nor have they any intention of trying. They have one intention only—to collect their fellows' money and consume.

Who wants to live as his grandfather lived? Who wants to live again in darkness, to put out the lamp of progress which began to shine only when the English lit it in these lands of darkness?

The whole business is nonsense. It is like a disease to the wits of man. I dug out my oil confined to Kenya, for it is to be found throughout the world. It is one of the consequences of the war and its destructiveness.

Partnership

Where are we to find the truth? It is there. When the Bushmen and Indians migrated from their homes and came to Kenya and Uganda and Tanganyika and countries like that, they were beginning to establish a new society, a new progress, a modern prosperity. The conditions of the past, of tribalism and fighting and all the rest of it, came to a standstill, and what remains is the new world, which is a partnership of people of all races to bring prosperity to the country.

People who were very backward cannot be changed suddenly. People who had no learning of any kind can not acquire it like a miracle. You cannot give a man an injection of learning; he must acquire it by his own industry and determination. But even so, in these last 60 years there has been wonderful progress indeed.

Think of villages like Kalolea and their buildings and the able Natives of the country who are employed in difficult tasks of so many kinds, such as drivers of trains and motor-cars, carpenters, masons, traders, sergeants majors or inspectors of police, doctors and many other things, especially in Government service. Consider the condition of these people and their wives and the children who are at school. Surely this is great progress, and every year many other people have the opportunity of progress because of the peace and civilization and knowledge and trade which have been brought in by the Government.

Rhodesian Iron and Ferro-Chrome Scheme

Three Stages of Sir Dennistoun Burney's Project

~~The Rhodesias have great prospects, but they are relatively undeveloped. Having an adverse trade balance of some £3,000,000 a year, they want more exports so that they can buy more manufactured imports.~~

~~Can we not combine the wisdom, knowledge and capital of Britain with the resources and prospects of the two Rhodesias to the advantage of both? I think we can.~~

Southern Rhodesia is nearly as large as Germany, and Northern Rhodesia as large as Germany and France together. The Rhodesias possess rich deposits of coal, iron ore and chrome ore, and they have large hydro-electric potentialities. Britain is short of steel, has difficulty in maintaining her coal supply, and her iron ore is falling in quality. Why not use the Rhodesian coal and electric power to smelt the iron ore in Rhodesia and process it into pig iron? Why not reduce the chrome ore and combine it with pig iron into ferro-chrome in Rhodesia and ship the pig iron and ferro-chrome to England? To-day, may the chrome ore in Rhodesia, sell it to the United States, and then buy the ferro-chrome from the United States and Canada.

~~Millions of dollars can be saved, the necessary raw materials for Britain procured, and the industrial prosperity of the two Rhodesias developed. A factory now in its initial stages, for producing 50,000 tons of pig iron in the Rhodesias, using 1,000,000 tons of iron ore and 50,000 tons of chrome ore per annum, is estimated to cost some £230,000,000. It involves damming the Zambezi at Kariba, building a 28-mile railway linking directly the capitals of the Rhodesias, and installing a 700,000-kilowatt hydro-electric station.~~

British Capital

Since the United Kingdom will be the buyer of the pig iron and ferro-chrome, and the British investor will provide most of the £230,000,000 to be spent in Rhodesia, we must ask what Britain will gain.

Last year the British steel industry imported some 7,000,000 tons of iron ore. Half came from hard currency countries, and England had to pay £5,000,000 in hard currency for a total consumption of 16,000 tons of ferro-chrome. England imported only 2,500 tons and had to import the balance at a cost of over £1,250,000 in dollars. Ferro-chrome is selling at about £100 a ton. That is why the Kariba scheme is designed to enable 50,000 tons of ferro-chrome to be produced annually. Thus production, after supplying British requirements, will enable 34,000 tons to be exported, bringing in over £7,000,000 a year in hard currencies.

Southern Rhodesia has the chrome; Northern Rhodesia the iron ore, and both have coal. The Rhodesias divide at the Zambezi, so that half of the dam will be in Northern Rhodesia and the other half in Southern Rhodesia. The railway will be owned by the Rhodesian Governments. Thus, there are four parties to the project—the British, Northern Rhodesian and Southern Rhodesian Governments, and industry—and by industry I mean a group of companies interested in mining and in iron, steel and coal production.

The proposal is that the Northern and Southern Rhodesian Governments should undertake responsibility for building the dam, railway and power station, and industry the responsibility for mining the coal and

From a BBC Broadcast to Rhodesia last Friday by Sir Dennistoun Burney, a recent interview with whom gave the full story of this great plan to East Africa

and constructing the smelting and ferro-chrome plants. At least half the electric power produced will be required to drive the power expansion of the two Rhodesias and since the railway will be owned by the two Rhodesian Governments it would be anomalous for industry to own a large railway line in the centre of the existing railway system.

The Kariba site is exceptional. A 1,000-foot dam wall would require four times as much water as the Boulder Dam in the United States and at a third of the cost. It will enable some 700,000 kilowatts to be generated. In addition, a deep inland waterway 150 miles in length and nearly 10 miles wide will be created by the dam.

Three Stages of Development

The project has been divided into three stages. Industry takes the first risk and has provided the funds to prove that iron ore, limestone and other materials exist in sufficient quantity and quality to justify further expenditure upon Stage 2. To this end, prospecting parties, geologists, and mining engineers have been working in Northern Rhodesia over the past few months, and have been assisted by a geophysical survey party employing magnetic and gravimeter methods. Samples of iron ore have been flown to England for test and analysis.

In Stage 2, upon which we are entering, £150,000 will be spent half by industry and half by the two Rhodesias. Industry has to carry out a drilling programme upon the iron ore deposits to ascertain their depth, extent, and consistency. Plans have to be prepared of the proposed pig-iron and ferro-chrome plants. Investigations must be made into the economic value of the different locations for the factories. In particular, both iron smelting and ferro-chrome plants must be situated on high land, so that the site will be healthy and suitable for Europeans. These considerations are blunted up with an estimate of the cost of transmission of electrical energy to be produced at Kariba, for there is a certain loss of efficiency for every mile that the power-using site is separated from the power-generating site.

Aerial Survey

The Rhodesian Governments have been investigating the possibilities of damming the Zambezi at Kariba for some years and have spent considerable sums upon preliminary surveys and estimates. But a good deal more work must be done before tenders can be called for. Surveys for the railway, made as long ago as 1918, have to be brought up to date. To-day it is possible to carry out an aerial survey giving contour lines only a few feet apart. It is more than probable that a better route will be found than that demarcated nearly 30 years ago.

An inland lake of 1,100 square miles formed by the dam will provide a reservoir to even out the water required by the power station. This is important because during the rainy season, whilst there is a flow of about 250,000 cubic feet of water every second, equivalent to a weight of water passing a given point of some 6,000 tons per second, there is only one-twentieth part of this flow during the dry season.

Stage 3 will be that of actual construction. I think it will take five years from its beginning until production can start, which will compare favourably with other projects of a similar nature. So far our hopes as to the quantity and quality of the iron ores have been more than justified. If this state of affairs continues, the project has a bright future.

to-day. Not is there the slightest evidence that new independence must be offset by overseas capital. To the man in this country contemplating migration as a farmer or business man, the East African income tax rates are trivial in comparison with those in Great Britain, and financial institutions are certainly not withholding their support from Kenya because of the present taxation structure. The argument for a reduction in income tax therefore fails to convince us; and the fact that the Financial Secretary has had to say emphatically that there may be an increase next year suggests that the Government has submitted not to logic but to the fact that all the European and Indian elected members of the Legislature were united in a campaign for reduction.

The reduction has, moreover, offended against the best principles of sound public finance. There is now universal recognition that the right course is to tax heavily in times of prosperity in order to build up reserves from

535 Europeans to average £7,104. which relief may be granted in difficult years.

Revenue continues to be very buoyant in Kenya, and there was consequently good cause to adhere to the income tax rates (though with adjustments in the lower income ranges to meet the rising cost of living). It can certainly not be argued that direct and indirect taxation have together involved hardship on any section in the United Kingdom sense of the word. There

is also further point that at a time when the United Kingdom taxpayer (with a standard income tax rate of nine shillings in the pound) is giving out millions of pounds for development in Kenya, he can scarcely be expected to view with enthusiasm a reduction of this rate in that country from two shillings to eighteen pence. If there were to be amendments, they should have been in the form of abatements to those with low salaries and to parents with large families and heavy educational commitments. The committee, however, put forward the surprising recommendation that relief "most fairly to the whole range of taxpayers". Yet one of its tables makes the astonishing revelation that in 1944 (presumably the last year for which the full facts were available) 535 Europeans in Kenya had incomes of upwards of £2,000, with an average of no less than £7,104. In 1937 there had been 149 Europeans in the same category, their average income being £6,427. The recent week's reduction in the rates, a married man with two children paid £248 in income tax on a salary of £2,000, £1,607 on £5,000, and £2,808 on £7,000. Is it to be suggested that hardship was involved in such cases? These tax contributions are almost negligible in comparison with those levied in Great Britain. Be it noted that 109 Asians in Kenya have also incomes over £2,000, with an average of £3,308. For the above reasons we cannot join in the peals of praise with which the Prewman Report has been greeted. Too many of its deductions are illogical.

H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth and Lieut. Mountbatten

Rhodesian and East African Representatives at Marriage

IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY ONCE HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS ELIZABETH, Heiress Presumptive to the Throne, and LIEUTENANT PHILIP MOUNTBATTEN, R.N., will be married in the presence of representatives of all parts of the British Empire, and of many other States. The self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia will be represented by Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister, and Lady Huggins; Mr. E. G. F. Whitehead, Minister of Finance; Mr. K. N. Goodenough, High Commissioner in London, and Mrs. Goodenough; Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Gisborne.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies and Mrs. Creech Jones will head the representatives of the Colonial Empire, among whom will be Sir Gilbert and Lady Rennie and Sir Henry and Lady Cox (Northern Rhodesia); Mr. and Mrs. G. P. T. Colby (Nyasaland); Sir William Battershall (Tanganyika Territory); Sir Vincent Glenday (Zanzibar); Sir Philip Mitchell (Kenya); Sir John and Lady Hall and H. H. the Kabaka of Buganda (Buganda); Sir George Ward and Sir Charles and Lady Lockhart (East African Governors Conference); Sir Martin and Lady Logan (Seychelles); Sir Brian and Lady Freiston (Barbados formerly of Tanganyika); and Mr. G. Beresford Stooke (Sierra Leone Governor of Kenya, Uganda and Northern Rhodesia). Splendid local craftsmen have prepared gifts of

gold from the Colonial Empires throughout which funds have also been organized for charitable purposes which are to be helped in the name of the Princess and her consort. Apart from the wedding presents from the territories as such, there have been many subsidiary gifts from organizations great and small, and from individuals, many being humble folk of modest means. Among gifts from the territories with which this journal is particularly concerned are the following:

Southern Rhodesia.—A shilling fund has been raised and, at the suggestion of Her Royal Highness, is to be devoted to exchange visits of Rhodesian and British children. The Rhodesian branches of the British Empire Service League are sending a monkey bench made of *muakwa* timber.

Northern Rhodesia is presenting a shallow *nkutu* bowl in copper on a polished malachite base. **Zambia** Saw Mills, Ltd., are making an occasional table; and a crocodile leather blotting-pad will be a special present from Africans of the Protectorate.

Nyasaland.—In addition to subscriptions to a fund for charitable purposes, there will be either an inlaid tray or a motor rug prepared from local skins.

Tanganyika. Sir J. L. Wilkinson is presenting a set of six pink diamonds from his Mwadui mine, and the

(continued on page 250)

to contribute to the public revenue. The factual part of the report is valuable, whatever may be thought of the recommendations, some of which we regard as vulnerable.

The report states as an "axiom for future fiscal policy" that revenue resources cannot be expected to remain at the present level, and that "the tendency during the next few years is likely to be towards a new norm at a distinctly lower level." All the recommendations flow from that assumption—which we venture to question. The committee it is true hedges by asserting that "it cannot take into account 'any new factor, not yet in evidence, which may influence the future economy of Kenya, as, for instance, the uncovering of some new source of wealth or the establishment here of a military base as part of a scheme for Empire defence.' With the first part of that proviso there is likely to be more agreement than with the second, for by now it is assuredly clear that there can be no escape from the establishment of an Imperial base in Kenya. If it be still too early to assume from the Government's standpoint that military and air bases will be created, the logical consequence we hold, would not have been to assume that they will be established, and that there must be a distinct fall in Kenya's annual revenues, but to postpone for a short while the publication of such findings and the acceptance of recommendations which, we believe, will soon prove to be based on out-of-date conceptions of the establishment of bases which greatly affect the country in many ways. In this moment the military aspect, why should a really big military base be expected?

Kenya's prosperity rests principally upon the maintenance and expansion of primary and secondary industry. If the general trend of commodity prices on world markets were downwards, the

Why Prosperity is "axiom" of Mr. Prewitt
Should Continue man and his colleagues could be readily accepted—but over the whole range of food-stuffs and raw materials there is as yet no sign of recession. On the contrary, the general price index in the United States (which still dictates the world level of most commodities) continues to rise week after week. Since the world is short of almost everything which Kenya produces, whatever the Colony can export should be saleable at remunerative prices. The Imperial Government has contracted to buy a considerable proportion of the coffee crop over the next five years at a rate with which the growers

are pleased (and they may well sell the balance still more advantageously). It appears probable that the sisal growers will shortly receive a better contract price from London. The increasing outturn of tea is assured of a ready and profitable market; and it is inconceivable that in the short term cereal-growers, fruit-growers, stock raisers or pig producers will have cause for dissatisfaction with the results of their labours. Secondary industries are similarly likely to gain more, not less, and to know of at least one large-scale mining development of real promise. It does not therefore seem to us that those engaged in European enterprise and those who receive salaries or wages from it are likely to have less purchasing power in the early future than they have to-day. One of the certainties is surely that Native wages must rise—which need not necessarily impair the competitive power of the producer, for history shows that the challenge of higher wages has often reduced costs by employing better methods of management, including increased mechanisation. For these reasons it does not strike us as unduly optimistic to suggest that, still disregarding the military aspect, the earnings power of Europeans, Indians and Africans in Kenya should be maintained at present levels for a good and may also rise rather than fall, as a result of various developments, including those connected with Imperial defence. So to the axiom is the no marks axiom! True, customs revenue may be hit by reductions in imports as a result of the United Kingdom crisis, but such developments (which will, we consider, be temporary at the worst) had not occurred when the report was written.

The next assumption which leaves us unconvinced is that development in Kenya has been impeded by the level of taxation ruling until last week, and that that level needed to be reduced. This view is Redundant to encourage the Income Tax. The development of the natural resources and stimulate the growth of national prosperity. New capital is admittedly required for many purposes. It can come either from local sources or from overseas. All our information indicate that there is any amount of money available in the Colony for the establishment of new enterprises or the expansion of existing businesses, and recent local flotations have borne out that contention. This view in itself has been reinforced that deposits in the banks in Kenya have risen to £25,000,000, or more, than four times the total at the outbreak of war. Not lack of money, but difficulty in obtaining materials and experienced staff at the leading factors

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE. The Chancellor of the Exchequer told governors and governors-in-charge of the African Dependencies a few days ago that the ultimate solution of the present difficulties of the steering committee lies with the Colonies.

Colonies that Colonial Development has been brought within the purview of the Planning section of the Colonial Secretariat and that there should be no excuse for improvisation, invention and adventure throughout the whole range of Colonial economic policy. His address breathes that sense of urgency which is so necessary—and so often to be found in our statements. It reflects a pledge from the Minister in charge of all financial and economic affairs that Colonial needs and potentialities are to be kept constantly in mind in the consideration of policy by the Government in the United Kingdom. Had that been done during the past twenty-five years, or better still from the time when Joseph Chamberlain first propounded his sound doctrine of Colonial development, the whole course of Imperial economy would have been different. But all governments, Conservative, Liberal, Labour and Coalition, have lacked vision and vigour in these matters.

That is why the belated change of heart comes from the British House of Commons. Another name of the same magazine weekly is, however, unworthy and untrue. It was the staunch loyalty of the Colonial Empire in the darkest days of the war that first shook the general apathy and complaisance of the British public. The last war's difficulties has compelled a completely new view. In many minds it has led to a considerably diminished contempt for the leading public men, whose political movements could satisfy a Rhodes, or a Gladstone, were anxious only a few years ago to throw the Colonies to the disputants of international finance.

Great Change in Party's Policy. Now, doubtless, anxious to forget, provided excellent ammunition for German and other enemies of the British Empire, and their diatribes still further weakened the will of non-Labour Cabinets to do their duty to Colonial progress. To-day, however, more than a few of the best men of the Labour benches in the House of Commons hold views on Colonial advancement which are indistinguishable from those of many Conservative Imperialists; and it is more advantageous that the present drive should come from Labour than from any other quarter, for with Socialist fully com-

mitted to a policy of earnest large-scale and long-term development, there will be no room for revision or patching by whatever Administration may follow that of Mr. Attlee. Parliamentary regard Sir Stafford Cripps as likely to be the next Prime Minister, be that as it may, there can be no doubt of his present power, and it is most important that he, the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, and the Minister of Food should all have committed themselves recently in the clearest possible terms to the cause of Colonial progress. There is no recent action in the Cabinet for Mr. Churchill, Jones, who has shown courage, firmness, and tact in his action as Secretary of State, especially over taxation. While these developments lie the shadow of influence over a policy of Imperial Preference by the United States. With the sacrifice of multilateral trade, agreement signed in Geneva last month and published on Tuesday, it is a very foolish idea to do for the South a couple of hundred pages. Since Imperial preference have been entirely surrendered and some margins have been substantially reduced—and in our view that is too high a price to pay for any concessions from the non-British world.

