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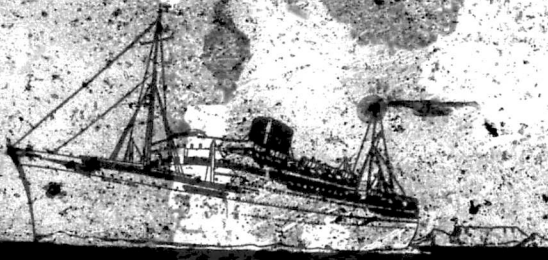
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

DEVELOPMENTS throughout the Eastern African Dependencies will be so all-embracing and rapid within the next few years that the appointment of the right men to all senior positions is finding the a matter of major importance. Right Men, and it is therefore high time that steps should be taken to correct the faults which have so often made it possible for weak leaders to be entrusted with responsibilities far beyond their capability to discharge. Everyone who has been in day-to-day contact with the affairs of the British East and Central African Dependencies during the past quarter of a century is aware of the large number of misfits in positions of importance. A sadly high proportion of Governors, heads of departments and provincial commissioners must by any test be judged to have failed to justify their title to such offices. Most of them had the normal qualities of good fellowship, good sportsmanship and good intentions, but the day is long past, if indeed it ever existed, when such qualities can be considered adequate for men who ought to exercise real influence upon the progress of thought and action. The plain truth is that the present system sets far too much value upon seniority and far too little upon character and capacity. It appears to think more of the automatic promotion of those

whom someone in temporary authority desires to favour than of the needs of the territory in which he may at that time be serving, or of that to which he is to be transferred. Again and again when the observer has asked himself on what conceivable grounds an individual could have been nominated to a certain post the only answer which can suggest itself is that one or more persons in high places were determined to push him along even though that might be definitely detrimental to one or more territories, and even though he conspicuously lacked some of the qualities demanded for the successful discharge of the new duties.

There can be scarcely one regular reader of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA whose own experience has not made him aware of some cases which illustrate the above general statement. There is still hardly **Progress Impeded** a week in which men in responsible positions do not assure us that necessary work and very urgent work is being postponed or impeded by the lethargy or lack of imagination of senior officials, who thus frustrate better balanced and more energetic juniors and handicap development which it is their province to promote. During the war years Colonial Governments, like other organiza-

tions everywhere had to work with whatever personnel could be obtained, and in the past year almost all Governors have retired an abnormal number of civil servants. The representations which reach us from Eastern Africa make it nevertheless clear that many more might still be retired for the good of the territories—in which it is to be hoped that some will continue to live. But to substitute men in all the departments by others and leave the existing system unchanged is not likely to bring all the benefit which might be expected to result from improved provisions for appointment to senior office.

Years ago we advocated the establishment of a Public Services Board in each Dependency, and now we urge that this matter ought not to be left longer in abeyance.

Southern Rhodesia has had proof of the value of such a means of examining candidates to promotion, and is in process of improving its arrangements. The Board has the great advantage of checking that no nepotism which, though it ought neither to exist nor seem to exist, is frequently suspected not merely by non-officials but by many officials also. A widespread cynicism in regard to Government appointments cannot but weaken public confidence, and much would be gained by instituting a procedure which would defeat favouritism. It cannot be denied that more than a few men who themselves obtain high office as chief men are poor judges of others, and under the present system they often select the wrong men for promotion. A Public Services Board would be a real help in such cases to the Governor or other senior official concerned and to those with the best title to wider opportunities. It is of course not suggested that such boards should concern themselves with all appointments or promotions, but only with those to and above such ranks as deputy provincial commissioner and corresponding posts in the technical departments. We are quite convinced that the creation of such boards would be welcomed by all junior officials (among whom there is much splendid human material) by those senior officials whose first thought is for the good of the Colonial Empire, and by that great body of non-official opinion which has so often been disturbed and distressed by appointments (some of them quite recent) which run counter to the considered judgment of those with intimate knowledge of the particular case.

We plead that there should be a Public Services Board in every territory in East and Central Africa, and that each should have among its members at least one non-official of broad experience and knowledge of men.

Great Importance of Non-Official Members. The whole aim is to raise the quality of the public service, and thus the status of senior civil servants, and the general community should as a matter of principle be represented by one or more of its members. Far from being disadvantageous to those in Government service, this should be to their benefit for the presence of one or more non-officials should decrease, if not entirely destroy, the risk that the views of the senior official member should by virtue of his position carry undue weight. What is desirable in the individual Dependencies is even more so in regard to appointments made directly by the Colonial Office. While everybody recognizes that the great majority of recruits to the Colonial Service in the past ten or fifteen years have been of a generally excellent stamp, it is equally widely known that many blunders, some of them quite inexplicable, have been made in promotion to senior posts. In order to prevent a repetition of such cases the Colonial Office ought to have its own selection committee with non-official membership, which is an essential safeguard. Its recommendations carrying a greater measure of public approbation are to be made to the Ministers. Only if there be non-official membership can the public be brought to believe that appointments will be made solely on the basis of the qualifications of the candidates.

Colonial Economic Council

In answer to a question in the House of Commons yesterday, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. Creech Jones, said: "In addition to the six members whose names I gave the House on October 9, I have now appointed the following to the Colonial Economic and Development Study Council, Dr. R. B. Wellesley Cole, Mr. J. McFadyen and Mr. G. Wansbrough. The first is an experienced African doctor, and the second a distinguished West Indian economist."

Important New Enterprises

September saw a record number of new companies registered in Southern Rhodesia. Among the 23 new companies, with total nominal capital of £2,751,000, were the Rhodesian Development Corporation, Ltd., with a capital of £1,000,000, Rhodesian Cement, Ltd. with £600,000, and Rhodesian Breweries, Ltd., with £500,000.

Primitive African Agriculture Doomed

Cannot Raise The Standard of Living

PRIMITIVE MAN has been able to support himself from the land at his primitive level in two ways from time immemorial—as a nomadic pastoralist or as a small cultivator of shifting patches of land. Both systems are exceedingly vulnerable to disaster from natural causes, pests and epidemics, and disasters of that kind were a frequent occurrence in Africa. The last large-scale pre-Colonial disaster was the fiercest outbreak towards the end of last century.

The establishment of law and order and the development of communications have put it in the power of Colonial administrations largely to control those disasters; and 30 years ago it seemed to us that the introduction of economic crops to be grown by African peasants afforded an opportunity of effective and permanent improvement in standards of living and the production of wealth without any radical change in methods of agriculture.

But with rare exceptions in exceptionally favoured localities, 30 years of experience have shown that this conclusion was reached over-hastily. I feel justified in saying now that I believe firmly that research will disclose that primary production by African peasants in the manner in which it has hitherto developed is already on the decline, and that, far from there being any possibility of its substantial increase, populations working under that system are going to find increasing difficulty in supporting themselves even at their present level.

Over-Stocking in Ukamba

A useful illustration of one aspect of the problem afforded by the Ukamba districts of this Colony is over-population and over-stocking have made it impossible for the land fully to support the population. Natural causes had been allowed to have their way, and acute shortages of food which have resulted from the failure of the rains in the last two or three seasons would have caused the death by starvation of possibly 60% of the population of the districts, and the problem would have been solved by Nature in her own brutal way. We have intervened to prevent Nature having her way, and there has been no abnormal mortality.

But we delude ourselves if we suppose that we can leave the matter at that. We have also to interfere, as effectively as we do to prevent death from famine or epidemic, with the economic and social organization of the people, including their conceptions of land tenure and the ownership of live stock, in order to enable them to create for themselves an environment entirely and radically different from that in which they now exist.

It is true that there are adjacent areas which, if the settled agrarian policy of the Colony were abandoned, could be thrown open to the Kamba people to occupy in the same manner as they are occupying their own lands. By doing that we could postpone for a relatively short time the problem which faces us to-day, but that is all that we should achieve; apart from destroying the confidence and stability of the only means of primary production and wealth which the country at present possesses.

What we have to do in this Colony is not to acquiesce in the destruction of still more land by defective economic and agricultural conditions and practices, but first to understand the problem which faces us, and then with courage and energy take the steps which are necessary to enable that part of the population—and

News further extracts from a dispatch of Sir Philip Isidore, Governor of Kenya, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on "General Aspects of the Agrarian Situation in Kenya." The concluding passages will be quoted next week.

it is the great majority, almost the whole of the African population—which is at present defectively equipped for the circumstances in which it has to live, to remedy those defects, and to start up the hill, the steep and difficult hill, which leads from uncivilized subsistence farming carried out with hand tools to a form of agriculture which, by increasing the production of primary wealth by each unit engaged in it, will enable the standard of living of all to be raised.

Dangerous Illusion

It is an ill-considered and dangerous illusion to suppose that liberal modern civilization and a high standard of living can be erected on a basis of production and a system of agriculture and animal husbandry which has been evolved to enable primitive tribes to subsist in a primitive way.

What has to be done cannot be done without facing some unpalatable facts. In the first place, unpalatable agricultural facts have got to be faced, including the fact that two grain crops a year cannot, by any conceivable means, be grown on the same land merely because it is in Africa and the grower is an African. Three crops in five years is good on high-grade land skilfully farmed in Europe, and something of that kind will have to be evolved in Africa.

Then there is the question of stock. Over-stocking is present in the form of meat, milk or blood from the living beasts, and, secondly, because to them the good life is that of the owner, who owns the largest possible number of animals.

Other kind of over-stocking, both man and beast are over numbers on the land. But, regarded from the point of view of the economic and nutritional needs of the family in terms of stock products or the desirable density of stock on the land in terms of good husbandry, in most of these cases stock are in fact insufficient in numbers, paradoxical as this may sound when talking of over-stocked land. The carrying capacity of the land is now so poor that it could not in any case carry the theoretically desirable numbers of stock.

Useless Cattle

In this kind of over-stocking the cattle in particular are in many cases now of such indifferent quality as to be useless or nearly useless as meat or milk producers and indeed fit for little but the fertilizer factory, and it has become quite impossible for each family to own a number of stock sufficient for their economic needs, which could be better met by a fraction of the numbers of beasts, which now help to destroy the land, if cattle of good quality, properly managed by some collective means, could be introduced. The great part of this herd is frequently under-nourished, and is generally ascribed, in part at least, to the unwillingness of the people to dispose of their cattle for slaughter.

It is true that there is an extremely general desire to accumulate stock for bride price and other social purposes, and even a mystical belief that man must have cattle and sheep and goats; but it is my belief that these factors in the situation have become exaggerated. The situation of many who are dealing with the problem is that they are at least as much a problem as the transportation of tribal customs and institutions in both Tanganyika Territory and Uganda. The fact that the cattle are generally used to sell stock is a great disadvantage, since it is generally represented, while the application of these is almost unknown. But without Government help in organizing and controlling the sale and distribution of stock, and in developing small butchering shops throughout the villages and appropriate forms of dairying, the problem is beyond the capacity of the African Native stock owner and small trader to tackle.

Nevertheless, the simple fact remains that, except where the land is protected by the law, there are only two alternatives before the African Native stock owner: either he sells his surplus stock or else he starves it all. Manifestly the first solution must be considered, so that the cattle find their way to their proper uses, and the mouths of these chronically under-nourished people.

In some places emergency conditions exist which may oblige

as drastically to reduce the numbers of stock, even perhaps by the use of force, and the stock in such cases may be useless for any other purpose than conversion into fertilizer. But that is an emergency and highly regrettable measure comparable to the slaughter of a herd when foot and mouth disease breaks out, and not either practicable or desirable as a long-term solution.

Africans Not Prepared to Work

Another disconcerting fact to be faced is that, although it is certainly true that all Africans (except perhaps the Masai, who would not admit that there is any higher way of living than their own) would desire a higher standard of living, by no means all Africans are prepared for the sweat and toil which alone can produce it. To some extent this is no doubt due to defective health and nutrition, but it must also be understood that to a great extent it is due to the fact that the traditional way of living in a tribal community, where the greater part of the agricultural work is carried out by the women and there is plentiful leisure for conviviality and agreeable excursions, is still to-day satisfying to a very large part of the Native peoples of East Africa.

For these reasons it is to be expected that expressions of desire for improvement for better things and a higher standard of living, which generally exceed the vigour with which they are sought in practice, nevertheless, there is unquestionably a fairly widespread readiness to make some effort, and when all allowances are made I believe that we can in fact rely upon a sufficient number of Africans to come forward and take advantage of such opportunities as we are able to offer them.

But to advance from subsistence agriculture with hand tools to a more productive form of farming involves capital, skill and organization on an extensive scale, and since the economic weakness of the African at present is what it is, that capital cannot to-day be obtained from his savings or from a surplus

of primary production by him, for there is normally no real surplus. The provision of the necessary capital is indeed a financial problem of the greatest complexity and urgency. The Development Committee has recommended the allocation of £3,000,000 for the conditioning of African lands, resettlement and new settlement, and if the Legislative Council accepts this recommendation there will be sufficient finance for some time to come.

East Africa as a whole is underpopulated, but, especially in the highlands, a large proportion of the readily cultivable land is badly occupied, and indeed in some places overcrowded—how overcrowded can be realized from the fact that whereas the rural population of Denmark is 180 to the square mile and of Great Britain 436 that of the Kilimay land units is 480. There are, of course, areas equally overcrowded. Belgium, one of the most highly industrialized countries in the world, has a population of 680 to the square mile.

More Land Must be Found

A part of the problem is therefore the unavoidable necessity of finding more land, and it is to some extent complicated by the necessity of bringing into use land which is less readily cultivable than the best, either because of lack of water, the presence of such fly pests as tsetse, or some similar reason. There is at the present stage a very considerable quantity of unused land, the fertility of which may be proved to be adequate provided water and communications can be made available and tsetse fly removed; investigations are now being carried out and dependable information should be available before long.

There are extensive areas in southern Tanganyika where these difficulties would not be encountered, but they are so remote from markets and ill-served with communications that it is improbable that small African farmers would at this stage make any more successful use of them than the few Europeans who have tried. It has been able to

Appeal to Business Men to Buy British

Mr. Don Small's Address to Associated Chambers of Commerce

MR. A. J. DON SMALL, President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, made a very candid speech at the recent annual session of that body.

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, opened the session, this being the first occasion on which he had attended an annual meeting of the Association.

Tribute to "Ben" Sayer

THE PRESIDENT spoke first of the death of Mr. S. H. Sayer, of whom he said:

From the inception of the Association, 'Ben,' a foundation member, had its interests at heart, and for the past 16 years or more had been our mainstay and inspiration. His five terms of office as our President form a record which is not likely to be rivalled, and exemplify the supreme regard and confidence in which he was held by his colleagues in commerce and industry throughout East Africa.

His work was too great, or too small for his enthusiasm for the service of our East African peoples, either as leader or as an ordinary member of the team. His record of community service during the war period will stand for all time. The highest tribute that we can pay to his memory is to see to it, one and all, that these commercial organizations which in their present form were largely of his creation retain the stamp which he placed upon them as instruments for the service of our fellows.

The battle of conflicting self-interest in the outer world and locally seemed to grow worse, continued Mr. Small, and their own duty was to make certain that their own approach to East African problems was made in a spirit which took full account of the ambitions and needs of all peoples represented in the complex social structure, while insisting on a proper appreciation by all of the need for a reasonable degree of self-sufficiency.

East African commerce, he proceeded, has remained throughout the year remarkably buoyant, and most of our primary producers can look forward with confidence to an assured future for some years.

"We have, however, suffered grievous disappointments in the delays which have been forced upon British manufacturers and exporters by the difficult conditions which still rule at Home. We had hoped that the latter

part of this year would have seen throughout East Africa a selling drive for British manufactures backed up by such token supplies as would at least have paved the way to a firm future for the British product in East Africa. That, unfortunately, has not proved possible. In the field of motor-vehicles, for example, it may well be that a great opportunity in this connection has been lost.

"In spite of the strain on our patience, it remains our prime duty to defer such of our requirements as may be possible against the ultimate and inevitable flow of British goods, as some small measure of repayment of the debt which we all owe to the British people.

White Paper 191

"We resolved well-nigh unanimously in favour of the non-political aspects of White Paper 191 at our special session in Mombasa. Since then we have had the visit of Colonel Pönsöby, Chairman of the Joint East African Board, and a brief discussion with the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. There has been no indication in communications from constituent Chambers of any change of view, but rather of a determination that no minority considerations of a sectional nature should be permitted to defer for an indefinite period measures which in the end must be bound to bring benefit to East Africa. Hence, we think we might do well to reconsider the proposals of Sir Samuel Wilson.

Those of our countrymen who have expressed a fear that the development of Kenya would be retarded by economic co-operation with the other territories must have taken note of those amazing reports—and I would give full value to the adjective—of mineral potentialities in Tanganyika which have been published during the past year, and must now appreciate that the ultimate goal of a balanced economy (less fully dependent on agriculture) for the East African Territories is now much closer of achievement if we can but reach some basis of agreement for the common direction of the three territories in all major matters.

published report on the fiscal survey conducted by Sir Wilfrid Woods proved a bitter disappointment to commercial circles. In its fundamental assumptions—of which there are far too many—the report ignores the somewhat parlous future of many of our basic agricultural commodities—for example, wheat on a basis of world prices—and it pays little or no attention to the major factor in our present East African spending capacity provided by Service disbursements over the past four years.