HAS KENYA BEEN WISE? To accept the new manifesto principle? Not one of the 150 speakers of the Legislative Assembly members of the Legislature voted against the motion for its adoption though

Has Kenya Been Wise? It was, in the end, endorsed, and the Financial Secretary accepted it on behalf of Government in a speech which was perhaps more cynical than conciliatory, while some of the 150 members of the Assembly viewed with diffidence the courage and, in our opinion, to their judgment, at the moment of writing, we lack full knowledge for the Colony. Information Office, however, is concerned itself to ensure the prompt dispatch of the Hartard record to London. It did not even await a copy of the report to the East African Office in London, and for me, that they were also business men in England had had copies the record, one could still not find reason for those in most urgent need of it. The committee over which Mr. E. P. Playfair presided has presented a report which merely deserves, but demands close study by everyone with a serious interest in the affairs of Kenya, for though the duty was to inquire into matters of taxation, the members recognized that that was merely a general survey of national prosperity in order that they might assess the ability of the taxpayers

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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH, heiress to the Throne and Lieutenant PHILIP MOUNTBATTEN, will be married today in Westminster Abbey in the presence of leading representatives of all

The Royal Families of the Commonwealth. Marriage and Empire. In proof of the spontaneity and sincerity of the good wishes with which they start their new life together, they have been the recipients of gifts from every Dominion and Dependency whose people were not to be denied this opportunity of testifying to their loyalty and affection. The British East and Central African territories recall that not many months ago the Princess accompanied the King and Queen and Princess Margaret to Southern and Northern Rhodesia, where the Royal Family left memories of considerate solicitude and cheer which many people, white and black, will carry in the mind for ever. In her memorable broadcast from Cape Town on her twenty-first birthday, Princess Elizabeth called for unswerving faith, high courage and quiet hearts to meet this, after so long a Commonwealth, a greater thing—more free, more prosperous, more happy, and a more powerful influence for good in the world than it has been in the greatest days of our forefathers. Herself inherited the noble motto "I Serve."

she proceeded to make her solemn declaration that my whole life, whether it be long or short, shall be devoted to the service of our great Imperial family.

That moving climax to her first visit to Africa was in the tradition of our first Queen Elizabeth. Her courage and devotion to her country rendered splendid service at a crucial period in our island history. If her reign was marked by glorious achievements, it began inauspiciously. The country was divided, the national forces were sparse, and leadership was conspicuously lacking, though we were at war with France and Scotland. Within a short while the Queen, drawing upon her latent qualities other subjects had raised her realm from the slough of despond to such heights that the book of the Elizabethan Age is still to suggest the highest conceptions of service and gallantry, initiative and valour.

When in due course the responsibility of sovereignty descended on the shoulders of the Heiress Regent, she will become the second Queen Elizabeth. That thought will be in the minds of millions of fellow-countrymen and well-wishers who are day and night for blessing upon her and her chosen ones.

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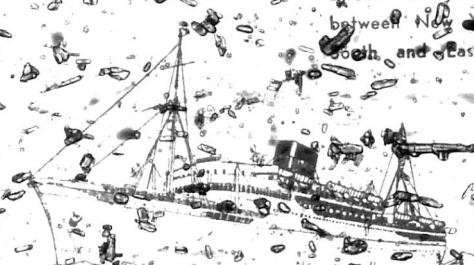
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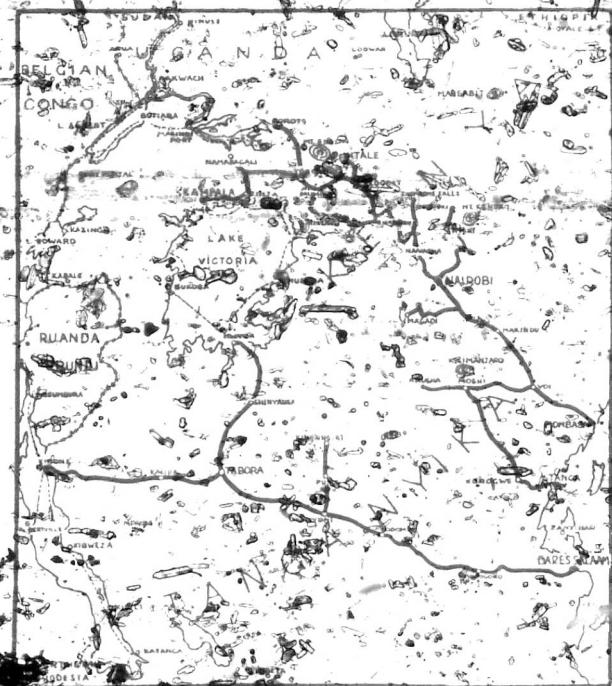
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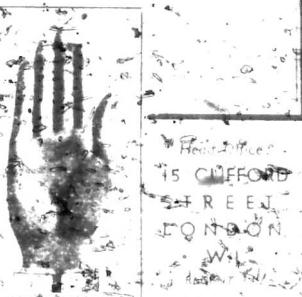
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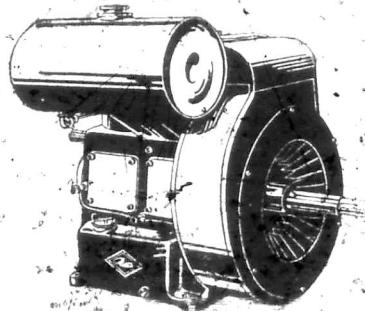
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Mining

Tanganyika Concessions Report

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS LTD report that at the year end July 31, 1947, revenue from dividends and interest amounted to £75,445 gross (£37,763 in 1946) and total profits after reparation of shares and investments amounted to £16,200 (£50,128). Of the dividends claimed were received from Union Miniere du Haut Katanga in respect of dividends and royalties for the years 1945 and 1946.

Reserves for contingencies increased by £10,000 interest on the 2½% notes amounted to 9½ per cent tax in the United Kingdom and £1,000, which amounted to £7,000 and the balance carried forward is £362,338 (£341,200). Long-term dividend (8½%) paid on the ordinary stock £207,200 will be required and £26,000 for a 10% dividend (the same) on the preference stock. The quoted capital of the company is £1,134,678 in ordinary stock and £3,305,880 in preference stock.

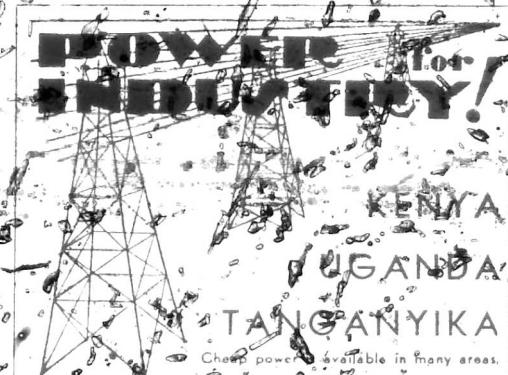
Shares and debentures of subsidiary companies, consisting principally of holdings in the Union Miniere, Geita Gold Mining Co. Ltd., Kentang Gold Areas, Ltd., and Rhodesian Katanga Company, are entered at £1,493,091, of which £422,985 represents shares and debentures of the Union Miniere and £149,380 in shares and debentures in the Geita Gold Mining Company. Interests in subsidiary companies appear in the balance sheet at £1,653,358.

The directors are Mr. A. G. Gurney Hutchinson (Chairman), Earl Grey, Mr. J. W. V. Venner (Vice-Chairman), the Hon. Arthur Salter (Deputy Chairman), Hutchinson (Managing Director), and Colonel Henry Greenwood and Lieut-Colonel F. B. Feller (Assistant Managing Director).

The ordinary general meeting is being held in London during November. Extracts from the Chairman's statement will appear next week.

Geita Mine

THE INSTITUTE OF GOLD MINERS state in their quarterly report that of 68-ft developed 600 ft were in the Tsessebe section of the mine, and only 32 ft payable mineralization, 297 ft sampled, only 20 ft were payable, averaging 1.5 oz over 23 in. Big last week a sample mineralized 1.6 dwt per ton. In the 5s. shares promptly rose 1s. 6d. to 4s. on the London Stock Exchange.



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Dear Sirs
Salambo Tabara Kiloma Moshi Mwanza

LONDON OFFICE

Gold Fields Rhodesian

THE GOLD FIELDS RHODESIAN DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD. earned a profit for the year ended May 31, 1947, of £18,677, compared with £124,878 in the previous year. United Kingdom assets, £17,341, £20,000 as reserved for depreciation in investments, and £6,714 for taxation. A dividend of 10% was paid (the same), £4,914F and directors' fees £1,000 leaving £22,931 to be carried forward, against £18,677 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £1,250,010 in shares, £100 each, and the general reserve is £30,000, current liabilities appear at £21,633. Investments at cost are valued at £870,210 in mining and other ventures at £44,255, banknotes held at £2,399, and current assets at £525,523, including £30,000 in reserve certificates, £50,000 in British Government securities, and £365,948 in cash.

The directors are Mr. Robert Arnand (Chairman), Mr. W. H. Geikie, Mr. H. G. Mulla, and Sir Sydney C. Wilson. The tenth anniversary meeting will be held in London tomorrow.

Rhodesia Mineral Outputs

MINERAL EXPORTS from Southern Rhodesia for the first six months of 1947 included £12,264,000 asbestos, £1,140,000 chrome ore, £342,000 coal, £145,000 tin, £6,000 manganese, £29,000 mineral by-products in 1946 £248,654 showed a slight improvement. Compared with £6,156,356 in June, 1946, less than half the total of £6,156,356 in July, 1946. Of the total, gold accounted for £1,419,723, asbestos £14,550, chrome ore £40,555, coal £10,714, tin £1,340 and other minerals £9,081.

Company Progress Reports

Geita 1,250 tons gold were recovered in October from the treating of 11,004 tons of ore.

Wankie Colliery—In October sales of coal amounted to 12,131 tons and the total 35,244 tons.

Bushwick—13,000 tons of ore were treated in October for 1,800 tons coal and a working profit of £1,042.

Rhodesia Broken Hill—Output for October was 1,600 tons of 1,800 tons lead, and 26 tons fused manganese.

Wanderer—2,800 tons gold were recovered from the crushing of 47,500 tons of ore, with a working profit of £1,891.

Wankie Colliery

MR. WILLIAM RITCHIE has resigned from the board of Wankie Colliery, and MESSRS. E. H. HOFFMAN, C. D. HEY, HUTCHINSON and D. McLEWIS have been appointed directors.

Guinea Pow. Training School

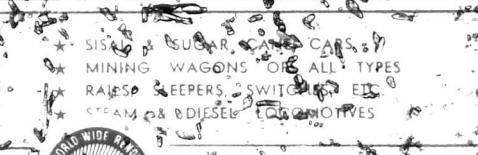
A resolution endorsing the decision of the Chinese Guinea Pow. Miners' Training School and requesting the Southern Rhodesia Government to reconsider the matter was passed at a recent meeting of the Midland Chamber of Commerce and the Welsh Chamber of Industries.

Consolidated Goldfields

CONSOLIDATED GOLDFIELDS OF SOUTHERN AFRICA LTD declared a dividend for the year ended June 30, 1947, of 12½% for the fifth year in succession. Profits before Consolidated Gold Fields, its subsidiary, were £1,386,227 compared with £1,921,227 in the previous year.

Rhodesian Rehabilitation Scheme

A REVIEW of the whole existing rehabilitation scheme in Southern Rhodesia has been made at a meeting of ex-service miners in Gwelo. Recommendations that interest on unsecured loans should be reduced and that the case of each mine should be considered on its merits were passed.

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Trade in Kenya and Uganda

Imports and Exports Exceed £45,000,000.

THE ANNUAL TRADE REPORT of Kenya and Uganda for 1946, which has just reached London, shows that the total value of external trade of the two territories was £44,489,000, compared with £35,000,000 in 1945 figures. Imports at £22,588,828 showed an increase of 10%, while exports at £21,954,411, less by 1%. The unfavourable balance of trade was £1,207,411. The figures include the import of silver at £82,994, £687,500 in 1945; export of bullion at £2,500,714 (338,688), and re-exports including bullion and silver, at £3,534,308, £506,170.

Manufactured goods accounted for 75% of the imports, with a value of £17,789,031. Food, drink and tobacco followed with 10% at £2,500,714; £2,833,460 cotton goods valued at £1,358,189, or 19% of imports, against £2,677,454 and 18%; bedded blankets to the value of £1,597,419 (£197,572), and of the total 47% (64%) come from India, 29% (23%) from the United States, 14% (3%) from the United Kingdom, and 5% from other countries.

Trade with the United Kingdom

Of a total of £1,270,149 for machinery imported during the year £1852,837 worth was sent from the U.K., £261,201 from the U.S.A., and £50,582 from Canada. The U.K. exported bicycles to the value of £95,746 out of a total of £95,850; motor cars, £191,135, out of £354,989; motor lorries, £139,522, out of £203,250; and tractors, £39,354, out of £1,189. Of the three last mentioned classes American exports were respectively £42,26, £14,301 and £11,838, while the figures for Canada were £121,488, £12,212 and nil. Of oil imports valued at £1,918,365, the largest source was America, with £1,237,579.

The British Empire supplied 70% of the needs of the territories in food, drink, and tobacco; 76% in raw materials, and 73% in manufactured articles.

Domestic exports from Kenya during the year were valued at £7,094,294 (£5,792,528) and from Uganda at £0,657,026 (£9,974,202). Pyrethrum again topped the Kenya list, with 16% followed by coffee with 13%, and tea with 12%; of Uganda's total cotton represented 58% and coffee 18%.

Kenya customs receipts amounted to £2,612,428 (£1,600,428) and excise to £1,66,024 (£396,664). For Uganda the respective figures were £1,037,577 (£617,734) and £469,139 (£401,553).

Outlook for Coffee

PROBLEMS IN KENYA COFFEE, says the current monthly letter of Messrs. Edm. Schlueter & Co., have advanced to levels at which former consumers leave them aside, though there is sufficient demand to absorb the small amount of "free" offerings. It is not expected that any Arabica coffee from Tanganyika will be available in the open market this season, but about 1,800 tons of Native produced Arabica from Uganda should be available. The Robusta crop from Bukoba is estimated at about 1,500 tons (of which 4,500 tons are to be sold to the Ministry of Food) and the Robusta crop from the Belgian Congo at about 10,000 tons.

Australian Goods for East Africa

KENYA'S FIRST CONSIGNMENT of manufactured goods from Australia arrived recently via the S.S. cargo ship PALIKIRDA. Refrigerators, milking machinery, other farming equipment, primus stoves and blow-lamps formed the bulk of the cargo. Quality and price were said to compare favourably with similar imports from elsewhere. Another vessel is shortly expected to arrive with a second consignment of Australian manufactures.

Southern Rhodesian Trade

Growing Excess of Imports

SOUTHERN RHODESIAN trade for the first half of 1947 has been reviewed in the Colonial Economic and Statistical Bulletin. Attention is drawn to the growing excess of imports over exports, this excess for the period under review being greater in value than the total imports for the first half of 1946. While exports have declined from £9,485,666 in the first half of 1946 to £9,430,292, imports have risen from £18,823,993 to £19,661,406.

The principal imports were metals, manufactures and vehicles at £4,110,000, fibres, yarns and textiles at £3,232,000, and foodstuffs at £1,841,000. The most noticeable changes in the volume of imports (based on 1939 figures equaling 100) was foodstuffs, 297 (136); metals, manufactures and vehicles, 102 (68); minerals, earthenware and glassware, 241 (131); wood, and wooden manufactures, 155 (133); stationery, books, etc., 196 (68). The United Kingdom supplied 37% of imports, South Africa 21%, and the total for British countries was 65.4%. America's share was 11%.

Chief among the exports was gold valued at £2,268,000; followed by tobacco at £1,046,000, and asbestos at £1,144,000. Of a total of 77.8% of exports sent to Empire countries, Great Britain took 52.5%, Northern Rhodesia 10.8%, and South Africa 8.6%. The U.S. received 9.9%.

Development of this season's tobacco crop is not as far advanced as was the case last year, but the estimate for the current crop is 60,000,000 lb., compared with 70,000,000 lb. in 1946, and it is expected that the 1947 value will exceed that of 1946 by about £1,000,000.

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Overseas Resources Bill

(Continued from page 242)

The groundnut scheme will absorb about one-third of the total capitalization under the Bill, but when all the forecasts are achieved the amount of production will be only equal to about 14% of our pre-war consumption. We must not lead the people to think that all our difficulties over food will disappear overnight.

I was a little worried by a statement made by Mr. Plumb when he returned from East Africa. Interviewed at the airport and talking about Tanganyika and the development scheme there, he said: "In my view, it is comparable only with the opening-up of the Western States of the U.S.A." The Western States of the U.S.A. include some of the most fertile soil in the world; they have a complete diversity of climate, they suffer from none of the tropical ills; they have many mineral reserves, and they support something like 50 million people on the highest standard known in the world. One ought not to hold out the idea that we are going to do something of that kind in Tanganyika. I make every allowance for the gentleman's previous newspaper experience, but I think that over-statements of that kind are likely to be dangerous to the future."

MR. STRACHEY: "I would say that the remark was that the development of East Africa as a whole, and perhaps of Africa as a whole, in our century might be comparable to the development of Western America and the groundnuts scheme is simply playing a part in that context. It should not have thought the remark necessarily exaggerated."