Far from providing either a balanced study of the true taxable capacity of our various communities or suggesting a logical redistribution of taxation *vis-à-vis* the benefits to be derived therefrom, the report presented an ill-argued case for the maintenance of the *status quo*, with a few minor reliefs to those sections of our community which already obtain disproportionate benefits from the services of Government. I should be the last to argue that those of us, whether individually or in respect of our business ventures, who have been fortunate in our affairs should not pay proportionately more than the less fortunate. I do suggest, however, that a reasonable balance in this regard has been far exceeded under our local system.

Amendment of Direct Taxation System

Nor is there any question that our system of direct taxation approved by the report has proved a vicious and immoral fiasco. Those better qualified to judge of these matters than I can tell us that collection of direct taxation at 100% efficiency would bring in the same yield to our revenues as one-third of the present rates. This may be an exaggeration, but I believe the estimate to be wide of the mark.

No tax of which evasion is so easy or so widespread and which ignores the complex structure of the community on which it is imposed, can be other than immoral, and it is for this reason that many members of your Standing Committee believe that some substantial amendment to the present form of direct taxation, based possibly on a graduated non-racial poll tax coupled with the maintenance if necessary of existing Customs and Excise duties, would be not only more equitable but would relieve the territories of much of the cost of a provedly inefficient, expensive and ever-growing machinery.

A re-allocation of taxation incidence to produce even a token payment from the less-wealthy sections of the community is more than justified from the educational angle. If our State is to prosper, an independent, vigorous and self-supporting attitude must be encouraged in all classes, in place of the mass pauperization which seems inevitable on the present basis of taxation.

Demands for Public Services

The public of East Africa, and particularly of Kenya, cannot realize too soon that the growth of the Government structure and cost can be traced in nearly every instance to a somewhat unwise compliance by the Governments with popular demands for increased service in one form or another from the very people who are now alarmed at the size of the bill. Ever new committee or board, every team of experts, every crop guarantee, every school, hospital or road involves capital and recurrent costs.

Devolution of responsibility by the central authority has, I believe, been frequently accompanied by inefficiency and waste. Can anyone honestly say that the creation of multiple local authorities and the removal of our roads from the direction and sole responsibility of the Public Works Department has improved matters? I believe it has been rather the reverse.

Committees are a source of weakness, of dissipation of effort, of delay in decisions, of waste of time and money and of frustration to the executives employed by them. I am prepared to maintain that in the sister territories resorted to with popular representation an

indefinitely greater material return per pound of revenue voted to works of various types is obtained.

The same argument applies with equal force to housing, where multiple responsibility has frustrated every effort to improve the present shortage.

I believe that economy, reduction of cost, and taxation, and all the other desiderata of the taxpayer can be achieved only by a degree of surrender of popular representation at the lower levels, a wholesale scrapping of time-wasting boards and committees, and a return to the simplicity of administration which we enjoyed 10 years or more ago and to that individual responsibility which alone can achieve results. You cannot have it both ways, and the choice lies between popular control of services with inefficiency and high taxation on the one hand and full individual responsibility with efficiency and low costs on the other.

The fears expressed over the resistance of controls to their own dissolution appears to have been well founded. We must continue to press through the Member for Finance for relief from the multiple, annoying and unnecessary petty adjustments with which Price Control, for example, is administered, while recognizing on broad lines the benefit of that control to the community. At the same time I must express the surprise with which organized commerce had heard of the appointment of the Controller of Prices to the chairmanship of the committee set up to consider relaxations in price control. The continuation of Imports Control, except in the matter of hard currencies, appears to have little to justify it and might well be substituted by some form of less expensive currency control.

Your Executive has been able to make no progress with Government in the matter of the extension of urban leases in Kenya. The limitation of time proposed on many land grants will do much to prevent proper and permanent development of township sites, although for the time being restrictions on materials are a major factor. An emancipation of general policy under which 99-year terms would be substituted for the present short periods seems overdue.

East African Airways

It is most unfortunate that the East African Airways Corporation, this courageous joint enterprise of our East African Governments, which provided internal air communication well in advance of similar services in other Colonies, should have met with serious misfortune so early in its career, but on the information available to the public it would seem that the direction of this concern has left something to be desired, and an impartial review of East African Airways' operations even at this early stage, as called for by our constituent Chambers, appears essential to ensure that proper foundations are laid now for a service which is vital to East African commercial development.

In conjunction with the Nairobi Rotary Club, the Nairobi Chamber has given much time, and consideration, to the encouragement and assistance of African traders. This work calls for a degree of patience and understanding from our members which is perhaps not appreciated by our Chambers as a whole. I trust that those concerned will not be discouraged, and that their efforts will in time show fruition in a better understanding of trading routine and requirement on the part of those African recruits whom we welcome to the ranks of commerce.

The honorary treasurer and his colleagues' impression in London that there is no reason why, if it should be required, the Colonial Empire Marketing Board which had barely found its feet at the outbreak of war, should not be revived.

We are well satisfied with the attention and help which we have received from the Kenya Government's economic advisers, but we feel that in matters of major policy for example, for decisions on fiscal matters, commercial interests and the interests of the wage-earner do not receive the attention they deserve at the highest levels in Government. It may be early to recommend an extension of the Member's system, but we should feel happier were the advice of our commercial member of the Legislative Council of Kenya available at a higher level.

The honorary treasurer has attended several meetings of the Executive Committee of the East African Board, and were particularly helpful in the attitude which that Board is taking towards the territories and improve its contacts with its members. We owe a heavy debt to Colonel Ponsonby, Colonel Gifford and those others who continued to represent our interests throughout the war period at no little inconvenience to themselves. The Board has now set up an Economic Committee which will meet weekly in order to keep an even closer touch with the trend of East African affairs.

We also welcome the resurrection of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, with whom we hope to establish a much closer connexion than obtained before the war.

East Africa is fortunate in that Mr. Roger Norton, our Government's representative in London, is in very close touch with the workings of both the Joint East African Board and the East African Section of the London Chamber.

Southern Rhodesia's New Governor

Career of Major-General Sir John Kennedy

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN MOBLE KENNEDY, K.B.E., M.C., Governor designate of Southern Rhodesia, expects to leave this country very shortly to take up his new duties. He will be accompanied to Government House, Salisbury, by Lady Kennedy and their two daughters, Jean and Susan, aged 16 and 12, but not by their three sons, of whom one is at Magdalen College, Oxford, one at Eton, and the youngest at a private school.

Sir John Kennedy told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA a few days ago that he had been greatly impressed by the many Rhodesians whom he had met during the war in different places and capacities, and that they had left him with the feeling that no part of the Empire could be more Imperially minded than their Colony. That made him the more eager to make his home among people whose loyalty to their own country, to the traditions set by the pioneers and to the Crown, was so striking.

He doubted whether any part of the Empire with comparable resources in men and materials could have had a better war record—which, he was confident, would stand the Colony in good stead in the years ahead. Indeed, the best recruits for the new settlers needed by the Colony were those of its sons and daughters—who had served outside its borders during the war. Thousands of men who had admired Rhodesians now wanted to become Rhodesians themselves.

The new Governor knows Northern Rhodesia from the Atlantic coast to Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and the Lebanon, but none of the territories south of the Sahara. As a keen traveller, sportsman, angler and ornithologist, he is looking forward to seeing as much as possible of Southern Rhodesia.

Assistant Chief of Imperial General Staff

Sir John Kennedy saw the recent war from the inside, for he was Deputy Director of Military Operations at the War Office when it started, became Director of Plans in the next year, and after a year in command of the artillery of the 52nd (Scottish) Division before its evacuation from France and then in Northern Ireland as chief of staff to Sir Hubert Boddlestone (now Governor-General of the Sudan), returned to the War Office as Director of Military Operations, and in 1943 became Assistant Chief of the Imperial General Staff, which responsible post he held until a short time before he was appointed to Southern Rhodesia. He accompanied Mr. Churchill to Casablanca for the conference with President Roosevelt.

In the 1914-18 war he served with his regiment in Egypt and later as a brigade major on the Western Front, being awarded the Military Cross and mentioned in dispatches. He was with the British Military Mission in the South Russian campaign of 1919-20 when Denikin and Wrangel resisted the Bolsheviki, in Turkey in 1920, attended the Staff College two years later, and then spent 15 years with the Royal Artillery and on the staff in England and Egypt. As a brevet lieutenant-colonel he attended the Imperial Defence College in 1934, was

promoted major-general in 1941, and became K.B.E. in 1945.

Sir John was born in a Scottish manse, the son of a parson, and joined the Royal Navy in 1911, but in 1915 transferred to the Army because that course promised an earlier opportunity of getting into action against the Germans. For a year he was in the Middle East, and then arrived in France just in time for the Battle of the Somme. On the Western Front, he saw much service with the Australians.

New Colonial Economic Council Criticized by Fabian Journal

SERIOUS COMMENT on the recently established Colonial Economic and Development Council has been noticeable by its absence. There was a leading article on the subject in this newspaper on October 3, and now comes endorsement of our criticism from a most unexpected quarter—the journal of the Fabian Colonial Bureau (whose Chairman for several years was Mr. Creech Jones, the present Secretary of State for the Colonies).

That Bureau, the monthly journal of which appears under the somewhat curious title of *EMPIRE*—writes that it is not easy to show enthusiasm for the membership of the Colonial Economic and Development Council.

"It is intended to be the key advisory committee to the Colonial Office and will have the most important of functions in the coming years. Its terms of reference are to advise on economic and social development in the Colonial Empire, and it will work through two committees—one dealing with development and the other with economic policy. All Colonies have been asked to prepare 10-year development plans, and these will go before the Council, whose task it will be to evolve a general policy of economic advance.

What is needed for such work are men who not only have technical, financial and economic experience, but who have a vision of how under-developed countries may be developed, a concern for raising the standards of the poverty-stricken masses in the Colonies, and a zeal for this particular work which must have grown with them over the years."

After referring to the appointment of Lord Epsom, Sir William Goodenough, Sir Graham Cunningham, Sir Bernard Bourdillon, and Sir Drummond Shiels, this Socialist publication says of Mr. J. Beesley, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, that he has yet to prove his knowledge and interest in Colonial Affairs, and concludes—

"One must regret that there is no representative of the Colonial peoples on this Council, that there is no Socialist economist who might have had some expert vision of these problems, and who is knowledgeable as to what, after all the main occupation in the Colonies, may yet be a chance to retrieve the economic situation from the abyss which are still in contemplation."

It is strange that EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA and this Fabian monthly should be the only two publications which have criticized this manifestly unsatisfactory Colonial Economic and Development Council.

A regional council to deal with the housing and development of Bulawayo and district has been approved by the City Council.

MORE COPIES OF EAST AFRICA & RHODESIA

AN INCREASE IN OUR PAPER RATION from the beginning of November will enable us to accept new subscribers. The subscription rate remains on the pre-war basis of 30s. per annum post-free to any address. Remittances should be sent to 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

Kenya's Financial Secretary on the Budget

Points from Mr. Troughton's Speech in Legislative Council

BASIC RATES of income tax in Kenya are not to be reduced, as urged by the European elected members (except Mr. S. V. Cooke), but the hint of the Financial Secretary that further reliefs would be provided is to be handsomely justified, for the Government is to surrender about £200,000 annually in consequence of new arrangements in regard to allowances.

MR. J. F. G. TROUGHTON, the Financial Secretary, said in his budget speech in the Legislature that he expected the estimates to be criticized as extravagant and the official members to be dubbed irresponsible bureaucrats. The truth was that he and his staff spent most of their time ensuring that public money was not wasted and that expenditure was not incurred without very good reason; he certainly did not just sign on the dotted line. Government considered the budget total to be the minimum sum which would provide the services essential to the communities, and he would ask every critic to tell him which of the services should be discontinued or reduced.

The British taxpayer was bearing very, very heavy taxation, partly to help Kenya, and it would be perfectly proper for the British taxpayer to require a high level of Colonial taxation as a condition precedent to the grant of assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. In any event, I do not believe any member of this Council would seriously recommend that we should not pay our full share.

Africans Should Pay More

Well-to-do Africans should make a greater contribution to revenue and a graduated poll tax was being considered, though, except in the case of a few individuals here and there, any feasible graduation of rates would probably cost more to collect than it would yield. Moreover, if the well-to-do were to pay more, the less well-to-do should pay proportionately less. Those Africans who earned enough to make themselves liable to income tax took serious risks if they did not notify their liability; steps would be taken to identify them and bring their obligations to their notice.

The only practical system of direct taxation apart from income tax was a flat rate of poll tax, but Mr. Troughton thought there was scope for graduation in levying local Native council rates because the people were anxious to tax themselves for local purposes.

As to indirect taxation paid by Africans, four senior members of the staff of the Customs Department had made independent estimates at great detail and there was striking unanimity in their conclusion that of the customs and excise revenue in 1945 about £800,000 was contributed by Natives. Africans have thus paid about one-third of the Colony's total revenue from taxation last year, and in addition had paid substantially by way of local Native council rates. It was to be hoped that Asians in urban areas would soon be making a greater contribution to the cost of social welfare services.

Not one of the East African Governments believed that reduction in the basic rate of income tax was the best way of affording relief, which would be provided by a substantial increase in children's allowances, linked with expenditure on education, by reviewing the present maximum in £100 a year in respect of insurance premia, and by higher depreciation on capital expenditure for productive purposes.

These adjustments would cost about £200,000 a year—or approximately the sum which would have been represented by reducing the tax by 15% on the £1,000,000 and leaving the allowances unvaried. That would have been the simpler course, and no doubt the more popular

course if the Government had wished to make political capital for itself, but the method chosen was far better if agricultural and industrial development were to be fostered, parents aided in meeting heavy expenditure on education, and the public encouraged to make provision for the future.

The Government considered it of prime importance to eradicate evasion of liability to tax, not because it thought evasion to be of spectacular dimensions but because when evasion was successful it spread like the plague.

Customs Surcharges Lifted

War-time customs surcharges on cement and other building materials were to be removed in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika immediately; that would apply to bolts, nuts, locks, crow-bars, piping, asbestos, glass, pickaxes, and mechanics' and artisans' tools. Because many households badly needed domestic crockery, the surcharge would also be removed on that category and on toys and games.

Other surcharges would be incorporated in the main tariff, and those on alcoholic liquors, tobacco, motor spirit and oil would become part of the permanent tariff. From January 1 next the excise duty on beer would be increased throughout East Africa, but the breweries had undertaken to bear this burden themselves; in the case of Kenya it would yield additional revenue of £18,000. The sugar consumption tax of one cent a pound, yielding £18,000, would be promptly abolished.

An alarming increase of £50,000 in the cost of pensions resulted from the retirement of many people who had remained on the staff throughout the war. Contributory pension schemes for Europeans and Africans had been started and a similar contributory fund for Asians should soon follow, but the country was not within sight of equilibrium in respect of pension commitments.

Kenya would probably have to import grain next year at a heavy cost, and it seemed likely that there would have to be another food campaign, for which £75,000 was provided.

Tanganyika Lands Commission

The Arusha-Moshi Lands Commission, appointed by the Governor of Tanganyika in August, is now at work in the Northern Province. The Commissioner, Mr. Justice Mack Wilson, and Secretary, Mr. J. E. Maffei, have established their headquarters at Arusha. The terms of reference of the Commission are—

1. To examine and consider the present distribution of alienated lands and tribal lands in the Moshi and Arusha districts (Kilimanjaro and Meru Mountains area) and to make comprehensive plans and recommendations for the redistribution of such lands with a view to (a) improving the homogeneity of alienated and tribal lands respectively, and (b) guarding against congestion of the Native population in certain areas with particular reference to the Moshi area, and to provide them with adequate means of livelihood, such as the raising of herds of stock, the sowing of annual crops, and eventual settlement.

2. To advise Government as to the availability of otherwise of land in the areas in question for further non-Native settlement after adequate provision has been made for the present and foreseeable future requirements of the Chagga, Arusha and Meru tribes.

THE total cotton production of the world this year is estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture at little more than two-thirds of the pre-war average.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.B. marked.—The nationalization of industry seeks to curtail partial monopoly by creating complete monopoly. —Mr. Harold Macmillan, M.P.

Within five months the evacuation of Cairo, Alexandria and the Delta will be complete. —King George VI.

National psychology is nearly always overlooked by professional politicians and permanent officials. —Mr. Guy Burgess.

The Englishman never believes much of what he hears or reads or sees. —Mr. John G. Harris, *Editor of the Post-Newsweek*.

There is no more valuable quality in democracy than for the popular mind to be able to take an unpopular subject. —Earl Baldwin.

It is the Great Wall, and determine whether the spheres of world wide shall carry prosperity or impoverishment and misery into the corners of the earth. —Sir Herbert Morrison.

It is said that in future wars only will have a sense of adventure. It is a lot of poppycock. Is it thought that financial anxiety is itself a moral inspiration? —Mr. Aneurin Bevan, M.P.

I believe we could make possible the growth of small newspapers once again by a limitation on the amount of advertising that any newspaper can carry. —Mr. Maffliet, M.P.

Mr. Dalton says that when he looks at the financial position of this country he has a song in his head. When we look at our personal financial position, we have a pain in the neck. —The Bishop of Chelmsford.

The German song in the end must go west of cars, and it is set into the easterly course, then western civilization is condemned to a last ditch fight with its enemies in the symbolic Rhine. —Mr. G. L. G.

Mr. Roosevelt's woman for woman class for class the French and Italians are enjoying a more varied and infinitely more interesting diet than the inhabitants of Great Britain. —Comptroller Stephen King-Hall.

We will hold our position in world trade through our skill and enterprise and our determination. The young people of this country have just given us and the world an example of such enterprise, adaptability, determination and high courage. —The Prime Minister.