High-Flying Hyperbole

MR. STANLEY: "I am only saying that it is advisable for the people most intimately connected with this matter not to use high-flying hyperboles. The real difficulty is coping when we translate the theory that we vote under this Bill into equipment, machinery, tools and the skill required to develop the project. That will involve the most difficult conditions of priority, because nearly everything that either the right hon. gentleman will want for their schemes will be in direct competition with things required elsewhere for other schemes of beneficial economic development, and it will not be easy to balance on the scale between saving these projects or perhaps slowing down other less dramatic projects which might in fact bring economic results earlier than these. There is an considerable danger that if we pour a load of borrowed money into the Colonies without putting in at the same time some proportionate amount of consumption goods, we might create in those Colonies a very severe inflationary problem."

"Although I approve of corporations running a business of this kind, I find the actual definition of these corporations both logical and incomprehensible. I have never seen a bare cock-eyed set-up than that contained in the Bill. I see that there may be need of two corporations. I understand a division by which one corporation does the thing of an agricultural nature and the other everything of an industrial nature. I understand a division by which one corporation does the thing in the Colonies and another does everything outside. But I simply cannot understand the division of function and region between these two corporations. They derive some general and some functions which are common to both and leave other functions and other areas which neither can undertake."

"I am afraid that we have to look not for logic but for personal good. The Minister of Food is the duck in the nest. He sits in the groundnut nest pretty early, and he is a big, loud bird, and all the fluttered hubbings of the

birds birth from the Colonial Office have never managed to get him out. I think it is not only a wrong administratively, psychologically it is deadly. I ask him to consider again whether it is not possible, but at developments of any kind under the Colonial Office, let us make them responsible for development in the Colonial territories. I am perfectly certain that that would have a good effect in the Colonies. The people will see that these corporations are closer to them and that they have more influence over them. The authority at the head is the Colonial Secretary and not the Minister of Food."

Make Colonial Secretary Responsible

"Major developments of this kind are going to create innumerable difficulties and dangers to other Colonies, which will be overcome by men who need sackling. I do not like the position in which the Secretary of State creates difficulties and the Secretary of State of the Colonies has to solve them. I would much rather make the Secretary of State responsible for solving the difficulties which he himself has had to create. From the parliamentary point of view this would be very much better. By far the best safeguard for the people in Colonial territories is to make the Secretary of State responsible for all the schemes which take place in those territories."

"I am glad the right hon. gentleman is going to publish a full report on the groundnut scheme. It is a pity it was not able to do that at the time he promised. There have been rumours of long delays, difficulties, and breakdowns. The programme called for 150,000 acres to be cleared by now; in fact 55,000 have been cleared. What we want to be sure of is that there are no difficulties which are going to run much further through the scheme than the delays and difficulties which are going to have not only the effect of postponing the scheme for one year, but perhaps of seriously altering the quality which it is expected to obtain, or the cost at which we are going to obtain it."

All these criticisms are matters of detail. They do not affect the general purposes and objects of this Bill, which is one which we all applaud. He can count on us to give all the support we can to the men, from the top to the bottom, who will be engaged on a programme which is likely to be of such great benefit to us in this country and of equal benefit to those for whom we are responsible in the Colonial Empire."

Further speeches will be reported next week. Editorial comments appear under "Matters of Moment."

E.A.W.L. in Scotland

THE SCOTLAND BRANCH of the East Africa Women's League has elected Mrs. James Cumming to be Chairman for the ensuing year; she had been honorary secretary since the branch was started three years ago. Lady Staffden was elected Vice-Chairman, and owing to her absence in Germany cannot, we understand, accept the appointment at present. Mrs. MacGeorge is the new Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, and the other members of the committee are Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Ewell and Mrs. Walker. Mrs. Cumming (of Coulter Maynes, Coulter, Lanarkshire) and Mrs. MacGeorge (109 Trinity Road, Edinburgh) could always be glad to hear from East African ladies who may be in Scotland on leave or permanent.

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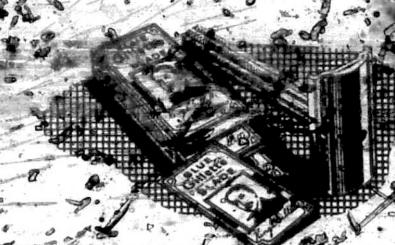
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Income Tax Relief in Kenya

Full Details of Proposals

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO KENYA said in the course of the budget speech in the Legislative Council last week:

"We propose to give relief of £10 to every income tax payer in respect of the instalment of tax payable in March in respect of 1946 incomes. To be precise, the relief will amount to 50% of the tax payable for the year subject to a maximum of £10. On assessments amounting to £30 there will be (33 1/3%) relief; on assessments amounting to £100, 10% relief; on assessments amounting to £20, 1% relief. The cost of this relief will be approximately £50,000."

This will apply only to incomes derived from Kenya, not to incomes originating in the neighbouring territories or elsewhere. It represents, in fact, a special rebate given by the Government to the Kenya taxpayer in respect of Kenya incomes.

For the taxpayers in 1948 and 1949, i.e., 1947 incomes, the Government consider that there should be a measure of relief on really broad lines which will affect the whole range of taxpayers except the very rich and which, at the same time, will remove some anomalies. The proposals have been communicated to the other East African Governments, and it is possible that they will be amended in the light of international discussions.

"Income tax is now charged at 5s. in the £ on the first £100 of chargeable income. It is proposed that for next year the rate should be 1s. jd. per £ on the first £400 of chargeable income. Therefore a taxpayer whose chargeable income is less than £400 and who now pays at the rate of about 2s. 20 cents in the £ will receive relief as above. 20 cents in the £ will be proposed, broadly speaking, that this measure of relief shall be reflected throughout the whole income range."

The rate of tax now increases by one-eighth of a cent up to a maximum of 5s. in the £ on the whole of the chargeable income. It is proposed that the new rate should progress to 3s. in the £ at a chargeable income of £1,600 and that the excess over £1,600 should be charged at 5s. in the £.

Super Tax Rates

"Super tax is charged at 4s. plus one-twentieth of a cent on each pound by which the total income exceeds £3,000. This creates an anomaly particularly against the family man with many children. It is therefore proposed that the super tax should begin at £2,000 at the rate of 25 cents and one-eighth of a cent on the excess of the income over £2,000. That would give a total super tax rate of 2s. 12 cents in the £ at the figure of £3,500." Thereafter, it is proposed, that super tax should be a separate charge at 4s. in the £ plus one-twentieth of a cent up to a maximum of 5s. in the £ at £5,000."

"Our present taxation does not make special provision for ensuring a proper contribution to the revenue by the taxpayer whose income is more than £10,000 a year. This shows again from the last general election that at the time the existing rates were fixed there was no evidence that anyone in any East African territory had incomes greater than £10,000 a year. Now there are a few such people in East Africa. So, in order that they make a proper contribution it is proposed that incomes between £9,500 and £20,000 should bear super tax at 10s. in the £ on the excess over £9,500, and that the next £30,000 up to £50,000 a year should bear super tax at 10s. 50 cents in the £ and thereafter at 11s."

"The relief proposed will cost the revenue probably upwards of £100,000 in a full year. This, with the £200,000 given last year, makes total relief in respect of income tax since hostilities ended of £300,000, or one-quarter the total war-time yield."

I must, however, give a clear warning that it may not be possible to maintain relief of this order in future years. The estimates of recurrent expenditure are increasing; the continuance of the development programme will mean further increases, and I should be surprised if further increases in taxation and, in particular, in income tax, can be avoided next year."

Country of the Blind

CONSIDERABLE progress has been made by the Kenya Medical Department in its effort to eliminate the fly known as Simulium, which carries a disease called onchoecerciasis, the victims of which become blind. The fly breeds by rivers and streams, and the department experimented with an emulsion of DDT which, when dropped into the infested waters, resulted in the complete eradication of the fly.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Kenya War Welfare Fund has given £15 to the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund.

One Old Public School is the first school in Southern Rhodesia to have a complete miniature farm run by the pupils.

Native authorities in the Southern Kavirondo Reserve of Kenya have ruled that beasts shall henceforth be registered.

Using a vehicle borrowed from Rhodesia, Mr. G. C. Hall has introduced his first bus service for three months trial.

Diva Plantations, Ltd., produced 6,000 tons of vanilla and 2,000 in October, making 648 lbs for the first 10 months of the current financial year.

Work has started on the dam which is to impound 1,150,000,000 gallons of water on the Que Que River for supply to Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., produced 180 tons of sisal and 2,000 in October, making 710 tons for the first four months of the financial year.

Telephonic communication between South Africa, Rhodesia and Australia is now available between 9 a.m. and 10 p.m. daily at a charge of 3/- 15s for three minutes.

Companies registered in Southern Rhodesia in August numbered 26, with a total capital of £603,141 compared with 27 companies with £402,210 capital in August, 1946.

Present allowances of petrol are being continued to overseas visitors who bring their own motor-cars or cycle, or who purchase these in this country with a view to future export.

Subscriptions are invited to fund for a memorial to the late Mr. F. Barron, one of Nyasaland's first crown ploughers. The trustees are Messrs. J. M. Barron, W. Cole, J. R. Down, R. W. J. Wallace and Major D. Warren, M.L.S.

African athletes are training for the Kenya championships which take place this month. District sports meetings take place in the first instance, and winners compete in the provincial championships, and the final when compete in the Colony championships.

Austerity houses to meet the shortage of accommodation in Umtali have been designed by Mr. MacGregor, the town engineer. Containing three bedrooms, they are estimated to cost £1,100. Certain alterations will have to be modified if this type is to be adopted.

By unanimous votes of the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Services an interest free loan of £3,200,000 has been made to the British Government "as a token of solidarity with the Mother Country" in the grave economic crisis with which it is confronted.

When addressing the Canadian trade mission in Bulawayo recently, Mr. M. G. Fleming, President of the Chamber of Commerce, said that Southern Rhodesia needed finance for development, and that though visitors had come as a trade mission, they should change their title to that of a financial mission.

An increase in the municipal valuation roll of Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia, of about 70% over the previous valuation in 1940 is reported. Land values have increased by roughly 200%, and buildings by 70%. The totals of the two valuations are land £6,009,080 (£2,024,987), buildings £9,172,310 (£7,044,843).

The Rhodesian and Nyasaland Court of Appeal recently held its first session in Nyasaland. The Court consisted of Sir Robert Hudson, Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia (President), Mr. Justice Woodman, Acting Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. Justice Lockhart-Smith, Acting Chief Justice of Nyasaland.

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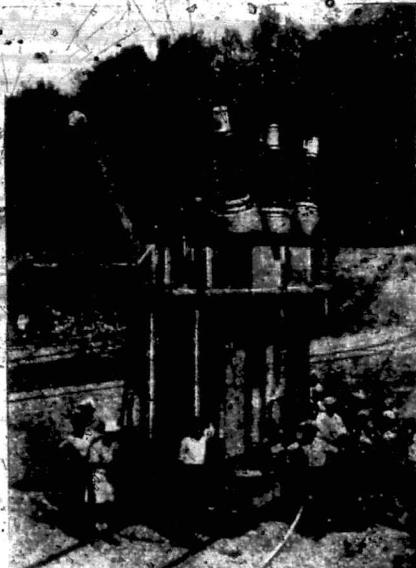


Left: A MetropoVick 11,000 KVA. outdoor oil transformer in Rhodesia.



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Colonial Policy under Labour Importance of Speed and Vigour

AN EXCEPTIONAL AND DETAILED EXAMINATION OF Colonial policy under the present Socialist Government in Great Britain has been contributed by Mr. Graham Haigh in the *New Statesman and Nation*, the readers of which journal have long been accustomed to statements of quite a different character.

Mr. Haigh writes, *inter alia*:

There is a growing feeling among the Colonial peoples that political liberty is to be obtained by appealing over the heads of the resident officials directly to the people of England. The belief that the ordinary political processes can be short-circuited by appealing to England direct is reflected in the number of petitions on detailed points of Colonial administration asked for in the House of Commons, obviously at the instigation of people in the Colonies. Supposed appeals of this kind to the people of England are worse than useless, for they encourage a tendency for the Colonies to look for political salvation outside themselves. The evil is not in any slight embarrassment such appeals cause to Colonial officials; the evil is in fostering in Colonial peoples an ill-tell my big brother-of-you attitude that makes the development of mental and social independence almost impossible.

Trade unionism in the Colonies has received official sanction since 1939, and later a good deal of official encouragement. But trade unionism in England began as a fighting movement in opposition to the whole existing order, from this it derived its vitality. How can such a movement be started under official supervision and with an official blessing? The function of Government is to recognise the freedom of association; let the unions fight their battles in their own way, and, as a consequence, suppress as vigorously as can activities which conflict with the law.

Incompatible Policies

At the root of all this lies a major confusion between two incompatible Colonial policies, advocated within the Labour Movement. The first, reformist, wishes to use the Colonies as a favoured area for British trade . . . and to increase the extent of representative government, with the ultimate aim of self-government. It also seeks by wage and labour regulations to force big business to give its Colonial workers a bigger share of the profits, where there are any. It does not contemplate the expropriation of European business interests, but it does intend to see that more of the money stays in the Colonies.

The second is the Communist programme implied in Mr. Leonid Barnes's "Soviet light on the Colonies," the complete expropriation of private capital and what purports to be a direct transfer of all power to Colonial workers. Left-wing opinion in the Colonies is thinking in those terms. Some people in the Labour movement in England think likewise. To imagine, as the Colonial Office appears to do, that increased doses of the first policy will do anything to satisfy people who want the second is completely mistaken.

The first policy is simply the old trusteeship, slightly anglered up. It involves Colonial Governments in horrible epidemics of mealy-mouth and in perpetually taking more liberally than they can afford to act. But it preserves the by-no-means negligible social and political advances that have already been made, and it has a fair chance of going through without any violent disruption of the social fabric. It offers an opportunity for Socialism in the establishment of new Government-sponsored enterprises, such as the groundnut scheme.

The second policy certainly involves violent revolution. At the level of political awareness which most Colonial peoples have reached no direct transfer of power to the people is possible: you can only transfer power to a gang or more probably to several rival gangs. There is a not-uncommon feeling that any gang is better than the Government. House one, but this is simply not true.

British official control has done little enough for its subject peoples, but it has done more than any power that is available to take its place. It can still do more if it can co-operate with the available democratic energies in the Colonies. Barnes' book is distorted because it soft-pedals this fact; because it plays continually on the difference between profession and practice in British Colonial government and simply accepts Soviet professions at their face value; and because it obscures real differences of political and cultural level in an evangelical mysticism about the proletariat.

The first policy is the only one that Britain can pursue. It has a fair chance of succeeding in the Colonies on two conditions. First that it is put into force energetically and

quickly; intolerable official delays between the first mention of a scheme and its ultimate realization do more than anything else to make Colonial peoples doubt the sincerity of their Government. Secondly, any attempt from Left or Right to upset this line in favour of some quite different one should be firmly checked. No one can be pushed without examination, and this one will find saboteurs on both sides of the road.

In England we regard sabotage as an essential condition of political life; to the Colonies it has too often been regarded as something to be smothered at all costs. This, more than anything else, accounts for the stiffness and boredom of Colonial life. But if political controversy is to be of the kind that leads to progress it must be genuine controversy about something actual. Mach-bar exercise is not enough.

In the Colonies to-day governmental evasiveness makes everything unreal. The best way of bringing discussion to life would be an immediate unequivocal statement by Colonial administrations about both principles and methods and a vigorous effort to do something about it.

Malnutrition the Greatest Problem Views of Major Lewis Hastings

GIVING THE LAST TALK at the Royal African Society's Meet the Banquet Exhibition, Major Lewis Hastings said, *inter alia*:

"It would be tragic if people in this country accepted the views of noisy critics of the Government in Africa, least informed they are, the majority in spite of errors and缺点 at times, Britain has a great deal to be proud of in her work in and for Africa."

"It is very important to realize what the real problems of Africa are, and I doubt whether there is a proper understanding of the priorities. At the root of everything are malnutrition and the wasting diseases characteristic of great areas of primitive Africa. In my opinion nothing will raise the low standard of life of the African but a radical change in agricultural methods, coupled with the creation of processing industries."

"Some years ago I started a clinic on my ranch to combat the diseases which affected most of the farm workers. As a result of inoculation and treatment 95% of the Natives under supervision were completely cured. Yet once they returned to their own homes the evil processes set in again, and the good work was wasted."

"There is an enormous field for co-ordinated effort in connexion with malaria, hookworm and bilharzia. All the same, this subject is bound up with the question of food supply. In many parts of the country land is deteriorating under the primitive system of cultivation, population is everywhere increasing, and in some cases famine is in sight. All the best authorities agree that shifting cultivation and the Native have got to give way to modern methods—and even large-scale methods—in the near future."

"Practice in self-government and the habit of a full communal life have not yet developed. But it is idle to pursue the one unless the essential needs are first satisfied."

N. Rhodesian Cost of Living

ACTION has been taken in Northern Rhodesia on recommendations of the Cost of Living Commission and decisions by the Legislative Council. Customs duties have been suspended on a number of items, including wheat, blankets, carpets, linoleum, matting, clothing, piece-goods, hollow-ware, and bicycles. Prices of wheaten flour, meat and the cheapest kinds of soap have been pegged at their level on August 1, and from November 1 retail prices of maize were reduced to 11s. per bag, the lowest in any East, Central or South African territory. This involves the Government in a subsidy of 1s. per bag of locally produced maize, and 5s. on maize imported from the Argentine. The total cost of all these measures in actual expenditure and loss of revenue will amount to about £1,100,000. A committee has been set up to consider whether part of the maize subsidy can be recovered from employers of labour or by other means.