Denazification has been handled without imagination. A number of highly placed people have escaped which causes bitterness among Germans and certain of our allies. —Dr. T. Balogh.

If ever there was an issue upon which a Government has equivocated, evaded, dodged and done everything they could to avoid stating plainly where they stood it is that of the closed shop. —Mr. W. J. Brown, M.P.

There are at present 30,000 applicants for naturalization and 10 to 15 applications are coming in daily. Among the 30,000 are a large number who fought with the Allies. —Mr. Oliver, *Assistant Secretary, Home Office*.

The volume of employment given by the Press before the war exceeded by about 20% that created by the production and distribution of new motor cars. —From a report of the National Institute of Social and Economic Research.

Seven Government departments share the responsibility for housing. It is not surprising that the authorities and private builders are daunted when confronted by this Hydra-headed monster. As soon as they strike off one head they are threatened by another. Only Charles Dickens could describe adequately this 20th century system of circumlocution. —Dr. Cyril Gallwey, Archbishop of York.

THE 1946 VAUXHALL RANGE OF DE LUXE SALOONS

The 1946 Vauxhalls are based on the design of the immediate pre-war models and have many improvements and refinements of detail. There are three models:

- 10. The 10 h.p. 4 cylinder Vauxhall is one of the most economical 4000 cars on the road. It does 40 miles to the gallon at 50 m.p.h. and has ample room for four adults.
- 12. The 12 h.p. 6 cylinder in the same body style as the 10 h.p. has a very heavy, all-steel chassis in running order. It does 35 m.p.g. at 50 m.p.h.
- 14. The Vauxhall 14 h.p. is the car for the motorist who wants real luxury motoring at the lowest possible running costs. It does 21 m.p.g. to the gallon at 50 m.p.h.

Ask for a copy of the latest Vauxhall catalogue.

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PERSONALIA

BRIGADIER BENOY has left Entica, where he was Chief Administrator.

GENERAL SMUTS may open the pre-history conference in Nairobi in January.

A son has been born to Dr. and Mrs. P. E. C. MANSON, B.A., of Nairobi, Kenya.

DEPUTY COLONEL C. L. R. GRAY and Miss G. J. CARTER were married last week in this country.

The new Governor-General of the Colony of Mozambique is COMMANDER GABRIEL MONTEIRO.

MR. W. J. K. SKILLICORN, general manager of Rhodesia Railways, is to retire on April 1st next.

MR. A. L. GARDWELL, managing director of Messrs. Gully and Roberts Ltd., has arrived by air from Nairobi.

COLONEL D. DE CAMPBELL, Commandant of the Cape Corps of the Sudan Defence Force, is on leave in South Africa.

MR. G. FURNESS SMITH, the Attorney-General, has left Tanganyika to take up his new appointment as Chief Justice in Trinidad.

MR. K. F. CLARKE has been appointed secretary-manager of the Zanzibar Clove Growers' Association in succession to Mr. C. A. BARTLETT.

LORD KNOWLES, Chairman of B.O.A.C., left this country last week for a tour of East, Central and South Africa. He will visit Nairobi and Salisbury.

LORD HAILEY has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Edinburgh in recognition of his work in African affairs.

MADAM M. ADEANE, assistant private secretary to The King, arrived in Salisbury by air at the beginning of this month to discuss arrangements for the visit of the Royal Family next year.

MR. R. W. ARMSTRONG and MISS MARGARET HARRIS, daughter of Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Sir Austin Harris, an old Rhodesian, and of Mrs. G. C. Benfield, were married in London last week.

MR. E. V. LOW, who recently retired from the management of the National Bank of Lesotho branch in Kimberley, is now Assistant to the General Manager of the Bank of London and South Africa.

MISS ROBERT ENGLISH, eldest son of the late Captain C. R. English and of Mrs. English, Khami, Southern Rhodesia, and MISS ELEANOR GILBERT, of Bridge-Sollars, Herefordshire, have announced their engagement.

MR. S. H. BROOKSBY, a Judge of the High Court in the Sudan, is retiring from the Sudan Government Service and will rejoin the staff of the Treasury Solicitor in this country, to which he served before joining the Sudan Legal Department in 1944.

MR. G. W. RIDGE, general manager and member of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission, has resigned on account of ill-health. MR. R. R. WALTON, works manager in Que Que, has been appointed acting manager of the Commission, and MR. A. D. LOWRY, of Bulawayo, commercial manager.

MR. EDWARD FLETCHER, Twisno, Administrator of St. Lucia, Windward Islands, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of North Borneo. Mr. Fletchier served in the K.A.R. in the nineteen-twenties and later joined the Colonial Service. He went to St. Lucia from Mauritius in 1944.

MR. B. J. "Bertie" WRIGHT, who has spent the last five years in Washington as Southern Rhodesia's representative in connexion with the Lease, and was previously for 12 years a member of the staff of the Colony's High Commissioner in London, latterly as official secretary, and Mrs. Wright are now on their way to Rhodesia. At first at any rate they will live in Salisbury.

CAPTAIN P. E. J. LEONARD, late the 5th Bn. K.A.R., and elder son of Major and Mrs. D. J. Leonard, of Gilmory Estate, Kitale, and MISS SHUILA FENLOWES, elder daughter of Major and Mrs. P. Collins Hallows, of Kiambu, were married in Kenya recently.

MR. S. MOORE, GILBERT since 1944, chief scientific officer to the Department of Agriculture of Tanganyika, where he has been engaged in coffee research at the experimental station near Moshi, is on leave pending retirement and has, we understand, purchased a coffee estate in the Mbezi district of Southern Tanganyika.

THE RT. HON. ARTHUR CHARLES JONES, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will speak at The Labour Government and the Colonies at a meeting to be held under the auspices of the Fabian Colonial Bureau at the Conway Hall, 71, Cannon Square, London, W.C.1, at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, December 14th. Tickets (price 1s. 6d.) may be obtained from the Fabian Colonial Bureau, 11, Dartmouth Street, S.W.1.

GENERAL F. L. EGENY, former K.C.B., now Military Governor of Paris, and Mrs. M. J. SPURGEON, widow of Commander J. Smith, R.N., and only daughter of Alford May, Sir Charles and Lady Moran of London, will be married in January. The general was commanding in French Somaliland at the time of the fall of France. A Go-Gabriel, he escaped and subsequently served in Madagascar after the arrival of the Vichy forces there.

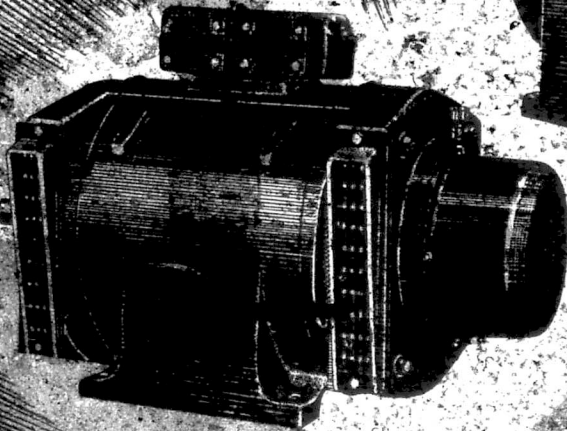
DR. ERWIN W. SMITH, editor of the journal of the International African Institute, is en route to the Cape by sea for a visit of Africanist members of the Union of South Africa and Southern and Northern Rhodesia. He was born in Alwal North, on the banks of the Orange River, and for many years a missionary among the !Kha tribe of Northern Rhodesia. He writes practically all African affairs, and is now engaged on a biography of Daniel Lindley, one of the first American missionaries in Southern Africa, who went to the Matabelic country as early as 1835.

Mrs. H. RALPH FRASER, a long-time member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, Controller of Disposed and Coffee in that Protectorate since the outbreak of war, and managing director of Bahmani and Company (Nyasaland) Coffee Mills, have left London at the beginning of the week to fly back to Kampala. He represented Uganda at the discussions with the Ministry of Food in regard to a long-term contract for the purchase of coffee from East Africa. Mrs. Fraser and their son, who have been on holiday at the Union of South Africa, will fly back next month.

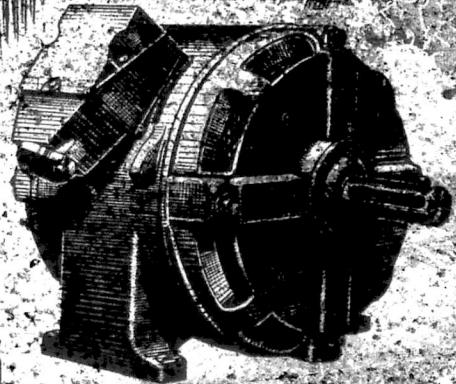
The price of change for standard advertisements (not of certain rates) is 3d. per word per insertion.

APPOINTMENTS

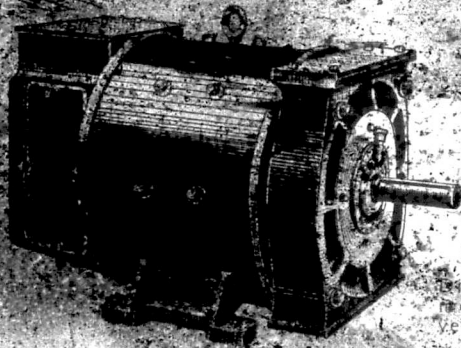
GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES, SALISBURY, SOUTHERN RHODESIA.—Applications are invited for the post of male SENIOR ASSISTANTS at the CENTRAL AFRICAN ARCHIVES, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, Durban. The appointed candidates will be required to assist in the sorting and classifying of public records and in the preparation of summaries and indexes. QUALIFICATIONS.—Weight will be given to any of the following: degree of a British University; recognized qualifications in librarianship; practical experience in a recognized office; previous service in the Public Service, with a minimum of 10 years' service, and not less than 5 years of age. The salary scale is £173 13s. 6d. to £235 13s. 6d. according to the Public Service Regulations. Applications should be addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor and forwarded to the Secretary of the Public Service, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and a photograph with a recent passport-size photograph and a letter of introduction from the Lieutenant-Governor should be submitted to the Civil Service Regulations of Southern Rhodesia. The appointed candidate may be required to work in any territory under the control of the Central African Archives. These territories are Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland. Form of application may be obtained from the Official Secretary to the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Rhodesia House, 429, Strand, London, W.C.2. All correspondence should be addressed. Completed applications should be dispatched to reach the Office of the High Commissioner not later than December 30, 1946.



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Obituary

Mr. R. B. Nash

MR. R. B. NASH, who planned the layout of Gwelo, has died in Umvuma. Born in Wembley, he went to South Africa in 1899, served in the Matabele rebellion, arrived in Rhodesia soon after the Pioneer Column, and settled in Gwelo. He founded the *Northern Opinions*, was responsible for the first Rhodesian agricultural show (which was held in Gwelo), was engaged in farming in partnership with Mr. J. Austin, and in 1905 went to Umvuma to enter the milling business. His chief sporting interests were in cricket, tennis and running, and he was a keen amateur photographer. Mr. Nash is survived by his son, the Rev. R. F. P. Nash, and a daughter.

Mr. J. H. Bookless

MR. J. H. BOOKLESS, a former Mayor of Bulawayo, who went to Southern Rhodesia in 1886 and kept the transport line operating during the rebellion, has died at the age of 72. Born in South Africa, he was a member of the Rhodesian Club in its early days and was one of the founders of the firm of Rex and Bookless. He was a member of the Bulawayo Town Council for over 10 years, Chairman of the Bulawayo Turf Club, Vice-Chairman of the Bulawayo Agricultural Society, and Chairman of the Boy Scouts Association from 1923 to 1931. He received the Queen's Medal of Merit.

Child Immigrants for Rhodesia

First Party of Twenty Leaves

Twenty boys, all under 14 years of age, sailed from this country in the *Argentine Castle* at the beginning of the week for Southern Rhodesia. They are the first contingent of British children to emigrate under the Rhodesia Fairbridge Memorial College scheme.

Coming from families in which financial circumstances or advancement have denied their opportunities for advancement, their passages and all other expenses in the country which has adopted them are being paid by public subscription in this country. The cost of their education and upbringing will be borne by the Southern Rhodesian Government. It is hoped to send 700 children to the Colony under this scheme including a proportion of girls.

Financial support and assistance in finding the right type of immigrant have been given by the Boy Scouts Association, and many of the first contingent are scouts.

The college has been established in memory of Kingsley Fairbridge, who was brought up in Southern Rhodesia, was one of the first Rhodesian scholars, and founded the Fairbridge farm schools in Canada and Australia. It is a converted R.A.F. training centre, Indiana, built during the war near Bulawayo. It has well-appointed living quarters, air-conditioned classrooms, electric kitchens, sports fields and a swimming bath.

The warden and headmaster is Mr. Percy Kent, who played football and tennis for Magdalen College, Oxford, and had a fine record in the 1914-18 war. Lord St. Maur, Chairman of the Fairbridge Memorial Committee, is present in the Colony to welcome the new arrivals.

The children are travelling in families of 10 under the care of a house mother, who will live with them and care for them at the school. Vacancies will occur for other house mothers, and applicants with a genuine interest in children and temperamentally suited to gain their affection and confidence should write to the general secretary, Rhodesia Fairbridge Memorial College, 429 Strand, London, W.C.2, who will also be glad to hear of children who might be helped by the scheme.

Leprosy Relief in East Africa
Specialist to be Appointed

THE BRITISH EMPIRE LEPROSY RELIEF ASSOCIATION says in its annual report:

"In some parts of East Africa the incidence of leprosy is high but it is spread over wide areas. In consequence, instead of the large leproseries of Nigeria, there have grown up numbers of smaller institutions, as a rule attached to missions. A few are regularly visited by part-time doctors, but in many even this has not been possible and the work is entirely in the hands of nurses and trained lay workers with occasional visits from over-burdened Government medical officers. Some of these institutions, in spite of their handicaps, are doing excellent work, but little has been done to frame and carry out a long-term consistent policy with a view to ultimate control.

If progress is to be made, the first step is the appointment of a specialist whose services would be shared by Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda, and later possibly by other neighbouring Colonies. He would not be tied down to any one place, but would visit in turn existing institutions, spending as many weeks or months as necessary at each, studying conditions and helping to improve and reorganize them. He would arrange for surveys and where necessary for the founding of new leproseries, out-patient treatment and other methods of relief and control. This scheme has been approved by Government, and it is hoped that an appointment will soon be made.

Under the recommendations of the Medical Society have been approved, and there are to be two institutions, one at Mombasa, an enlargement of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission institutions, and the other a new leproseries near the southern end of Lake Nyasa. The Association has been asked to recruit a doctor, a nurse, and two lay workers, the last two to be paid by B.E.L.R.A.

In Northern Rhodesia gradual progress has been made. The lay workers at present supplied by the Association in Lusitania is to be taken over by Government, and another trained lay worker has been asked for who will carry out a survey in the Luabula area and possibly later start new work in the Barotsse Province.

For the southern Sudan, the Association has been asked to supply two new lay workers in addition to one at present in Luab.

East African Lands Capital

Repayment to Shareholders

The directors of the East African Lands and Development Co., Ltd., consider that the recent liquid assets exceed the company's needs, and as a meeting in London on December 10 they will recommend that 2d. on each issued share of 1s. shall be returned to the members, that the nominal amount of the shares be reduced to 3d., and that all unissued shares of 1s. be cancelled. The repayment will absorb £180,075.

Colonel C. H. Villiers, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. H. J. Page and Mr. P. J. Warner, the directors, are to surrender their rights to a share of the profits of the company for a payment of £500 to be shared between them, and the constitution will be altered to exclude directors from a share of the profits.

Covered Wagon

Touring East and Central Africa in a three-ton lorry converted into a caravan, a party of four South Africans recently arrived in Nairobi. The party is composed of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Peters, Mr. Peters's brother (who is 71 years old) and a young ex-Navy man. The party bought the lorry for £350, spent another £700 on equipping it for touring, and expect to cover some 7,000 miles.

To consider salaries and terms of service in the African Civil Service of Kenya, a committee has been formed by the Government.

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Letter to the Editor

**Gratitude in Africans
Leadership of the Littérate**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR:—The Rev. H. M. Grace's attack on G. S. A. V.'s review in your columns of Mr. Kenyatta's book is surely ill-founded, since the review contained no criticism of the way or the other of this African's attitude to his own children.

Had your reviewer wanted an example of something more aggressive than ingratitude he might have quoted that of Mr. Jomo Kenyatta's "Kenya: The Land of Conflict". In that book the Kikuyu author wrote what purported to be a short account of the history of the Colony since the advent of the British—and he did it without any acknowledgment of the great missionary effort. Indeed, the only two references I can find to the missions are (a) the number of children in "aided schools run by Church missions" and (b) the statement that "a few younger men, who got a smattering of European education from missionaries were given minor posts in Government offices." Those, I believe, are the only two references to the work of hundreds of devoted men over many years, not to mention the large sums of money subscribed by Europeans and spent in the service of Africans. And Mr. Kenyatta owes to missionaries some of his education. Mrs. Grace, I suggest, see in this book more than an implication that at least one African publicist is intent on pushing the European.

There can be no excuse for ignoring missionary effort in recent East African history, especially by an African writer. It was the very foundation of education and

did much of the early medical work, apart altogether from its effect upon the life and character of many Africans and its potentially greater effect during and after this present period of transition.

It would matter less to those who wish the African well were it not that there are Europeans who oppose some of the measures for the advance of the African on the grounds that whatever is done for him will merely lead to more and more extravagant demands. The book which G. S. A. V. reviewed does much to confirm the view. I profoundly distrust generalizations and do not excuse sweeping charges based on a number of unfortunate experiences, but note must be taken of the kind of leadership which literate Africans are giving to their fellows.