"Our late Secretary for Native Affairs, Mr. Sandford, added to many sterling qualities a capacity for burying his head in the sand unequalled in any civil service." Colonel Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, M.L.C., speaking in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia,

East and West Africa**Stewart Gore-Browne, J.P.**

HAVE BEEN ASKED by a former army officer to give a short account of a recent journey I made to England by way of East Africa and the Sudan, and back by West Africa and the Congo, so thought that for once instead of travelling straight to England and back, I would visit some of the Colonies and Protectorates on the way outwards and the home route.

It is a course I cannot too strongly recommend to anyone who is moved to do it, since one is apt to feel awfully provincial living at the time, and over parts of the world; pleasant it is, and it is very good to get an idea even of some superficial ones of one's neighbours, and their problems. I am not sure which is the more striking, the similarity of some problems in our own, or the difference in the conditions in the different Colonies under which they have to be solved.

I drove from Lusaka to Juba on the Nile, 2,000 miles to the north of us, travelling through Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda. At Juba the passage in stern-wheeler down the Nile took a thousand miles in eight days and eight nights. Then by train to Khartoum, on across the Nubian Desert to Wadi Halfa, the post office post between the Sudan and Egypt, and then again by Nile steamer to Aswan where the great dam is. Train from there to Cairo and thence by flying boat to England. It was a fascinating experience, infinitely better than riding across the sky in two or three days from Lusaka to London.

Coming back, I went by sea to Takoradi, the big port on the Gold Coast. That took 12 days. I had started on the Gold Coast, and then I flew to Lagos, capital of Nigeria. After a fortnight travelling round Nigeria I hatched up in Kano, the walled city of the north, and from there I flew to Léopoldville and Elisabethville, and so home. I was back in Lusaka about exactly two months from the day left.

Take Things as They Come

I said I drove through Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda to the Sudan. Actually it is not necessary to go in one's own car, for there is a complete chain of motorways and steamship connections from here to the Nile. Needless to say this is much easier and quicker to travel in one's own car than one's own money to do it, and nowadays nobody can ever tell you how or when gets to the next stage, one must be prepared not to fuss and to take things as they come.

For travelling through East Africa it is essential to speak or have some one with whom who can speak Swahili. The African driver is fairly fluent in the tongue, and we managed all right. At further points, that probably even in Central Africa, one simply must book ahead at hotels if one wants a bed. And it is easier said than done, for if one waits till one can calculate the likely day of arrival, it is generally too late to send a telegram through; again and again telegrams either did not arrive at all or came hours, if not days, after our arrival.

At Kororo in Uganda I stayed the pleasant couple of days with the celebrated notice: "Terms: including meals, £3. 10s. per day, without bath, 17s. 6d." Those wayside notices are a very pleasant feature of East Africa, and so are the rest-houses in Uganda. The latter are primarily for travelling officials, but on application to the P.C. one gets permission to use them, and they are very comfortable, and cheap. Like most things in East Africa, they are run by Indians.

I got a cub in good time for the fortnightly steamer. It was a considerable thrill to reach the broad Nile, and in my case was increased by going up the remains of the buildings near the Sudan border, the notice saying that these were the remains of the camp occupied

in 1879 by Sir Samuel Baker, the discoverer of Albert Nyanza, whose journals had been with me before interest as a schoolboy, and by me later occupied in Paris and Geneva.

The Nile steamer, an old-fashioned stern-wheeler, is comfortable enough, and I have often enjoyed very much so much as the leisurely eight days going slowly downstream, stopping now and again for hours together for firewood, passing through great herds of elephants with hippopotami and crocodiles in the river, and naked men foot-high, Dinkas, with their big spears and their cattle on the banks — and the blessing of knowing that one could not be rung upon the telephone, or get a letter, or even a wireless message.

Sudan is Impressive

The next stage of the journey is by train. I was impressed by the Sudan Railways; the comfort and apparent efficiency of the service struck one as remarkable. The Sudan as a whole is impressive. When one thinks that 50 years ago it was the scene of the wildest savagery, that the Mahdi, a few years of fire and sword reduced the population by many millions and that no man's life or property was safe, it was indeed something to be proud of that peaceful, prosperous territory, with its great cotton enterprise benefiting European and African alike, and owing everything to the British Empire, which is nowadays the fashion to belittle and criticise.

Two days and a night on the train took us across the Nubian Desert to Wadi Halfa, and we were once again on the Nile. I doubt if there is anything much more beautiful in the world than sunsets over the desert, with the broad water in front of you and lights and colours changing every moment as the night falls.

Late at last night we came to the famous temple of Abu Simbel, with the two colossal figures of Rameses sitting outside, looking across the river, as they have looked the last 6,000 years, while inside the lighted rows of thousands of years of figures 40 feet high and more, looking down on you. With what seems cynical dislike. To go there at night is almost a humiliating experience, which makes you feel your own insignificance.

I was unlucky enough to reach Cairo on the very day of the final handing over by the British and I was not sorry to take the first available flying boat and make for England. The temperature in Khartoum had been 110°, while we were flying over France it was 5°.

Italy as Trustee

I have been in the Food Production Commission on former Italian Colonies for the custodians of Eritrea. A mission of 27 members (four British, four American, five French and six Roman) arrived in Asmara by air in readiness to take evidence in Eritrea.

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Debt to Pioneers Column

THE CALIGRE OF BULAWAYO and the anniversary of the Shangani Patrol were commemorated last Friday in London by a grand luncheon of the survivors of the Matabeleland and Mashonaland Campaigns of 1890-93-96-97.

MARSHAL GENERAL THE EARL OF ATHLONE, who served in the 1890 campaign, presided.

SIR DOUGLAS MALCOLM, who proposed the toast of "The Founders of Rhodesia," said that if it had not been for the exploits, courage and endurance of the Pioneer Column of 1890 (some of them sitting in that room), those who fought the Matabelo three years later, and those who put down the rebellions of 1896-97, there would have been no Rhodesia. It was proper to couple the anniversary of the capture of Bulawayo with the memory of the splendid tragedy of the Shangani Patrol.

The Rudd concession was granted by Lobengula in 1884, and in the following year the British South African Company was incorporated. When the Pioneer Column went north, in 1890, Rhodes, the father-founder, was only 36 years of age, but he had undertaken an enterprise of vital importance to the Empire, an enterprise that, under his own Government at the Capo, nor His Majesty's Government in London would face. Rhodes showed amazing courage, and the achievements which followed matched that courage.

Germany, already established in South-West and East Africa, was intensely anxious to join hands across the continent, and would have succeeded but for Rhodes, who was one of the very few who understood the intention.

Germans Forestalled

"Mark," continued Sir Douglas, "what would have happened if the Germans had not been forestalled by the Pioneer Column if they had occupied Rhodesia and drilled and armed the warlike Matabelo. Relations were then strained between the British at the Cape and in Natal and the South African Dutch in the Free State and Transvaal. Germany would therefore have become the dominant power in South Africa with control of the Cape ports—those ports which were essential to British arms in the North African campaign of the last war."

In thinking with admiration of Rhodes's achievement in outwitting the Germans, we remember the entry of the pioneers, guided by General Gordon, what was called the Providential hand in the 1893 campaign, the suppression of the rebellions, and that splendid exploit of Rhodes at the Indaba in the Matopos, which ended the Matabelo rising. Many in this room were in Rhodesia in those days.

When I was a young private secretary to Lord Selborne, I accompanied him to Northern Rhodesia and heard two local gentlemen voice their comments against the Chartered Company. He listened with exemplary patience and replied: "But

if the Chartered Company, the Germans would have been here, not you."

For nearly one-third of a century, from 1890 to 1913, the Chartered Company held administrative responsibility in Southern Rhodesia. We can look back with pride on the fact that in that short time, starting from the most primitive conditions, such great advances were made that the Imperial Government was then able to raise the young country to the status of a self-governing Colony.

WING-COMMANDER LIONEL COOPER proposed "Absent Courage," saying that there were others before the Pioneer Column—men like Robert M'Nee, Livingstone, John Barnes, Colebrandner, Tom Francis (who obtained the Tati concession), Tom Edwards (intelligence officer to the 1884 expedition), Marabete Wilson, and others.

Early Settlers not the Aggressors

Today many people thought that the early settlers had attacked the Matabelo. The truth was that the Matabelo were the aggressors, who constantly raided the Mashona and killed many of their men and carried off the women. Action by the settlers to establish law and order was unavoidable.

If the Matabelo had relied on their assegais, they could have wiped out the small British forces who had very little artillery and that very bad. One good point was that the rights of the Mashona were given to Lobengula as part of the price of the concession had deliberately been wrongly adjusted, with the result that many lives were saved.

MR. R. M. COOPENOUGH, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, said that he had the difficult task of proposing the health of a Chairman who resented any eulogy. But the Earl of Athlone made them all feel that he thoroughly enjoyed these reunions with old comrades. He was commemorated in Bulawayo by Athlone Avenue, two miles long. Developments in that city since his last visit a year ago had been so great that he would not recognize it.

LORD ATHLONE, referring to German designs on Central Africa, recalled that in 1888 the British Government agreed that German occupation should extend from South-West Africa to the Zambezi across a corridor about 20 miles wide, which became known as the Caprivi Strip. For what could they have wanted but to make them way now?

When he was High Commissioner in South Africa many years later he was responsible for that area, it took up residence and now in Kensington Palace was having some magnificent heads which he had shot there.

During the year which he had spent outside Bulawayo, with this regiment of Hussars, they had been very badly fed; indeed, food was so scarce that he lost a stone and a half in weight. But he had enjoyed the life immensely, kept very fit, and looked back on those days with great pleasure.

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Parliament

Military Drafts for East Africa War Office Criticized

THREE MONTHS AGO this newspaper criticized the War Office for arrangements by which men were sent to East Africa when they were due for discharge very shortly after their arrival.

No other organ of the Press has, so far as we are aware, referred to this scandal, but it has now been disclosed in the House of Commons by MAJOR LEGGE-BOURKE who is a member of the War Office for military operations. A change in his colour had recently been passed at West Africa.

Mr. SHINWELL: "The reason for drafting overseas is that officers and men should not be sent to the Middle East which includes East Africa, unless they have six months' useful service left to go in that theatre. There are always some exceptions. The recent acceleration in the release programme will reduce the period which certain men will have left to serve. Also, at the time they were sent abroad, were expected to have six months left. As reinforcements are in most cases sent to M.E.F., and not specifically to East Africa, the information asked for is not available in this country."

MAJOR LEGGE-BOURKE: "Does the hon. gentleman recall that in mid-August the War Office made a statement to the effect that men in groups as were to be sent to East Africa, which would mean that they would have approximately 22 weeks only to serve in that country before they were due for repatriation for eventual release? Can he give some indication of the number of men in that group or in the neighbourhood of that group who have been sent to the Middle East or to East Africa?"

Mr. SHINWELL: "I am grateful for the reminder and will take note of it."

SQUADRON LEADER FLEMING: "Would it not help if on the documents at his disposal the date of his demobilization is entered, so that headquarters staff would know when to bring him that he was due for demobilization in six months?"

Mr. SHINWELL: "I cannot say whether that is a practical suggestion, but we will look at it."

Kikuyu Demonstration

Mr. C. SMITH asked for what reasons the Kikuyu who participated in a demonstration at Government House, Nairobi, in February had been required to sign a bond to keep the peace until they were still in custody, and what offences had been committed by the men.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Nine persons were arrested for creating a disturbance and refusing to leave the grounds of Government House after the Govt. had addressed a party of 100 Kikuyu about their grievances. Later a magistrate issued them with their own recognizances to keep the peace for 12 months and they were compelled to sign a bond to keep the peace, both despite frequent repetition of the position to them both by officials and by an African member of the Legislative Council. The law requires that they be kept in custody until they sign at the period of the bond expires."

MR. WILKES asked the Minister what was the number of African trades union leaders in Kenya who had been arrested during the last 12 months; for what offences they had been arrested; how many trades unions others from the United Kingdom were now working in Kenya; and what recommendations they had made to improve the situation.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "No leaders of registered trades unions have been arrested in Kenya within the last 12 months, one person, the president of an unrecognized association known as the African Workers' Federation, has been deported within the territory to conduct dangerous to peace and good order. One trades union officer from the United Kingdom is working in Kenya. He has made a recommendation regarding said union, and was at present being actively considered."

MR. GAELACHER asked the Minister why Mr. Makhan Singh, an Indian national, resident in Kenya for 13 years, had been refused entry into Kenya; why an order had been issued barring his entry; and whether he would rescind the order.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Mr. Makhan Singh has been excluded from Kenya under section 5 (f) of the Immigration Ordinance by reason of his activities when he was resident there. The matter is within the discretion of the Governor-in-Council, and I see no reason for asking him to rescind the order."

SIR P. MACDONALD asked the Minister how long had elapsed since the East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd. made its application for permission to raise additional funds to cover existing and future commitments, and whether a review of the

aid contribution which East Africa could make towards solving the problem of commodity shortages would be taken to accelerate a decision in this matter.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "The company's application was made at the beginning of this year. It was informed by the Kenya Government that it is in abeyance, with the agreement of the company, at an in-communication with the Government concerned in regard to accelerating a decision in this matter."

Incident at Nairobi Airport

MR. C. SMITH asked whether the Minister was aware that 18 African passengers from the Gold Coast were refused admittance to the waiting-rooms at Nairobi airport on Oct. 19, although European passengers were admitted and given refreshments.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "I understand that the only reason for the non-admission of these African passengers was that the waiting-rooms was already full of other passengers. I am assured that East African Airways exercise no discrimination on the grounds of race to which their passengers belong."

SIR P. MACDONALD asked the Minister of Transport whether he was aware of the long waiting list of passengers for East African Colonies, and whether steps could be taken to make additional ships available on this route.

MR. CALLAGHAN asked the shipping companies are not in a position to employ intending passengers to East Africa. To relieve the congestion may it be said, there will provide 250 berths in a ship in November and hopes to give similar assistance in December."

MR. REES-WILLIAMS asked the Adjutant General what steps were being taken to ensure that recruitment of labour for the proposed military establishment in Kenya would not adversely affect recruitment of labour for the East African groundnut project, and whether it was proposed to recruit workers from Nigeria for either project.

MR. STRACHEY: "There is no immediate proposal of areas in Kenya being developed under the groundnut scheme, and I do not expect recruitment of labour for the scheme to be adversely affected by developments in Kenya. No staff has been recruited in Nigeria for the groundnut scheme, but 18 African bookkeepers, clerks and accountants in facturers have been recruited under two contracts in the Gold Coast."

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CIGARETTES

United Nations and Trusteeships

Lack of Confidence in Colonial Powers

THE WORK OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COMMITTEE of the General Assembly of the United Nations, as telegraphed by our special correspondent of *The Times* at Lake Success, shows a disquieting tendency to rewrite its charters at the expense of the colonial powers.

In the course of an unusually candid dispatch he reports:

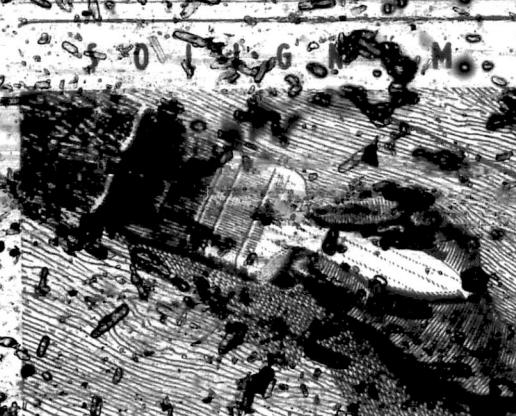
"The resolutions were adopted by the Assembly in the summer when some of the Colonial Powers were prepared to accept, for the sake of compromise, although they resented them, the thin end of the wedge of international supervision over Colonial territories. The Trusteeship Committee, instead, of being content with these solutions, has strengthened them. Their general effect in this form is likely to assimilate the obligations of Powers in regard to their non-self-governing territories to the obligations of administer Powers of trustee territories."

"Should these resolutions be confirmed by the Assembly, a recommendation will be made that the Colonial Powers include political information in their reports to the Secretary-General. There is no provision in the Charter for this. A special organ of the Assembly will be set up to examine the reports and make recommendations to the Assembly from which could follow recommendations to individual states on the development of their Colonies. There is no provision in the Charter for anything of the kind."

"All these resolutions have one thing in common: they create, if not now, a moral obligation where there is none within the clear meaning of the Charter. The Soviet Union and India asserted throughout the legality of the resolutions, but would not hear of testing it before the International Court of Justice. The rewriting of the Charter, they made plain, was to be done one-way street."

International Trusteeship "Abhors" Trusteeship

The trusteeship system, as the Trusteeship Committee's resolutions prove, is the surliest and stillest means of ensuring dependent peoples to achieve self-government and independence. All claim is made in the basis of a few months' experience of the trusteeship system. It is also, as it was in the case of the colonies in the Colonial Powers, the result of a one-way street.



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On the merits of the charters, the British Empire argued little from India. The very condition of being supported by the United Nations, no single power had to insist on self-government. But did not see that progress would necessarily be speeded by incorporating the trusteeship Council and a two-thirds majority of the Assembly, as well as the administrative Power, between the dependent peoples and their self-government. He could envisage resentment in very many British Colonies at the idea of being placed under international trusteeship would be succeeded by them with utter abhorrence of retrograde and humiliating step.

Intervention in Politics

In strong leading article *The Times* commented that the movement for intervention in the politics of old-established colonies was led by the Indian and Russian delegations, and continued:

"The resolution recommended to the General Assembly implies a censure upon the Colonial Powers. The most vaguely innocuous proposal suggests the creation of political to the economic, social and educational information that the Colonial Powers undertake to transmit for information. When Article 43 of the Charter was accepted at San Francisco, mainly at the insistence of Great Britain and Australia, a proposal to include political information was considered and explicitly rejected."