London, W. 2 Yours faithfully,
X. GRATA.

**Income Tax Rates in Kenya
Interest Shown by British Taxpayers**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR:—The leading article in your issue of October 24 on the rate of income tax in Kenya prompts me to relate an incident which occurred when I was recently addressing a meeting in Nairobi. In the course of my speech I stated that a Socialist Government remained in power in this country, much longer and maintained the present rate of direct taxation. I and many of my friends would feel obliged to leave England and settle in Kenya, where the rate of direct taxation was so much lower. To my surprise, this announcement gave rise to criticism and a number of questions, their substance being:—

- (1) Whether British subjects resident in the Colonies should not pay the same rate of income tax as they do at home.
- (2) Whether Kenya was receiving any assistance from the British taxpayer through the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.
- (3) Whether any made any contribution to Imperial Defence, and more particularly to the upkeep of the British Navy.

I am not concerned with the merits or demerits of the Viner Woods Report or with the case for maintaining the existing rate of tax in Kenya. I can only say that the experience I have related makes it plain that demands for a reduced rate of income tax in Kenya will receive no sympathy from people in this country who are paying 9s. in the £.

The example given in your leading article mentions that in that Colony a married man with two children pays £25 in income tax on an income of £720 a year. A man in similar circumstances in Great Britain would pay about £130.

New Hamble Farm,
Elstead. Yours faithfully,
G. F. SAYERS.

Mr. O'Keefe on Immigration

MR. CANIGAL O'KEEFE, Immigration Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, speaking in Bulawayo, said that the only product of immigration would be one which necessitated the removal of immigrants in accordance with the needs of the Colony. Mass immigration should not be encouraged by Government when there was an acute housing shortage. "We must give up our ideas of bringing thousands of people into Southern Rhodesia," he said, "there is nothing for them to do." The whole economy of the Colony rested on the Native worker, who was becoming increasingly skilled, and the artificial protection now given to the European artisan might not last.

An advertisement in a South African newspaper for young men as learners on Rhodesia Railways caused a queue of 300 men in a street in Cape Town.

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Air Mail Rates Too High

East African Section's Views

STRONG CRITICISM of the present air mail postage rates was made at last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, over which Mr. E. W. Bova, L., the Vice-Chairman, presided.

A communication was read from the Post Office stating that air mail carriage rates had been fixed at the lowest level compatible with costs, that the introduction of a special rate for printed matter and documents could not now be contemplated, but that the revision of air mail rates was under consideration with the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

Mr. Leese said that he had been in Jinja when Sir Alan Cobham flew to East Africa with the first air mails and said that even with the small amount of mail then available it was an economic proposition to carry it at 6d. per ounce. The existing rate of 1s. 3d. per half-ounce was ridiculous, and it ought to be reduced to the pre-war base. The U.S.A. and Canada had already cut air mail rates by half.

Reduced Rates Would Increase Traffic

THE CHAIRMAN was confident that reduced rates would greatly increase the amount of mail, but thought that if suitable aircraft meant that the authorities did not want more air mail at present.

Mr. W. P. Ellis emphasized that air freight charges were far, far lower than the cost of sending the same package by air mail in the same aircraft. Air freight was carried by private enterprise, the unduly expensive air mail was a Government matter. That explained the whole difference.

The new invoicing procedure demanded by the Customs authorities in East Africa was further considered. According to information prepared by the Chamber, the regulations recently introduced by the Customs Department were similar to those operating in a number of other Dependencies and formed part of an endeavour by the Colonial Office to obtain uniformity of procedure.

That condition was, however, rejected by a number of members, several of whom said that they had more trouble over this matter in dealing with East Africa than with any other part of the Empire, with the consequence that some shippers would not be bothered with the unnecessary paper work and preferred to send available goods to other destinations. In these days of a tight market, it was emphasized, some suppliers decided to give the various details necessary for completion of the Customs form, as a result of which some shippers had a number of cases outstanding and could not settle them until they could be settled. It was resolved to make further inquiries.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A road programme, costing £10,000,000 will be announced shortly by the Government of Southern Rhodesia.

An African baby show has been held in Chingola, Northern Rhodesia. There were more than 300 entrants from one month to two years old.

The Office du Tourisme Colonial, the Belgian Congo tourist bureau has reopened in Brussels. The temporary address is 16 Rue d'Amont.

The liner *Colombo*, new homeward bound from South and East Africa via the Mediterranean, is bringing about 100 officers and 400 other ranks from Kenya.

The river steamer *Bravo* was recently struck by a whirlwind when on her way from Khartoum North docks past Malakal. She foundered instantly, but no lives were lost.

As a result of the fourth and largest subsidence at Wankie Colliery this year, five acres of the Native compound, housing some 2,000 Africans, fell by between five and 13 feet. No one was hurt.

The seasonal incidence of malaria in the Sudan has been much greater than usual. In El Abeid hospital during September 622 cases were treated, compared with 423 in September, 1945, and 39 in September, 1944.

Sudan Government invites applications for the post of Principal of the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum. Preference will be given to applicants not over 45 years of age. The present Principal is Dr. Tohill, formerly Director of Agriculture in Uganda.

Boarding fees for European children in Southern Rhodesian Government schools will be reduced to £27 per year from the beginning of 1947. Previously boarding fees have ranged from £45 to £30 according to district. The cost to Government will be about £31,000 yearly.

Southern Rhodesia is to reconstitute two Territorial Divisions, one in Salisbury and the other in Bulawayo with attached units in smaller centres. The Rhodesian African Rifles will have a peace-time strength of 900 men who will serve on aerodromes. Air training schemes will be restarted at Heany, Bulawayo and Gwelo airfields early in 1947.

Kenya Tourist Committee

A committee has been formed in Kenya to make recommendations concerning tourist traffic. Sir Guy Pilling is Chairman, and the other members are Lieut. Colonel M. H. Cowie (Deputy Chairman), Major K. A. Brown, Lieut. Colonel C. Heald, Major A. Johnson, Mr. J. E. Keith, Mr. W. G. Nicol, Captain A. T. A. Ritchie, Mr. J. M. Sibley and a representative of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration. Major E. M. Gair is the secretary.

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Of Commercial Concern

For the past five years sawmills in Tanganyika have produced more than a million cubic feet of timber annually.

The output of secondary industries in Southern Rhodesia, which stood at £10,000,000 in 1944, reached £12,000,000 for 1945.

Production of sisal and hovey by East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., during October, totalled 180 tons, making 665 tons for the first four months of the company's current financial year.

The Northern Rhodesian Government has admitted that industries now established in Ndola will have a just claim for compensation if similar industries are permitted in other Copperbelt centres.

Beira Railways, Ltd., announce gross receipts of £92,426 for August, making £579,846 for the 11 months ended August 31. The corresponding figures for the previous year were £76,111 and £346,863.

Rhodesia Railways' gross receipts for August totalled £484,152, compared with £585,910 for the corresponding period of 1945. For the 11 months ended August 31, the totals were £5,633,516 and £5,552,568.

Manbré and Galfon, Ltd., a company with sugar-growing interests in Kenya, are paying a final ordinary dividend of 13%, making 19% for the year ended September 30, compared with 13% in 1945.

Sales of tobacco grown on Native Trust Land in Nyasaland realized £287,764 during 1945, according to the report issued by the Native Tobacco Board. The accounts show that £300 were given to war charities, £500 to the Food for Britain Fund, and £150,000 transferred to the Native Development Fund. The balance carried forward was £268,825. This year prices have risen considerably, and Native growers have received £376,423 (£179,700) from the auction sales.

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The Port of Beira Development Company, Ltd., announce a dividend for the year of 1945, as compared with 45% last year.

The Mombasa Harbour Advisory Board has recommended that certain Naval assets should be acquired at a cost of £3,000 and that a further £3,000 be spent on crane repairs. With effect from January next, the Board also recommended that an additional charge of 1s 3d per ton should be levied on all import cargo for the King's warehouse and that all war-time concessions in regard to port and light dues, pilotage and gangway charges should be withdrawn.

Barclays Bank Trade Report

BARCLAYS Bank (D.C. & C.) gives the following information about trade and economic conditions in East Africa in its current *Overseas Review*.

Cotton.—Shipments of cotton from Mombasa from January to September have been as follows: United Kingdom, 3,675; Calcutta, 5,755; Colombo, 1,000; United Kingdom, 3,675; other destinations, 1,105; total, 216,467 bales, of which 212,185 were from Uganda, 2750 from Kenya and 1,090 from Tanganyika. The remainder came principally from the Belgian Congo and the Sudan. Blackstem disease has made a general appearance in Uganda.

Coffee.—Unseasonal rains have retarded picking in the Kihimanjaro area. The Agricultural Department estimate remains unchanged. Recent rains in Kenya, however, have benefited coffee plantations, and it is hoped the crop will show an increase over the official estimate.