"Every detail of the political conditions in the British colonies is now accessible with a frankness that is surpasses even that of the United Nations. The secretaries of the self-governing territories are called in few of the self-governing territories of the United Nations to make the evidence supplied in official documents to Parliament, but only the replies as the principal witness. Secretly obtained again under cross-examination and recorded in Hansard. Any information transmitted under the resolution must therefore be substantially identical with what is already in the files. Accordingly it would seem that the demand for a proceeding from a concealed thirst for knowledge, but from the calculation that it would be submission to the secretaries general will give a pretext for an international interference with the control of colonies which the War Office does not authorize."

"The British Empire is among the strongest supporters of the trusteeship system—which is almost everything to British preference. But the system is in the stage of very early development; its best friends cannot yet estimate its prospects of success. On the other hand, the British Empire has a long established and tested system for guiding dependent peoples towards the same goal that trusteeship aims at itself."

Progress of British Colonies

Many of its colonies are now farther advanced towards that goal than the majority of those for whose needs United Nations trusteeship was primarily devised. To leave their feet firmly upon a well-mapped path that leads to that destination. Not only communities nearing the end of their tutelage (such as Ceylon, Malaya, Jamaica) but many that are still much more primitive, would naturally resent the claim of an international body to interfere between them and the authority from which they have derived the principles and the lessons of political liberty."

The Colonial Office has no desire to exclude the King's Colonial subjects from the stage of world affairs. It is shown by the introduction of Colonies as associate members into such international bodies as the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and in the arrangement given to Colonial Governments to elect local residents, including members of the Native tribes, as their delegates. This is a very difficult, though not courting the risk, that the internal affairs of a colony may now become more difficult and delicate because native education may become the spur of international controversy. To permit that would be to shirk the inherent responsibility of Empire and to betray a trust that should be sacred in every charter.

S. Rhodesia and the Congo

Development of economic relations between Southern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo will be the ultimate aim of a customs union. It has been proposed by Mr. G. W. Daynport, leader of the Southern Rhodesian economic mission to Tasch, President of the Elisabethville Chamber of Commerce, said that the ideal integration would be difficult to carry out.

Mr. S. E. Cook suggested a federation of the Chambers of Commerce of all areas of the Congo, and of Rhodesia. The proposal is to be discussed by the Elisabethville Chamber of Commerce.

Crashes in the Seychelles

Non-Officials Appeal to London

ALL THE NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS of the Legislative Council of the Seychelles disagree with the government on various matters, including the administration of a fund for the stabilization of the price of copra. The industry wished the fund to be controlled by means of a sliding-scale levy.

A telegram from the non-official members of the Legislative Council to the Colonial Secretary states:

The Government Bill authorizing a fund placed its administration completely in the Government's hands. On the ground that the fund was really the property of copra producers and not a public fund, the non-official members of the Legislative Council objected and proposed amendments which would give control to a board of trustees elected by the producers. The government used its official majority to defeat the amendments, but subsequently withdrew them at a conference.

A further clash occurred over a country-standing order the Governor issued, which orders had been issued in the last three days. The order was invalid because they had never been adopted in regular form, an assertion which was strongly supported by the non-official members. Subsequently, and most surprisingly, the Governor himself moved to adopt the orders he had just ruled invalid.

The non-officials opposed this asserting that the orders had been in force quite legitimately for three years already, and pointing out that adoption of the motion might by implication validate business done by the Council during that period. They have appealed to the Secretary of State for a ruling.

The community is much exercised over a summary commitment to prison or perjury of a witness in a civil case on the uncorroborated advice of the opposing counsel. A petition has been telegraphed to the Secretary of State asking him to order an inquiry.

R.R.C.

RHODESIAN RAILWAYS DIRECTORATE. Umtali has re-elected Mr. T. S. McNellic, M.P., its President. Mr. J. Scott is senior Vice-President, Mr. F. Burdell junior Vice-President, and the other members of the executive committee are Messrs. S. S. P. Adams, Mr. Botha, Mr. J. D. Longden, Mr. G. McLaren, Mr. C. Mathews, and Mr. G. Tribe. The representatives elected to the Industrial Council are Mr. J. Grey (general secretary), Mr. J. S. McNellic, Mr. J. J. B. Lister, Mr. C. Scott, Mr. J. Scudamore, Mr. K. Welensky, M.P., Mr. D. C. Weyatt (assistant general secretary), Mr. C. Goosen, Mr. Connon, Mr. S. S. D. Fongden, Mr. R. G. Mathews and Mr. J. Scott. Umtali are the alternatives.

MILITARY

MR. J. B. HAYES, the successful Liberal candidate in the recent by-election in Harare, in an election speech in Lukwero stressed Southern Rhodesia's need for an outlet to the sea. He said that he could far sooner have seen £32,000,000 spent in laying a port than on acquiring Rhodesian Railways. He criticized Beira's port facilities, saying that during a recent visit he had seen ships which had been lying in the port for three weeks waiting to load.

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Obituary

Dr. William Henry Kauntze

DR. WILLIAM HENRY KAUNTZE, C.M.G., M.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., lately Chief Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has died after a serious illness, which he bore with great courage.

Educated at Victoria University, Manchester, and London University, he graduated in 1911, and was then in private practice in Manchester and Stafford until the outbreak of war in 1914. Thereupon he went to West Africa, and later accompanied troops from the West Coast to take part in the campaign against German East Africa. After the end of that campaign he was appointed senior bacteriologist and Deputy Director of Medical Laboratory Services in Kenya, and two years later went to Uganda as D.M.S.

In 1941 he came to London as Assistant Medical Adviser to the Colonial Office, and three years later became Chief Medical Adviser. In those capacities he travelled widely in the territories under his supervision, especially in Africa, the West Indies and the Far East. Not long before his death he visited Malaya, Borneo and Ceylon. He was greatly interested in the improvement of international health services, and was a member of the British delegation to World Health Organization meetings in New York and Geneva.

As a Freemason he was Deputy District Grand Master of the District Grand Lodge of East Africa from 1936 until he left Uganda two years later.

There will be widespread sympathy with Lady Kauntze and their only child, who, while a member of the East African Military Nursing Service, was married six months ago in British Somaliland.

MRS. WILLIAM JAMES CLINTON, a member of the 1890 Rhodesian Pioneer Column, died recently in Durban.

MR. WALTER S. BOYD, who died in Kampala a few days ago, was by ancestry one of Uganda's oldest planters, having reached the Protectorate nearly 30 years ago. He was the owner of the Banda Estate, Kyotwe.

MR. HUGH FRIECK, an employee of Rhodesia Railways and a well-known sportsman, has died in the village of 42, near Lake Victoria. He was a Cycle-Cup swimmer, and in 1931 participated in the first British team to play football.

East African Service Appointments

THE LATEST list of appointments to the Colonial Service includes the following:

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS.—Mr. W. E. Davis, Tanganyika; Mr. A. Peet, Kenya; Mrs. R. D. Jackson and G. F. Pollard, British Somaliland.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.—Dr. R. J. Pitchford, Tanganyika; Dr. F. Fairfull-Smith, Uganda; Dr. H. Kirkaldy-Willis, Kenya.

COLONIAL BRANCHES.—Mr. W. G. Allen, geologist, Tanganyika; Miss M. I. Allister and Mr. H. B. Bryant, East African Posts and Telegraphs; Mr. D. C. Jackson, legal secretary, British Somaliland; Misses M. M. McDonald, nursing sister, Tanganyika; Mr. D. M. McLean, medical officer, Kenya; Mr. J. N. McLean, Mr. D. K. Thomas, veterinary officer, Tanganyika, and Miss E. M. Macpherson, nursing sister, Kenya.

Colonial Officials on Leave

THE FOLLOWING colonial officials have arrived in the country on leave:

Agreeable Miss E. M. Macpherson, Misses H. T. Lloyd, W. T. McDonald, R. E. Pickford and T. B. Whistrick, Northern Rhodesia; Sir J. C. C. Q. and Mr. G. C. Kitching, Nyasaland; Mr. E. Wilbraham, Tanganyika; Mr. P. J. Kennedy, Dr. H. P. Graham, Messrs. R. G. Harris, Mr. W. M. Harris, Mr. H. H. T. Rutherford, Mr. G. H. Rich, and Mr. A. Willis, and Miss E. E. Lazarus, Uganda; Mrs. H. T. Fairhead, Dr. I. W. Maclean and Mr. F. J. Martin, Kenya.

PERSONALIA

GENERAL SMUTS left for London on November 18. Mr. VANCE MARSHALL WARNE-BROWNE recently arrived Ashford.

MR. A. J. TATE is now Acting Commissioner of Peeblesland.

MR. G. E. SELTON, Assistant Postmaster-General in Nyasaland, has been transferred to Kenya.

MR. MORTON F. HILL, editor of the *Kenya Weekly News*, and Mrs. ALICE LEWIN have been married in Nairobi.

Mrs. GENEVIEVE RICH of the Shell Company, wife of Mr. F. D. Rich, and Mrs. SUEANN CARMELL have been married in Asmara.

MR. RAYMOND MOORE, son of Colonel and Mrs. F. S. Moore, of Nairobi, is to become a tobacoo planter in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. A. DE KOK, Chairman, and Mr. R. A. Parker, Vice-Chairman, of the Invazura Farmers' Association of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. F. Davyden has been elected President of the Ndola and District Chamber of Commerce. The Vice-President is **MR. G. JESSOP**.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF MONTESTER have returned from the United States to their farm in the Trans-Nyasa district of Kenya.

LORD HARLIE has been appointed a member of the Standing Commission on Museums and Galleries in the room of the late Earl of Harwood.

Mr. ALISTAIR RUPHORE R. DAVIDSON, of Nairobi, has renounced his Christian name and assumed the name of John Rutherford-Davidson.

JOSEPH BELLMAN, Chairman and joint managing director of the Abbey Mutual Building Society, and **LADY BELLMAN** have recently visited Rhodesia.

Mr. N. MORLEY, the youngest member of the Canadian trade mission which recently visited Southern Rhodesia, had previously been in the Colony 14 years ago.

MR. W. T. ARNOLD, Public Relations Officer, British House, London, has recently undertaken a tour in Yorkshire for the Census Bureau of Information.

Mr. W. G. CRADOCK, general manager of Nakuru Mines Ltd., Uganda, and Mrs. CRADOCK, are on their way to the country by sea. They will not return to East Africa.

MR. GEORGE KINNEAR, who has undergone an operation in the London Clinic, is making good progress. Mrs. KINNEAR and he hope to sail for Kenya about a month hence.

CAPTAIN LEWIS RICHARDSON was accompanied by the Royal Family as Press Secretary during their African tour. He last week flattered and toasted with the insignia of a K.C.V.O.

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, launched a few days ago with a Kenya Society Club in Nairobi. There were about a dozen Europeans, a dozen Indians and a dozen Africans present.

H.R.H. PRINCE AXEL OF DENMARK will shortly leave Copenhagen for a tour of Africa and America which will include visits to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zambia, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

MR. OLIVER STANLEY is Chairman of the Conservative Party Committee on Imperial Affairs. BRIGADIER MACKENZIE is Vice-Chairman and Messrs. GAMMIE and DODDS-PARKER are shadow secretaries.

MR. RISTER VAN DER STER, 100-year-old South African, while staying in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia on his way to fulfil a mineral mining contract in Tanganyika, has divined a large supply of water at Hartman

LORD HARLIE is due to arrive in Nyasaland from Nairobi on Saturday. He will leave for Northern Rhodesia on November 27 and remain in the territory until December 26, when he will go to Southern Rhodesia.

The Head Service Board of Northern Rhodesia consists of Lt. Colonel General, (Chairman), Lt. F. S. PAGE, M.L.C., Mr. J. F. MCKRIS, M.L.C., CAPTAIN A. A. SMITH, MR. E. L. PALMARY, MR. G. F. GAUROU and LIEUT-COLONEL GRAY.

The engagement is announced between **MR. GEOFREY EDWARD MERRICK**, M.C., only son of Sir John and Lady Merrick, lately of Uganda and now of Bournemouth, and **MISS HELEN ANN SAVILL**, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Savill, of Pattenham, Surrey.

MAJOR DAVID ROWE ENGLISH, R.E., son of the late Captain G. R. English and of Mrs. English, of Ntami, Southern Rhodesia, and **MRS. CATHERINE SIMMONDS**, widow of Flying Officer Peter Simmonds, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, were married recently in Bournemouth. Major Rowe, Viscount MONTGOMERY, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, is due to leave London this morning by air for Nairobi, and will spend five or six days in East Africa and is expected to spend a night in Ussaki on November 26 on his way to the Union of South Africa.

SIR ERNST FRISTER was received by The King last week and advised him upon his appointment as Governor of Malaya and High Commissioner to the Western Pacific. He was at one time Secretary to the East African Government Conference and then to the Nigerian Legislative Assembly.

In the last issue of **O. HARDIE**, a member of the Millburn mission to Tanganyika to report on the best site for the new port in the Southern Province, was described as an experienced shipbuilder. He was, in fact, a representative of Messrs. Morris, Vaughan-Lee, Frank & Williams, chartered civil engineers and consultants to the Imperial Government.

MR. J. B. MITCHELL, Hercules has arrived in Nairobi to take up his photographic services in the East African Regional Information Office. He became a press photographer in Fleet Street in 1934, joined the Royal Artillery in 1939, and three years later was selected as a captain to head up the photographic section of the Middle East Department of the Ministry of Information. He continues this branch application in Northern Rhodesia to inquire into the outbreak of bush fire. The District Veterinary Services is Captain and the other members are a representative of the Comptroller of Agriculture, the District Commissioner in Mazabuka, CAPTAIN R. E. CAMPBELL, M.L.C., MR. G. B. BECKETT, M.L.C., and the REV. E. G. LIGHTINGA, M.L.C.

MR. EDWARD E. LLOYD, Deputy Commissioner of Customs in Kenya and Uganda since 1943, has been appointed Comptroller of Customs in Northern Rhodesia. Throughout the war he was Imports Controller and Chairman of the Central Commodity Distribution Board. Joining the Imperial Customs Service in 1919, he went to Kenya five years later and has served there ever since.

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TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. marked. "The Empire must form the basis of our export drive," Lord Lloyd.

"The British settler is the most valued export," Lord Tweedsmuir. "Civil servants engaged on 200,000 of 250,000 production number fewer than 6,000," Lord Parkerham.

"The way out of our problems is to cut Government expenditure, subsidies and taxation," Lord Brand.

"The only long-term policy nationalisation can bring is Fascism," National Coal Board poster.

"The national position is of such gravity that we might find ourselves at any time faced with a General Election," Lord Woolton. "Next spring a million people may be out of work in this country. Unions will be low and discomfort severe," *National News Letter*.

To the Mr. Shimwell at the War Office is probably the most cynical appointment ever made by a British Prime Minister," *National Review*.

"More factories have been built in Java and Sumatra since the cease-fire order last August than during the whole of the Japanese occupation," Mr. G. E. Miller.

"We must reconcile the need for State action with the restoration of incentive to the individual," Mr. R. A. Butler, M.P.

"Within the next 15 years New Zealand could carry 5,000,000 people, and in another 30 years from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000," Viscount Bledisloe.

"All over the world there is a resistance by people to go to the land and stay there. It is a disease which will kill us unless we unless some cure is found," Mr. Attlee.

The journal is as important a man as the lawyer, architect, doctor or any other professional man. He draws largely from the same class; his reading is more or less the same. Industry should be a member of profession by law," established Lord Greenwood.

"The Home Minister's letter to Mr. Greenwood thanking him for his past services is yet another example of the present-day 'party before country' tendency," Mr. Attlee refers three times to Mr. Greenwood's sound and devoted service to the government, but only once to his service to the State. — Mr. B. E. Morton.

Is there really to be a *ceasefire* for the removal of import restrictions? Post-negotiation through the usual channels, in the course of which we play a dominant and appeasing part, and emerge with much the best of the bargain," Sir John Harcourt.

It is expected that the export of cars and commercial vehicles this year will reach nearly £100 millions. In the peak pre-war year, 1937, private cars worth £8,000,000 and commercial vehicles worth £10,000,000 were exported. — G.H. Streatie, Minister of Supply.

The total value of merchandise passing in the trade of the British Commonwealth was £166 millions in 1946, £354 millions in 1944 and £3168 millions in 1945. On that year 32.5% was with Commonwealth trade, compared with 30.8% in 1946. "Blue Book on Trade in the British Commonwealth."

"Twenty-four first feature films are in active production in Hollywood. In the British Isles the number of first feature films in production is 10, although all British studios put together hardly possess as many stages as one of the big studios in Hollywood and the number of people employed is something like 15% of the number employed in the Hollywood studios," — Sir Alexander Korda.

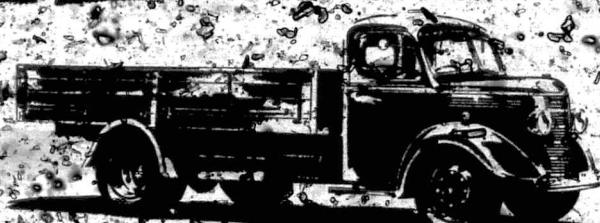
Vauxhall Bedford

Experience



Post-war Vauxhall cars and Bedford trucks have been developed from the engineering experience of more than 50 years of painstaking progress and close study of vehicle requirements for all needs in any part of the world. They are based on the improved design of pre-war models and embody many improvements and refinements.

We are Vauxhall and Bedford engineers with long experience of the requirements of car and truck owners in East Africa. Our knowledge, experience, energies and resources are always at your disposal. We shall be glad to supply details of the new models. Vauxhalls—10 c.p.h., 14 c.p.h., Bedfords—1½ to 8 tons.



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Strengthening the Empire.

Nearly all the manifestations of the Marxist gospel were foreseen by its more penetrating critics—the gradual supersession of private enterprise, the emphasis on planning and subordination of the individual, the immense increase in bureaucracy, the steady appropriation of wealth until the extinction of liberty, the disappearance of the landed aristocracy, the virtual sterilization of the middle classes, and the multiplication of officials. Then comes the staggering pace of production and the loss of initiative and the lack of incentives to industry. As each new measure proves ineffective, resort must be had to new methods of control, fresh penalties, increased deprivations and the direction of labour. In this process most detrimental to efficiency, the growth of centralized authority with its vast increase of bureaucracy was in due course had two apparently convergent results—(a) the emigration of the metropolitan and increased process of decolonization within the Empire makes progress. Socialism is naturally inconsistent with any extension of British rule outside the frontiers of the nation; (b) from points of view Russia guarantees the safety of the British Commonwealth against exploitation. The stimulus of independence of birth comes to Britain, the driving-life people abroad to fields where full scope is afforded for their energy. The Dominions are absorbing as rapidly as possible these transitory sources of large numbers of able-bodied, skilled men and women. Many British manufacturers are opening factories in the Dominions, which are developing at a rapid rate with more than ten-fold industrial strength in the industry of the country of their adoption. This will first reduce the amount of shipping, but eventually farm produce will flow to this country in more abundance at a lower cost than the home products. The need for Empire preference thus brought home with added force. The whole of British Africa is throbbing with energy. East Africa, Tanganyika and Uganda great progress is being made. The stimulus has awokened colonial efficiency within those areas private enterprise is making rapid headway, although the tendency of the moment is for further bureaucratic control. In Southern Rhodesia, special attractions to British investors are: Under the guidance of wise Government, industry and agriculture is flourishing as never before. The development of Britain into other sources of coal, chrome, iron ore, and manganese minerals offers opportunity for development. Messrs. Wiglessworth & Co. make better

Nationalization.

Nationalization is not a transfer of power. It is a deprivation of power. It is a complete paradox to talk about state ownership and control. Neither the miners nor the people own or control the mines. The Minister controls the mines. The Coal Board controls the mines. Messrs. Rutherford and Horner in themselves control the mines. None of those gentlemen are the miners nor are they the people. There is no such thing as public ownership and control. What are we doing? We are transferring power from power and departmental heads, departmental with scientific mining boards and unions, to it is a superstructure, ever growing millions of the ruling's subjects without initiative, without initiative and without freedom of choice. In business economy produces in order for the producer and for the producer dies, but as consumers our lives grow increasingly chaotic. The home is increasingly disturbed and distressed. The home front is made to undergo a long time longer times and growing misery.

—Sir George Grimblebridge, M.P.

The Government and Securities.

The Government's attitude to those who criticize them for the condition to which they have reduced the country so that their opponents have suggested the plan to provide for us is through an unskilled gang of receivers down about learning tree, and when blamed for doing so were so ready. Where is the responsible man putting up his hand? He is a constituency man, but this does destruction is the open doorway and you what is left before you proceed to build up. Lord Macaulay once wrote: "It is one of the commonest of all secret of cheap indulgence in human affairs to start a passion that there is always some good way out of a bad case." Such situations arise alike for individuals, states, and statesmen, which are, so to say, out of use, but only create a worse bad way and worse. We may come to such a impasse in our history, the Government succeeded to a heritage of possible evils but they have made them infinitely worse by rash promises which they could never fulfil by nature and easily improved schemes of nationalization and rash capital expenditure. It is no defiance to Sir Bahadur's opponent that he says to him: "I am not a socialist, I am a capitalist." The late Mr. J. H. Thomas, a man of trouble, whom were very popular and did not have a good record, accepted the Government's own action as serious and dangerous in the same way.

—Mr. Paul Roberts.

Frustration.

One of the difficulties in production is that every firm controls an individual business has thrust upon it or has a number of new partners or co-directors not qualified for that job untrained, unskilled, but unfortunately not amateur because the whole country pays for them. In nearly every business these new partners are the representatives of the Minister of Labour in the local employment exchange, of the Board of Trade or the Minister of Food, or the Ministers of Fuel and Power or some other Ministry home office, usually not quite a very high level, who has more to say in the policy and direction of the business than those who have spent the whole life in business, and know it better than finger tips. —Mr. Walter Fletcher, M.P.

Budget Needs. You should tax where it hurts least and that is at the point where income is spent, not where it is earned. Did someone mention the subsidies? Four hundred millions could last a year per head of population at £3, out of the outstanding of income tax, could be deducted for a family of four. When every proper allowance is made to provide a basic minimum for welfare income groups and the remainder can it be diverted to the way to the genuine budget surplus which the present situation imperatively demands lies in the subsidies. This is not a class or party point. The cause of inflation is now so great that it is overrunning the State and is rushing like a wild career, like a mad bull, to the gallows, diminishing the purchasing power. This, coupled with increasing the cost to the public, namely, a decline in public morality and in industrial efficiency. Who suffers most? The honest working man in his overalls and the Civil Servants whose trousers are shiny from long hours at the desk. —Mr. Dalton has done enough for the speculator, it is now the turn of the sober citizen. —Financial editor of the "Observer."

All come Penn. My mother does buy lots of the following for a penny a dozen boxes of matches, four candles, a quart of lamp oil, 1lb. of sweets, two apples, 1lb. of potatoes, a head of celery, 1lb. of watercress, 1lb. of stewing beef, 1lb. of onions, 1lb. of bread or apples, 1lb. of flour, 1lb. of salt, 1lb. of cabbage, 1lb. of carrots, 1lb. of beetroot, a smoked ham hock, a pint of fresh milk, 1lb. in cream, 1lb. of coal, 10p. bundle of firewood, a small lamp complete with glass container, which cost me 10s. —Mr. J. Salmon.

long-term policy to develop it to the west, but I hope that in the near future the survey of an 800-mile railway will be completed. A great deal of that line would go through Bechuanaland, and I hope that that will be one of the schemes which may be decided upon after the New Bill which we shall hear about to-morrow. In the meantime I would endorse what the hon. Member has said.

MR. RANKIN: "I listened with interest and appreciated to what my hon. and gallant friend the Member for Great Yarmouth (Squadron Leader) had to say. He mentioned two commodities which were produced in Rhodesia and he gave the pit-head price of one of them—coal—as 10s a ton. This is an interesting figure, and we must keep it in mind, because when we talk about a pit-head price of 10s. a ton for coal we must remember the standard of living which is indicated by the kind of price which is paid for that coal."

"He mentioned tobacco, which we got from that wealthy area. One of the last returns I saw dealing with the tobacco industry in Rhodesia showed a profit for the year of £1,000,000, out of which £7,000,000 went to Rhodesia in the form of dividends to people who were taking no part in creating that wealth, and the average wage of the individuals who work those tobacco fields was 15s. per year. That is an aspect which we have to keep in mind. We certainly want to develop the trade and wealth of Rhodesia, but at the same time we wish to raise the standard of living of the working people in that area, so that with a higher standard of living they will be able to consume some of the commodities which we can give them in fair trading in exchange for the products of that wealth area."

MR. THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR STATE FOR COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS (MR. GORDON-WALTERS): "I am very grateful to my hon. and gallant friend for raising this matter, which is of great common interest to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of Southern Rhodesia. As he said, Southern Rhodesia is a self-governing member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and the way in which its wealth is developed is, of course, its own affair. It is most important to bear that in mind when discussing these matters. On the other hand, we are extremely ready to agree to help in any way in which we are able, and there is frequent, constant and friendly contact between the two governments."

World's Largest Asbestos Supplies

My hon. and gallant friend gave a full and accurate description of the sources of wealth in that very rich country. He mentioned the mineral resources there, which are only just beginning to be tapped—chromite, of which Rhodesia is one of the main sources of supply, and coal. He then described of the Wankie coalfields. That is only one small corner of the coalfield. There are other coalfields of that sort yet to be tapped. Then there is asbestos, of which Southern Rhodesia is by far the biggest source of supply in the world. Iron and steel is just opening out, and there are great plants there which will be the best equipped plants south of the Equator. The immediate difficulty is transport, and there are some difficulties and difficulties connected with the portage of iron. But the portage difficulties are being overcome. It is anticipated that in 10 to 12 months' time there will be a short run for the Government of Southern Rhodesia to send out its first railway lines. I think they are a long-term proposal which will help in the long run, but the short-term need is locomotives and rolling stock.

The situation, which my hon. and gallant friend described about chrome in general in Southern Rhodesia, that an excess of supply great stockpiles amounting to something like two years' supply are accumulated, because there is not the necessary rolling stock to remove it. The development of coal and iron is also held up by the shortage of transport."

I am glad to be able to report that the Government of Southern Rhodesia are taking strong and energetic steps to deal with these bottlenecks. Earlier this year they nationalized the railways in Southern Rhodesia and placed important orders in the country and in Canada, in the main, for rolling-stock and locomotives. They are doing everything possible in the country to see that locomotives and wagons are given due priority and that chrome is exported. There are 30 locomotives on order in Britain and eight were delivered between June and August. The remainder are coming through with the priority and the fact in which they are coming promptly considerably. Eight hundred wagons are due to be delivered from the end of this year.

I do not think we can go quite so far as my hon. and gallant friend suggested and sacrifice all our own major interests, because we too have vital interests in this field of transport. So we have to balance one thing with another. But I do not think anyone can claim that we are not giving first and the priority to these things urgently needed in our common interest by Southern Rhodesia."

We are also going help in a number of long-term directions, one of which is immigration, which is of great long-term importance, as a result of some short-term importa-

agreement has been signed between the British Government and the Government of Southern Rhodesia by whom passage is given to a number of ex-service men and women. We put the ocean-part of their passage and transport is holding that up badly at the moment."

The other long-term interest is development of power. There is the great and ambitious scheme to develop an area on the Zambezi River which appears to have magnificent resources which could be developed not only for the industries of Southern Rhodesia but of Northern Rhodesia as well. The Governments of Northern and Southern Rhodesia have agreed between themselves and John Brown and Co., Ltd., to investigate the possibilities of water power and railways and canals in the two countries and to pay for these investigations.

If these investigations are satisfactory, and no one can be sure that they will be, it seems probable that they will be, they have agreed to enter into a contract with John Brown and Co. The results of a preliminary survey of Northern Rhodesia have been encouraging, but that scheme is going to be expensive and elaborate and will cost £1,000,000, and to complete the scheme is likely to take 10 years. Mr. Daventry, the Minister of Mines and Public Works, said in a recent speech:

£20,000,000 Scheme

COLONIAL FONSINRY: "Is it not the case that £20,000,000 is to be put up by the two Governments and £5,000,000 by industrialists?"

MR. DAVENTRY: "This is quite true. It is proposed to £20,000,000, because it is proposed by the two Governments in Rhodesia that it should be raised in London. We have been asked for our views, and we have expressed the strongest support and encouragement. Of course, it is impossible for the Government here to suggest a sum to raise a given amount of money two or three years from now. We cannot possibly know the state of the capital market, and capital investment is a very serious problem; but, short of that, coming from the Government, the warmest encouragement to proceed with the scheme, I assure you, that the success of the scheme is almost assured."

We are doing exactly what the hon. and gallant friend asked us to do at the end of his speech: namely, to meet with the experts and Ministers of Southern Rhodesia and thoroughly into the future developments of Southern Rhodesia. Very unfortunately the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia is coming to this country for the next meeting and is staying so long, prolonging his stay, with the intention of the servant who is bringing with him, so as to go into full discussion with the experts concerning this important matter.

We welcome this initiative that he has taken and we will conduct the discussions in the most general possible, and we will do everything we can to help the Government of Southern Rhodesia in any way that it can suggest, and which is feasible, to develop the really great resources of that very rich country."

British Government Conference List of Representatives

GOVERNORS AND GOVERNOR-DESIGNATES from and of the British Dependencies in East, Central and Southern Africa, now meeting in private conference in London. East Africa's representatives are Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, and Mr. R. P. Armitage, Administrative Secretary; Sir William Bathersby, Governor of Tanganyika; and Mr. J. E. S. Gomo, Political Liaison Officer; Sir John Hart, Governor of Uganda; Sir Vincent Glenday, British Resident of Zanzibar; Sir Gilbert Renfrew, Governor-designate of Northern Rhodesia; Mr. G. E. T. Colly, Governor-designate of Nyasaland, and Mr. C. L. Brown, Chief Secretary of the East African Governors' Conference; and Sir Charles Lockhart, Economic Advisor.

Other Government representatives are Mr. Eric G. Jones, Under-Secretary of State for Malaya; Mr. R. K. Williams, Parliamentary Secretary and Under-Secretary of State; Sir Thomas Love, Permanent Under-Secretary of State; Sir George Lane, and Sir Charles Jellicoe, Deputy Under-Secretary of State; and Mr. E. B. Green, Assistant Under-Secretary of State in charge of the African Division.

Mr. Stafford Crisp, Minister for Economic Affairs, has addressed the Conference, and it is expected that the text of his speech will be available for publication at an early date.

Since the passing of the Native Poll Tax-Dedication, 1909, the native element of the apparent age of 18 years and over pay less after careful examination the Committee concludes that the deduction is actually collected from all but one of districts in native areas. Various fixed charges on that district are so heavy that the increase of population has no tangible effect on the economic status of the district.

It was indicated that it is that the collection is still far in arrears and only about one-fifth of effectiveness of some 60% at best, and in the more settled areas also collection is ineffective and there is definite evasion. Evasion should however be checked and active steps should be taken to secure the co-operation of natives in making greater use of the self-voluntary system of collection of poll tax.

The present rate of taxation in conjunction with the contribution made by the tribe through custom duty, bears heavily on the African community.

Though there has been a considerable improvement in the African's participation in trade, there has been relatively little advancement in his economic position. He is poor and only moderately successful in his work as an agricultural labourer and it is probable that the African taxpayer will be required to bear considerably increased local rates in years to come.

Generally speaking, the administration of taxation in the African community cannot be increased without causing hardship to the class of contributor to taxation in connexion with local rates. Coming to Rhodesia, the Committee therefore recommends that there should be a corresponding downward revision in the basic rate of poll tax.

Non-Racial Personal Tax

Further, the Committee recommends the incorporation, with one exception mentioned in the succeeding paragraph, of the existing system of poll tax in a general system of personal tax which would thus become entirely non-racial and graded or graduated below the income-tax level at the following manner:

Incomes below £30 per annum, say 10s. p.a.

Incomes between £30 and £60, say 20s. p.a.

Incomes between £60 and £120, say 40s. p.a.

Incomes above £120 per annum say 60s. p.a.

The Committee was impressed by a suggestion that in order to encourage the African to take permanent employment in agriculture outside their tribal units, and so contribute more fully to the relief of over-grown units in those areas, a special rate of

personal tax below the levels suggested above should be applied to such items as registered and approved agricultural employment.

The statistical data available is inadequate to establish a detailed picture of African "free wealth" over and above his home subsistence economy. The Committee therefore recommends that steps should be taken to obtain and keep up-to-date returns of marketed agricultural and pastoral products, and estimates of production for home consumption.

From the long-term point of view there is a strong case for a selective reduction in customs duties regard to particular items which relate to pieces-goods and clothing used for the African trade and if it should be found necessary to increase in regard to certain other items.

Excise Duty

In a mixed community with different standards of living and different needs, a customs or excise duty is perhaps the most effective means of raising revenue from all sections of such a community. Moreover, provided the duty chosen for comparatively heavy indirect taxation of this kind does not in luxury articles, does not fall heavily upon the poor man.

From an economic point of view the present customs tariff is not altogether satisfactory. As a means of encouraging the growth of local industry three things are necessary, and the Committee recommends that these be incorporated into a revised tariff scheme:

(i) that raw materials for manufacture in the country normally be eligible for a drawback of the whole or the equivalent of a 22% if surcharge is removed, read 20% for 22% drawback, whichever is the less.

(ii) that, as far as possible, imported articles, if the locally produced article should have the advantage of a 22% if surcharge is removed, 20% protection through the tariff, and that no excise should be levied unless the tariff on the imported article is greater than 22% (20%) and that then a preference of 22% (if surcharge is removed) 20% should normally be retained in the relationship between the tariff on an imported article and the excise on a locally produced article.

(iii) that the same policy as in (i) should apply to all imported articles directly utilized in increasing or maintaining agricultural or industrial production.

[Editorial comment will appear next week under "Matters of Moment".]

Development of Southern Rhodesian Resources

All Possible Help Promised by Imperial Government

S. QUADRON, PAPER KINGHORN, M.P. for Great Yarmouth, on the motion for the adjournment of the debate on the Colonies' one evening last week drew attention to the development of Southern Rhodesia. His earlier interest in the colony increased during his service with Rhodesians in the R.A.F.

Mentioning the project for large-scale steel manufacture he said *inter alia*:

"Businessmen from this country have already committed themselves to long-term projects for making Southern Rhodesia the steel-producing centre for the whole of Africa. In addition the massive resources of water-power are marked down for future, more rapid exploitation. In years to come Southern Rhodesia will be the African centre for the electrical development of the whole of that continent."

Every part of our Commonwealth would like more minerals but the major difficulty is transport. Even when mineral resources obtained there is no housing accommodation for the immigrants. Despite this the future of Southern Rhodesia from the point of view of immigration is assured.

King Solomon's Mines

He went to bring the attention of the House to the possibilities of short-term action in Southern Rhodesia if our Government can act along with the Government of Southern Rhodesia to exploit as quickly as possible some of the resources lying to hand in that wonderful country in order to help us to bridge the terrible "dollar gap." King Solomon's Mines are waiting now to be exploited, and can be exploited without difficulty, we have to encounter when we exploit them raw materials in our own country."

"There are fewer than 100,000 white people in that country, which is three times the size of England and Wales yet its resources are ready to be tapped. Some of the raw materials I might mention would be, only too welcome now in large quantities in America, both North and South."

First let me mention chrome, of which 100,000 tons are being in stockpiles at Schwerin. It is worth £500,000 at present market value and it cannot be sold because the railway and the road transport facilities are not sufficient to move this valuable metal could be shipped direct to the United States and thus bring dollars into the treasury area immediately.

Coal Better Than Gold

Gold has fallen in popular esteem and a more valuable thing is better supplies of coal. In Southern Rhodesia is the best wonder of coal field in the world. Sir Miles Thomas said in his recent return from Southern Rhodesia: "The coal seam is 15 feet thick. There is enough coal—5,200,000,000 tons—to give a yield of 300,000 tons a year for 2,000 years. It is high quality, good coking coal with a thermal equivalent of 13,500 B.T.U.s. The price at present is under 10s. a ton. It sells as domestic fuel in Salisbury 100 miles away at 10s. a ton, powdered and 2½ a ton in lumps."

There is a similar story to tell of other raw materials—gold and asbestos. Then coal gas which is helping us out. Would it not be well while leaving the Government to summon their servants of the Commonwealth Relations Office and of the Economic Planning Staff to sit down for a week or a fortnight to study this question, especially as representatives of the colonies. Governments will come here for the Royal wedding, and see if there is any way by which we can exploit those deposits as they were exploited during the war?"

"Let alone, at least it would not be an effort and it would be a great benefit to us. We should be simple enough to do the best sort of our own territories in Africa and we should sacrifice some of the steel ours. If we want to recuperate some of the rocks and some of the manganese right away, close down, in order to make this short-term project a success. I return to what I said to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies."

Colonel Prestwich, F.R.C.S., to support Mr. Quadron, has said: "Rhodesia is an area of potential wealth and the only difficulty is that communications are very difficult. It is

Pleitman Committee Suggest Lower Income Tax

Kenya Revenue Expected to Fall Substantially

A FRICTION FIRE of the economic structure is seen in Kenya's dependence on a restricted number of exportable products, mainly agriculture, which has its bearings with world economy.

The growth of the Colony's prosperity depends to a certain extent to which its working population is fully employed upon an increase of production per hour worked. As part of this situation, to the degree of success, the Pleitman Committee adapts itself to external environmental factors, its natural resources and its capital imports, and is able to adjust its program accordingly to meet local conditions, particularly so far as external demand.

The revenue resources of the Colony cannot be expected to grow in the next five years, and the tendency during the next two years or more likely to be towards a relatively and distinctly lower level.

In this connection the Committee recommends the following:

(a) The Colony, at present mainly dependent for its progress and prosperity on the maintenance and expansion of its export trade, of production, should remain as committed to export activity, and it is this, the Colony's prosperity, the community to produce, and wherever possible to process, which must ultimately determine the state of the welfare and the standard of living which the different economic groups can enjoy. A higher degree of efficiency in agricultural and pastoral activities in alliance with science, modern technology, modern devices and modern tools is the key to increased production. A first priority in the stimulation of production is to overcome deficiencies and handicaps in the Colony's agriculture.

(b) The essential needs for the further development of the resources of the Colony along sound and correct lines are new capital, greater enterprise and more skill. Since the bulk of these requirements are already the fiscal inducements, it is recommended that entrepreneurs and technicians to interest themselves in the development of new enterprise and the improvement and expansion of existing enterprise must be attractive.

Assessments in Arrear

Assessment of income tax on returns in the hands of the Income Tax Department is seriously in arrear. The amount of the unassessed revenue involved is estimated at some £600,000.

When the substantial recovery of such an important sum of money comes into serious effect it will affect fiscal regularity and interfere with the proper observance of constitutional procedure. If no return to normality can be effected soon by ordinary methods, this should be done by some special procedure, the committee recommends.

(c) That the Commissioner of Income Tax should be empowered and directed by legislative amendment, to issue within a stated period a provisional assessment based on the taxpayer's declared income in respect of any return which has been in the hands of his department for, say, a period of 12 months or longer and has remained unassessed during that time.

(d) It is recommended further that, unless within a period of six months after the issue of a provisional assessment the Commissioner issues a revised assessment, or unless within, say, six months after the issue of the first of the revised assessments the taxpayer appeals against such assessment, the last assessment of the revised assessment may, as far as the case shall be deemed fit, be the final assessment for the tax year involved except where new facts not recorded in the return come to the notice of the Commissioner or where fraud or wilful default has been committed by him or on behalf of the taxpayer concerned. When, however, the ordinary prescribed procedure shall continue to apply.

*These first extracts are published from the "Report of the Pleitman Inquiry Committee, Kenya, 1947." Government Printer, Nairobi, 7s. 6d. The members were Mr. R. S. Pleitman (Chairman), Archdeacon L. J. Fletcher and Messrs. G. Campbell, A. Dukes, S. Ghersi, J. Hopton and S. Nanan Singh.

The Committee considers that a sufficient measure of relief at the present level of income tax is now necessary. The view is also adopted that, as supply permits, a whole range of taxpayer's voluntary adjustments should be made not only in the lower and medium ranges but also in the higher income levels, while, without limiting the development of the Colony's resources, it is proposed as smoothly as possible in the nation's interest.

In order to enable the farmer to plan his long-term development spending to better purposes the whole cost incurred in a year in respect of fencing, water supplies and dipping tanks should justifiably be a deductible item of expenditure instead of being written off over a number of years. The Committee recommends that a provision of relief be included in the scheme of income tax allowances, which aims at encouraging the development and expansion of the agricultural industry.

Encouragement of Capital Imports

It is recommended that the resident, who brings money into Kenya by subject to hardship in several ways. The Committee feels that in a young developing country there is need to encourage the introduction of new capital by fiscal devices. Although there will be some immediate loss to revenue if income from abroad is exempted from income tax, the Committee is of opinion that the fiscal advantages which should flow from the encouragement afforded for capital imports may well outweigh that loss, and therefore recommends that it should be part of the long term fiscal policy of the Colony to secure through income tax allowances the introduction of new capital from abroad.

Alternatively, the Committee suggests that steps should be taken:

(i) To amend the law by prescribing positively that the tax on income brought into the Colony from abroad by a non-taxpayer shall be spread over the successive tax assessment years in which the income was produced, and thus to ensure that the liability for income tax shall not be determined by including in one tax year the sole of the outside income produced over successive years but brought into the Colony during that one year.

(ii) To extend the income tax by legislative provision and to bring it through into the Colony who, if resident, is not outside the Colony for more than six months before it is brought in as a residential taxpayer.

(iii) To arrange for any adjustment of liability which arises between two countries in case of a failure to relieve the taxpayer of the responsibility of paying a refund from the other Government authorities after having paid the double tax imposed.

Evidence of Evasion

Authentic evidence established beyond doubt that there has been evasion of income tax in the past. To ensure that the terms of the law and the system of tax administration should be rendered proof against evasion in the future, the Committee recommends that all possible steps be taken to bring the staff of the department to its full complement at an early date and that special efforts be made to augment the staff of the investigation branch.

The Committee emphasizes the need for greater co-operation of administrative efforts to limit the opportunities for evasion of tax.

The Committee strongly supports the suggestion that in cases of flagrant dishonesty there should be publicity in some suitable form, and as a first step recommends that legislative provision should be incorporated into the present ordinance which will empower the Commissioner to publish essential details where there has been clear and deliberate evasion in any way.

bands that machines could be found and placed on the roads and their operations began in February last. In fact the machines could not be brought until July. We have had to cope with the collection of heavy equipment of all sorts from all over the world and, owing to the shipping shortage, we have sent 40 small ships to take to Dar es Salaam or to memorandum countries and, with the enormous quantities of spares, building material and other equipment needed for the first few months of work, we were faced.

The road has caused its difficulties and, owing to the provision of heavy tractors and other heavy equipment, it has turned out that no such new equipment is available and the managing agents, with great enterprise, have picked up the heavy tractor equipment largely on the Pacific beaches of the Philippines, Hawaii and Honolulu—equipment which is very good but not the equivalent of the new equipment envisaged. The difficulties being encountered in East Africa, as they now are, was unexpected.

Report from Tanganyika

In the last week I have had the benefit of long discussions with Mr. Plummer, Commercial designer of the board of the Overseas Food Corporation, who returned last Sunday from East Africa, and with Major-General Garrison, the general manager designer, who will be the manager of his job in East Africa when the corporation is set up. They report, as does the managing agency, that the main problems are arising in the brand-new teams of tractor drivers, mechanics, maintenance men, the erection of adequate workshop facilities and, above all, getting proper quantities of spares. In other words, those problems which were summed up in the way as problems of "severability." Are not those the steering-troubles which any mechanized enterprise always encounters in its initial

As the agricultural experts said, it would be, if proving difficult to get the 7,000 acres of the ground ready, the bush is flattened and paths cleared. However, it is assured by Mr. Faure of the managing agency, by Mr. Plummer and Major-General Garrison, that some of these problems will be looked after, especially by Major-General Garrison, who will be the head of the job in East Africa, was Lord Mountbatten's chief military officer in the Burma Campaign and I hardly think these last difficulties will prove to be of a problem to him than the problems which he surmounted successfully in the recent campaign.

Some there are obviously initially less difficult than we supposed. We had been warned that the recruitment of native African labour would be the most critical thing of all, but this has turned out to be considerably less than anticipated, say 5,000 men are already at work. And it is anticipated that the standard of skill and output of the African labour will just under a few months' training and taken from every primitive worker has been far more encouraging than we expected and has come in most welcome surprise even to extremely well-informed observers such as the Governor of Kenya and Tanganyika.

Discovery of Valuable Timber

An unforeseen eventuality certainly not on the agenda in the early days of the scheme, which was contemplated in 1943, was that timber would be so commercially valuable. We now find that the timber in the eastern rainfall areas is of commercial value. So, in the meantime, timber has been obtained and in a reasonably short time there will be produced and exported timber, according to very significant value in dollars amounting to dollars a thousand cubic timber.

With some regard this year's work as largely exploratory and experimental, although we are at present appreciating the tonnage of groundnuts in the spring of 1948, the real crisis from the point of view of production for the world market will be in the spring of 1949, which I think was not unexpected from the beginning. Port facilities are one of the limiting factors. Dar es Salaam must be improved and the port organization improved. A new port must be built in the Southern Province. I believe that the United Africa Company, and all those who have been officially and unofficially responsible for the rapid launching of this scheme, deserve well of the people of Great Britain.

This Bill may, before its provisions are all done, and the schemes that flow from them completely directly or indirectly affect every continent of the globe. It is a major British contribution to world development. Here is the redemption of the pledge that we gave at the Hot Springs Conference and reiterated to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations that we British meant to play our part in increasing the world's foodstuff and primary products. There is proof that we shall use a portion of our strictly limited stock of resources, our precious stock of trained labour, tractors, steel, and the rest for this purpose, in order that the world and ourselves and the Colonial peoples shall in a few years have more food, more coal and more of all the products they need.

We welcome the most ardent criticism of this Bill.

of the scheme which has to be fought out, but appeal to all ranks of the House for attitude to the Bill itself which makes it clear to them that this is a great national cause on behalf of the British people, irrespective of party, and that it will be given every chance to succeed.

Mrs. Oliver Stanley's Comment

MR. OLIVER STANLEY, former Secretary of State for the Colonies, the first Opposed speaker, said that this was a measure of which all sections of the House could unite.

He offered the support of the Conservative Party and recognized that the Government deserved credit for introducing the Bill but, on the points of detail, said:

I think it is a mistake that a Bill of this nature should have been introduced in the way it is, on the Minister of Food. This is a question of colonial state management, not of food. In this speech I emphasized in my name to the House that, as the main spur of this Bill, it should have been introduced, notably a Minister whose primary responsibility is to the consumers of this country, but by a Minister within whose responsibility lies Colonial advancement. There is a danger that suspicion of the corporation will arise. Colonial territory and we need to do everything we can to dispel suspicion which would not be well founded.

The right hon. gentleman ought not to create an idea that a corporation is quite such a new thing as he proclaims it. Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, of course, encouragement is given to different corporations. They were set up in the Colonies and managed by the officials of international organizations and were, in this case, a large development corporation set up in Whitehall.

Unfair Party Propaganda

The Minister did not join in the unfair, ungenerous and untrue party propaganda which has been manufactured out of this Bill. On the contrary what we said will provide us with most valuable ammunition for refuting the statements which are being sedulously spread by the less knowledgeable or perhaps the less scrupulous members of his party machine, because so far as has gone round you must contrast this great spirit of enterprise of this Government with the neglect of the Colonial territories. You can trust this Government, unlike the Right Hon. Leader of the *Daily Herald*. No doubt he was quoted in notes to speakers. One can trace his use of the minority views of Ministers when preparing their Ministers speeches. In particular in relation to the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, which was passed when I was at the Colonial Office. Perhaps it is wise not to make a comparison between this Act and this Bill, but nevertheless an Act which gave a £100 million free gift of the assets of this country to be used exclusively for the benefit of the development of the Colonies themselves and a Bill representing £10 million which goes to us on a commercial basis primarily for the benefit of the consumers in this country.

Mr. S. S. : One of the things the industry has asked going to the Colonial Empire, consumers, is to go here and the producer. The primary producer in the Colonies, the Colonial territories, will be more united, more integrated commodity for which there is the greatest world demand, and when other things being equal they will get the best price. Therefore, the development will benefit both producer and the primary producer of the colonies.

Mr. Stanley: I agree that indirect relief will flow to the Colonies but let us be frank about it. Under other headings this is put forward as something which is going to be of great benefit to the consumer. In fact the sort of thing produced is to depend upon what is wanted by the consumer here, and the choice of the locality will depend upon where that product can be grown. Inevitably in the particular areas where the development takes place it will bear great benefit indirectly to the economy of the Colony upon whom the lucky chaps fall for the development.

Under private enterprise in the past, under these public corporations in the future, what was developed was the thing that people wanted at the time. In pre-war years development was largely concerned with copper, tin, other metals and rubber. This groundnut scheme was never envisaged. Indeed had anybody attempted before the war to submit a scheme of this kind to the House, he would have been considered a fanatic. At that time our difficulty was to dispose of the vast surplus of tobacco which the Colonies were already producing. Do not let us, in discussing these schemes, raise people's hopes too high as to their magnitude or the speed with which they can be carried out. These must be long-term projects. People must not expect from any schemes under this Bill any relief from the immediate crisis over the next two years.

Debate on the Overseas Resources Bill

Oppose, Welcome Principle but Criticize Food Ministry's Functions in Colonies

THE OVERSEAS RESOURCES BILL was presented for second reading in the House of Commons last Thursday by MR. H. M. CHADWICK, Minister of Food. Britain, he said, was sometimes accused of neglect of the Colonies, in many of which, however, there had been a great deal of development and investment by private entrepreneurs seeking, in the first instance, as a condition of their own survival profit for their own firms.

"A great deal of this development has undoubtedly been highly successful. At a balance-sheets point of view," he continued, "I agree therefore, that any charge of neglect of development in the Colonial areas is by no means universal. Indeed, put to the House this afternoon that this old type of development has become decreasingly desirable and decreasingly possible in the case of many areas."

The Minister said in the course of the rest of a long speech:

"I am not saying that there is no place for private enterprise and profit-seeking in Colonial development. On the contrary, the organizations which the House is being asked to set up will undoubtedly use private firms in many cases as either agents of partnership and contractual relationships with themselves. In East Africa, one of these enterprises is under way, and many private firms are already being used. Neither would I say for the moment that the day is done for individual private enterprise in Colonial territory."

Flow of Primary Products

The world will never again regard private enterprise as the sole or even the main method of developing underdeveloped territories. We the greatest of Colonial Powers cannot afford a deserted Empire. The rest of the world is moving still more and more deeply into debt to the undamaged Western Hemisphere. One of the most important ways in which balance can be redressed is by an ample flow of primary products from hitherto under-developed territories. Secondly, the Colonial peoples themselves desperately need new development of their means of production and of their resources.

We believe that a characteristic British institution, the public corporations, is the instrument of the future in this sphere. In structure it is very like any large company, but its capital is publicly owned, and in the last analysis therefore it works for public purposes, and is not open to the charge of exploitation for private profit. We believe that there is an indispensable place for the public corporation to initiate productive activity in hitherto undeveloped areas of the world. This new departure is essential because the world would not tolerate a colonial power trading in colonies as undeveloped areas and because the Colonial people will be the first to benefit from such developments.

Ruin and starvation in some areas in our charge may overtake the Colonial peoples unless some methods are found for the rapid development of their methods of production. That is the opinion of some of our most distinguished Colonial administrators. They believe that unless heroic measures are taken to break through the vicious circle of growing population, waning fertility and primitive methods of cultivation, diminishing returns and growing malnutrition, the future of these people would be dark indeed. What is the use of providing schools for people whose primitive methods of production condemn them to ever-growing malnutrition? What is needed is the breakaway from methods which form no basis on which to expand and develop.

Perhaps I may illustrate the contention that the first fruits of this initiative will go to the Native population with a description of an event which happened in the last few weeks in the Southern Province of Tanganyika. Hitherto it has not been possible to have medical services of more than three medical men in a vast area of country. In the last few weeks a terrible epidemic of smallpox swept the Native population, and there has been over an 80% rate of mortality of those who contracted the disease.

In this advance post of the groundnut scheme there were no doctors, but it did contain a sanitary inspector, Mr. Reid. He must have been a man of the greatest energy, courage and resolution because in the last few weeks he vaccinated 11,000 Natives and 1,000 soldiers by Mr. Plummer, the Chairman, designate of the Overseas Food Corporation, who has learned from this area that the epidemic appears to have been broken. That

is a very small example that on a firm economic basis a wholly new method of production can bring benefits to the Native population can be built. The managing agency has already initiated a whole range of medical, administrative, educational, housing and general welfare work, and that will be enormously extended by the Overseas Food Corporation when they take over this area.

Functions of the Two Corporations

Joining the Colonial Development Corporation will stand in general to undertake in Colonial territories all those schemes which involve the improvement and development of existing methods of production in which the producer in question is already produced in the area; but in which it is a case of improving the methods of the Native or the white producers.

The Overseas Food Corporation is to be a small body provided from the Exchequer with resources up to £50 million at once at any one time. It is to be responsible for the promotion of production of food and agricultural products. It is not confined to working in British Colonial territory. That is the next reason why it is necessary to have a second corporation and why the whole job cannot be done by the Colonial Development Corporation.

The Overseas Food Corporation may work in Colonial territory. Indeed, the first job which it is proposed to contract is the groundnut scheme in a French West African territory. This organization will not operate in any Colonial territory except at the express invitation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Colonial Development Corporation will be concerned with Colonial territories but not in food and agricultural production. It will undertake no slavering of the majority of the schemes, and all of them which involve the promotion and development of existing forms of production within Colonial territories. The Overseas Food Corporation on the other hand is not confined to British Colonial territory, and a Dominion or a Commonwealth may invite its co-operation in any part of the world.

We may be asked why the job cannot be done by one corporation responsible to the Colonial Office, as why we could not have two corporations both responsible to the Colonial Office. The first job for the Overseas Food Corporation is the East African groundnut scheme, but it would be complete insanity to think that we are setting up the Overseas Food Corporation simply to manage that. On the contrary, what may give the most plausibility to possibility is the opening up of that corporation outside Colonial territories. The Australian Government have asked that a mission should go out from my Ministry in the immediate future to investigate the possibilities of increasing the production of jute, especially groundnuts and beet, and Mr. Plummer, Chairman designate of the Overseas Food Corporation, should go too. The one thing which would make development in Australia or Australian territories quite impossible would be if the corporation, now called the Colonial Development Corporation or was responsible to the Colonial Office.

Speed of Groundnut Development

Mr. Frank Samuel, the originator of the groundnut scheme to whom the House owes a debt of gratitude, proposed it to the Government in the spring of 1946. The then Secretary of State for the Colonies immediately appointed a mission which arrived in East Africa to investigate the possibilities in June, 1946. The report of that mission was placed in the hands of the Secretary of State and my hands on September 20, 1946. That report had to be internally examined by more than one department and after a conclusion had been reached that action should be taken, we had to secure a Governmental decision and Treasury sanction and decide to appoint the United Africa Company as managing agents. Any public corporation was there to do the work.

This was all done in time for the advance party of the United Africa Company to pitch their tents in Tanganyika territory on January 20, 1947, just four months after we received the report, and in time for them to start clearing operations on a very small scale on May 1 and seriously on July 1 this year. Since then they have flattened 15,000 acres of African bush. The United Africa Company is a thoroughly experienced commercial organization. I am a less whole-hearted admirer of these great business enterprises than some of my members, but I would say that any criticism of the conduct of the United Africa Company as managing agents in this case would be ill-founded. I am not saying that no mistakes have been made. I cannot imagine an operation of this magnitude without mistakes.

The report expressed the hope that it would be possible to clear 150,000 acres for the 1948 crop, but that was on the

We have had in the history in the United Kingdom social divisions and gradations which have been and are exclusive and in some measure intolerant. We have seen political power narrowly restricted, first in the hands of the monarch, later by the nobility, later still in the hands of those who held most of the land and the wealth. For over a long period of years that authority was slowly but steadily broadening and extending until it has reached a stage to-day when the highest office under the Crown can be achieved by anyone who has the quality to achieve it.

Problems Not Insoluble

We see clearly that the interpretation of democracy which says that two at least have a right to prevail over one, long, one leads directly and unfailingly to totalitarian dictatorship and the destruction of liberty, just as over-emphasis of the converse led in the past to accumulation of power in the hands of the few. We are still working out the answer. All these processes are carried on, however, within the framework of the constitution and the law, and subject to the proviso that we would rally to the side of authority if attempts were made from within or without to subvert our State by violence or by the organization of ignorant men into obedient masses at the beck and call of irresponsible agitators.

We refuse absolutely because it has repeatedly been proved to be elsewhere, the conception that political forms and devices can transcend traditional human values and human quality, and we stick obstinately to the British view that political forms must derive from human personality and human qualities. We can no longer shut our eyes to the complications and difficulties which derive from race and colour when we cannot admit that they are insoluble or, like the caste system rigid and forever intractable. They are continuously being modified and adjusted. Consider the actual and impending changes in our Legislature, in the organs of local government, or such things as the United Kenya Club, the Scouts and Girl Guides, and you will see the process at work. It could not otherwise, unless we are to resign from the Christian faith.

Standards

In this lies the key to the position we take at this time in this country. We do not claim that we are a just man or better or wiser than another, or that we have a divine right to exercise all power forever. We do not say that in working out our problems of exercising the authority which is intrusted to us we never give cause for reasonable complaint. We do not even say that we may not be too scrupulous, over-conservatively inclined to refuse to recognize that others have reached a stage beyond that which our contemporary institutions admit. Let us, the nature of things, that the processes of discontent from below should continuously widen the exercise of authority above.

We British should be the last to expect that people will not be discontented with their lot, since we have colonized a great part of the globe with our own people whose principal motive to migrate was discontent with their lot; and we have developed the most enduring and dynamic political forms in the world because our people have never been content to remain in a static condition subject only to occasional outbreaks of violence, and have always insisted that their forms of government should be flexible, alive and capable of adaptation to circumstances.

We have set our minds to the establishment of a civilized State in which the values and standards are to be those of Britain, in which everyone, whatever his origins, is an interest and a part. The wildest naked man in Turkana has an investment in it, although apart from the security he now enjoys, it may be completely maturing. The plainer farmer, however,

little Indian shopkeeper in the countryside and the wealthy Indian merchant in Mombasa have a stake in it just as I have and all of you have. Many thousands of Africans have a real and lasting stake in it, too, and so thousands of others the opportunity increases year by year. Many drive trading buses and trucks, or run telegraph offices, or engage in a number of other different salaried occupations, or in trade on their own account, living on a standard unknown to the wealthiest African 60 years ago. For them and their children the choices and participation with the other races in those protracted processes which must lead at a distant date which none of us need now speculate about, to the substitution here of the fragmentary tribal society by the rule of the spear and the sorcerer and a hazardous subsistence economy by a civilized, organic, living society which presents many, though mounting difficulties, which contains within itself the seeds of growth and adaptation to the changing circumstances of the day—a society which, were it to be destroyed, would involve in its ruin all hope of a civilized future for the African peoples.

The Only Way

The only way in which the multitude of East African tribes can hope to enjoy the benefits of civilization, central and local, now and in generations to come, before they have become themselves civilized, is under the flexible and continuously developing forms of Colonial Government administered by a strong and enlightened Colonial Power, and directed by British Colonial policy, which has been for centuries, to the achievement of a state of society in which men and women have reached a stage of spiritual, moral, social, cultural and economic development capable of supporting and operating democratic forms of government.

There are people who call this "British Imperialism," and mean that as a term of abuse. For myself, and for the thousands of my countrymen who have engaged themselves in life-time business, it is an expression of faith and purpose. But it is a long-range purpose, and the processes by which it can be accomplished are neither rapid nor spectacular. Indeed, they are often barely perceptible to the contemporary observer and irksome to the impatient, while, to the denunciator, they offer endless opportunity for misrepresentation and calumny.

New Testament as Text-Book

There will be setbacks and failures, and envy, hatred and malice will not be miraculously uprooted in a few years from the minds and hearts of men. But the task is tremendously worth while, is—possible and practicable, and I believe the young people now growing up will resolutely carry it forward. Lastly, I say that when doubts and difficulties perplex and the way seems hard to receive, there is always at hand a text-book for the business in the New Testament.

Sir Godfrey Huggins's Visit

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and Lady Huggins, Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, Minister of Finance, Sir Arthur Griffin, general manager of Rhodesia-Railways, and various departmental heads are due in London by mid-week. The Prime Minister and Lady Huggins will attend the Royal wedding, and Sir Godfrey will then have important discussions with the Imperial Government in regard to development schemes, including plans for the manufacture of steel and ferro-concrete, railway extensions and equipment, the earliest possible provision of agricultural and other essential machinery, and matters arising from the need to reduce dollar expenditure and increase dollar earnings. The Prime Minister expects to leave London by air on November 27.

The Faith of Sir Philip Mitchell

Justification for British Rule in Colonial Africa

WHAT IS THE MORAL BASIS of the type of colony which has been established in East Africa?

One main line of politics is repudiation of the whole conception of colonial occupation, usually accompanied by somewhat elusive demands for "independence" (of what and by whom is seldom clear). The other is related to the subjects—not coloured people to white. Both find frequent and usually impudent expression in certain kinds of newspapers and in international gatherings (especially from the representatives of the most corrupt, oppressive and dictatorial forms of government).

For this, colonies such as German East Africa may have no bearing on our problem, and we are not concerned with commercial colonies (of which British India was for a time the most impressive example). Then there are settlement colonies such as those out of which the United States and the English commonwealth developed. It is among these that the small and large Trans-Colonies have a place.

Settlement colonies came into being because of the existence of a type of environment to migrate and of large areas of the earth's surface which were uninhabited or so thinly inhabited as to afford scope for settlement and development of latent wealth which the aboriginal inhabitants had been unable to develop. Their establishment involves the permanent reduction of settled population—in our case not from Britain only but from India and Pakistan also.

Conditions Sixty Years Ago

East Africa is the northern extremity of a settlement colonization which began at the drape three centuries ago, quite accidentally, contemporaneously with a general movement of Native Africans within the continent. The sub-Arctic inhabitant was overrun by migrations of other African tribes, mainly Bantu and Hamitic, and practically exterminated. As the people concerned built no permanent installations, had no means of writing, no external commerce, no transport other than their heads or backs, no mechanical appliances more advanced than a hoe and an axe, they left nothing for the archeologists to discover. Since the area larger than a small English County was under the control of anyone capable of enforcing law and order, and even that was the rare exception, fighting, raiding and reviving were the order of the day.

At the start of the last century there is no doubt that the whole of Africa, the Americas and Australia, the Indian sub-continent and the Far East, the Mediterranean and the Atlantic Ocean—as far as from Edinburgh to Brest or from Brest to Vienna—a vast Expanse which was a political, cultural, technical and commercial vacuum, inhabited by a scattered population about equal in numbers to that of London to-day, in a social, economic and technical condition far more primitive than that of the Ancient Britons when Rome invaded our island. No plough had ever entered East African soil until after 1800, no wheel ever turned on road or track. These African tribes had had several centuries to establish, if they were able, a stable form of society in which agricultural, technical, commercial and economic development could be carried on, but they proved unable to do anything of the kind.

There is no evidence that the slave trade destroyed anything except human life. Because there was nothing here but primitive, helpless tribal groups, incredibly weak parties were able to raid slaves as they wished. The most extraordinary fact of the vast journeys by the Arab slavers from the coast to the Congo and the Zambezi to Ethiopia is that these things were the work

* These passages are taken from an address given to the Nairobi Rotary Club by the Governor of Kenya.

of handfuls of slaves accompanied at most by a few hundred armed, untrained, irregular soldiers recruited from the tribes themselves and armed with muskets. Up to about 1890 a restive man, with a couple of hundred riders on horseback, have conquered the whole of East Africa without serious opposition anywhere.

Blood Reversion to Tribalism

There was, at any rate, theoretically, a time during which it would have been possible for an exclusively Negro African society and State or States to be established, but that time has vanished for ever. In so far as some expressions of political views by Native Africans take the form of an excessively Negro African nationalism, they appear to me to have no support in reason, common sense or contemporary conditions; to be no more than the unreflecting repetition of a political disease in which a large part of the world suffers to-day to be detached from reality; and to a point to advocate a blind reversion to tribalism to be achieved by resignation from Western civilization and the sacrifice of all hope of a better, fuller life for the African people.

The corollary is that the establishment of an exclusively British or exclusively Indian State or society is equally impossible. We are committed to a joint enterprise.

By our settlement in the vacuum we have begun the creation of an entirely new society and polity—an entirely new technical, industrial, agricultural and commercial development which have already achieved an astonishing measure of progress, and which stretch in the broadest sense from Cape Town to the borders of India.

It does not mean that race, colour or caste can be disregarded as elements in our contemporary society or causes of difference and controversy between men. Events in India afford proof enough that human differences and diversities are tough enduring things. It does not mean that we have reached a stage where we can see that these difficult diversified things are contemporary social phenomena capable of adjustment and modification from time to time, nor rigid things that must endure until resolved by fraternal strife.

Living, Growing, Dynamic Society

I do not say that all races in East Africa have reached an equality of quality, knowledge, skill and political experience and capacity. I do say that what we have already achieved here is a living, growing, dynamic society pursuing as its objective the creation of a polity in which all the human groups of which it is composed will be a share of a vital interest according to their several needs and capacities; a society which places no insurmountable obstacle in front of anybody of any race, but demands only that if he wants to join others on the hilltops he should be capable of the climb involved, instead of clutching himself and others that the road is flat and that he has only to trudge easily along it without effort.

It is a society and a polity in which that part of it which is at this stage politically most mature, and which is the projection of the great spiritual and moral force of the long social and political experience of the people of Great Britain has, and will long have, a predominantly powerful and influential part to play—the more so as this is a Colonial and not a self-governing territory and the final authorities lies with the Government and Parliament of the United Kingdom. But it is very far from being the day when such rigid conceptions as the caste system in India or the extreme forms of racialism prevalent in some parts of South Africa

inside out of matters. This is a private concern officially described as domestic, and it may be expected to range over financial and mineral aspects of African affairs from such standpoints as constitutional development, international political, economic and social policy, and technical and administrative changes. Every African Dependency has to steer its course through these and other dangers, and it is well that the sailing directions should be thought out and set down for the guidance of those, whether officials or non-officials, Europeans, Africans or Indians, who must bear the responsibility of piloting the ship of State.

ALMOST EVERY SPEAKER in the debate in the House of Commons last week on the second reading of the Overseas Resources Development Bill criticized the Government's decision

Minister of Food, that responsibility for and the colonies, the Overseas Food Corporation should rest with the Minister of Food. Some less than conservatives argued that no body like the Colonial Development Corporation should be under the authority of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who should be the only Minister concerned with active operations in any part of the colonial Empire. Among the supporters of the Government who took this view were Mr. Iver Thomas, now lately Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Skinner, an active backer upon whom appears to be descending the Fabian mantle which Mr. Creech-Jones wore until his promotion to office. Mr. Strachey's repeated attempts to justify his direct incursion into Indian affairs clearly failed to satisfy the Indians, but it should in justice be added that, according to our information, his semi-controversial actions have been more frank than his political arguments, for we might reason to know that at critical stages of the great East African groundnut scheme he has brushed aside official obstruction and pressed on with a plan that has had his enthusiastic backing.

Several members voiced criticisms which have been made in these columns and, we believe, nowhere else. Mr. Edgar Granville deplored, as we have done, the nomination of

Lord Trevelyan to the chairmanship of the Colonial Development Corporation, saying:

Her lordship is not a great pioneer or man with a mission. We all respect him and his record, but is he the right man to tell us why we can make this scheme succeed?

ready to devote his whole life and energies to it? Mr. Granville appealed for the personnel of the two boards to be reconsidered and that appointments should go only to men who had already proved themselves men like those whom President Roosevelt has appointed to the Big Thicket Valley Authority. Mr. Iver Thomas argued that the maximum salary paid for full-time service in such corporations should be £5,000 a year (and, if the same figure is being told that that was the sum intended), and several members pressed for frank disclosure of all relevant facts, which the Under-Secretary of State promised. Why, then, did the Bill not provide for such disclosure? The Minister of Food and the Labour members of his party to the United Africa Company for initiating the scheme and giving it a good start.

From the Government benches there were several appeals for a non-party attitude to the Bill, and all Opposition speakers were generous in their response. Unhappily, the

Under-Secretary's quite falsely of course, **Maiden Speech**, that little had been done in the Colonial Empire and that the new corporations would for the first time do something practical and large scale was too great for some Labour members to resist. Mr. Peart talked about "wiping the slate clean and starting fresh." More surprisingly, Mr. Rees Williams, making his maiden speech in the Government as Under-Secretary for the Colonies, called about the way the locusts have eaten, and was offered an opportunity by Mr. Oliver Stanley to correct the impression that he was going out of his way to be controversial, brusquely replied: "I am making my own speech."

The attitude of all the Opposition, that was unncessary, was that of the later remarks in the same speech caused Mr. Stanley to interject that Opposition help could not be expected in those terms. Since this was Mr. Rees Williams' first important intervention in debate, we will rely now on these facts with regret and forbear further comment, beyond remarking that it ought to be possible to discuss a Bill of this kind without stressing controversial points of party politics about its authorizing.

Christmas Mails

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 21st last day for posting surface mail to East Africa for arrival before Christmas. Air mail is posted upto December 13. The respective dates for Rhodesia are November 21 and December 23, and for the Sudan November 24 and December 15.