Cereals.—The total gross yields of all cereal seed is 1,870,199 bags, made up as follows: wheat, 851,173; maize, 935,377; barley, 33,869; oats, 28,922; rye, 988. Maize deliveries have exceeded 525,022 bags. The output of the Tanganyika European and Native wheat crops for 1946-47 is 35,500 bags, of which 4,420 were delivered in August.

Sisal.—The September sisal output from estates in the Tanganyika and Northern Provinces amounted to only 4,222 tons, which compares with 7,420 tons in September, 1945. The heavy rains of late September were largely responsible for the serious drop in production.

Pyrethrum.—Recent rains in the Kihimanjaro area have produced an excellent flush, but some growers have been unable to handle it adequately owing to labour shortages. In the Kuri-Etburgon-Molo areas, considerable damage has been effected by wilt, believed to be due to continued rainfall without intervening sunshine. No experience has been had of this before, but the plants are beginning to recover; it is hoped they will give a small flowering later in the year.

Peppin.—Recent rains have improved production and the local price remains firm at 2s. per lb., as against 10s. a year ago. Present prices show a large profit and there is every incentive to plant up new areas, but Government are adamant that food crops must take priority in planting.

Hides.—No further increase in price has been conceded, although information available shows that the present Board of Trade prices are 17% below the present prices for corresponding origins.

Cotton piecegoods for native use are still in short supply, but other unpooled goods continue to show an increasing demand, principally from the United Kingdom.

Southern Rhodesia.—At the close of the 11th week of the auction sales held in Salisbury 845,000 lb. of Turkish tobacco were sold for £72,552, an average price of 20.61d. per lb. For the first eight months of 1946 the total output was 365,471 lbs. valued at £2,745,620.

Northern Rhodesia.—Tobacco and maize up to the end of November were 272,187 bags of European-grown maize and 90,621 bags of Native-grown.

Yeastland.—Marketing of the groundnut harvest is slow and revised estimates assess the surplus at 2,194 tons. The fulfilment of the estimate of 16,000,000 lb. of seed-cotton is expected. The whole of the 1946 crop is earlier estimate of 600 tons. The prices for pulses are generally satisfactory and there are opportunities for exports of pulses for export.

News of Our Customers

Owing to the serious shortage of steel, Warhol and Co., Ltd., have been threatened with having to reduce their production programme for 1947 from 80,000 tons to 50,000 tons. The Board of Supply has, however, approved an increase in the production of 10,000 tons. Mr. Charles Warhol, managing director of the company, said: "We are going to fight this battle through to maintain the highest possible employment consistent with decent wages and working conditions, but some of these matters now depend very much on our country, and some sort of control of supply arrangements as ours."

Company Meeting

Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd.

Mr. Maurice Hely-Hutchinson's Statement

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD. was held in London on November 14, 1946.

MR. MAURICE HELY-HUTCHINSON, Chairman of the company, had circulated with the annual report and account for the year ended July 31, 1946, a statement which said *inter alia*—

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT KATANGA.—At an extraordinary general meeting held in Brussels on December 21, 1945, the accounts for the years 1940 and 1941 were approved and the following dividends were declared: balance of dividend for 1940, Frs. 58.75, making total payment for that year 190 Belgian francs; balance of dividend for 1941, Frs. 96.75, making total payment for that year 174.25 francs. At an extraordinary general meeting held in Brussels on April 29, 1946, the accounts for 1942 and 1943 were approved and the following dividends were declared: balance of dividend for 1942, Frs. 82.50, making total payment for that year 165 Belgian francs; balance of dividend for 1943, Frs. 67.50, making total payment for that year 190 francs.

At the annual general meeting held in Brussels on July 8, 1946, a dividend of Belgian Frs. 125 net per share was declared on account of the year 1944 and it was explained that presentation of the accounts for the year 1944 had to be postponed owing to uncertainty as to the liability for taxes due on war profits. These accounts and the accounts for the year 1945 will probably be submitted for approval by the end of the year.

Copper, Cobalt and Uranium

The copper output for 1945 was 160,200 metric tons, compared with 163,640 metric tons for 1944. The output for 1946 is expected to exceed 140,000 metric tons. The total copper shipments to England during the five years 1940 to 1944 inclusive exceeded 700,000 metric tons. The cobalt output for 1945 exceeded 3,000 metric tons. The company now owns three treatment plants, one at Oolen in Belgium, one in Katanga, and one at Niagara Falls in the U.S.A. The total production capacity exceeds the present world requirements.

Radium sales during the year varied from 50 to 150 grammes per year, but are now decreasing. Belgian Congo uranium, from which the radium is produced, has now become a prominent fabric, due to its use in researches on atomic energy.

BEQUELA RAILWAY.—The results for 1945 compare with 1944 as follows: kilometres run, 1,702,466 (1,428,096); passengers, 571,679 (483,530); tons of goods, mineral, 85,136 (55,823); international, 14,094 (12,838); local, 358,214 (329,432); gross operating receipts, £527,965 (£504,372); operating expenditure, £358,449 (£329,603); renewal reserve account, £63,931 (£65,000); Lisbon and London expenses less sundry receipts, £27,585 (£26,123); excess of income over expenditure set aside towards redemption of debentures, £28,000 (£33,416).

The Railway Company's officials state that the permanent way has been kept in excellent condition, that the locomotives and rolling stock necessary for traffic requirements are in good order, and that the plant, machinery and tools are in first-class working order and all buildings of permanent character properly maintained.

The Geita Mine

KEITA GOLD MINING, LTD., of the Keita Company, owns £7,500,000 of debenture stock, and directly and indirectly 75 per cent of the issued share capital of the Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd. Results of the Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd. for the year ended June 30, 1946,

were: 77,672 long tons of ore treated for 15,525 fine gold recovered at a cost before depreciation of £2,835 per ton.

Milling operations were again governed by a shortage of labour. The labour position, after reaching a low point in November, showed gradual improvement to the end of June last, but still does not permit of operation at the rate of 500 tons per day. The average daily milling rate was 213 tons per day compared with 182 tons per day for the previous year. A total of 4,000 feet of development work was carried out at Geita, Lone Cone, Ridge 8 and Mawe Mera mine. The estimated ore reserves at June 30, 1946, showed a total of 1,403,847 tons of an average grade of 4.1 dwts per ton, as against 1,392,208 tons of an average grade of 4.75 dwts per ton in 1945. The plant ordered to expand the milling capacity to 1,500 tons per day is now coming forward and erection is proceeding. Provided that there is no undue delay in delivery of outstanding orders, it is expected that the enlarged plant will be ready by the end of June, 1947.

Uravira Minerals

THE URUVA MINERALS, LTD., Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., has recently acquired an interest in Uravira Minerals, Ltd. (formerly Uravira Goldfields, Ltd.) This private company incorporated in Tanganyika Territory holds two special mining leases covering an area of approximately 47 square miles in the district of Ngoma, Western Province. One of the prospects so far located, on which underground work and diamond drilling has shown promising assays of lead, copper, gold and silver, is being actively developed.

GENERAL.—I would direct your attention to the following extract from the statement issued by the directors on October 21, 1946, when recommending the payment of dividends set forth in the report and accounts.

The amount received to date by Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., of dividends and royalties from the Union Miniere, in respect of the latter company's operations in the six calendar years 1939-44 inclusive (including interim payments of £126,167 in respect of 1944) is £1,188,374, an average of £198,062 in respect of each year. These amounts have been credited in the accounts of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., in the following years: year ended July 31, 1942, £150,069; 1945, £485,938; 1946, £351,764. There still remains to be credited to Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., as and when declared payable by the Union Miniere, final dividend and royalty (if any) for 1944, and dividends and royalties in respect of 1945 and 1946. When these have been completed it would be normal to expect that only one year's dividend and royalty from Union Miniere will appear in the yearly revenue of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd.

At the time of sending this report to the ordinary it was not possible to elaborate upon the references, which accompanied the above statement, to the proposals which have been under consideration for the conversion of the preference stocks. It is therefore necessary that I should reserve until the annual meeting itself and further information on this subject. I wish also especially to call your attention to circumstances referred to in the report governing the tax liability for the year under review. We cannot at present be expected to state in exact detail the consequences of these circumstances in future years.

The passenger traffic on the rail services of Tanganyika have increased from 75 million in 1939 to 150 million in 1944, and for 1945 the figure is likely to exceed 140 million, or four times the present volume. Goods tonnage by rail increased from 10 million in 1939 to 22 million in 1944, and for 1945 Mr. A. E. Hamp, the retiring general manager of Tanganyika Railways.

Mining

Tanganyika Concessions Stock Further Details of Conversion Plan

THE ANNUAL REVIEW by the Chairman of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., appears on another page of this issue.

At the annual meeting held in London last Thursday, further details were given of the proposed offer to holders of the participating preference stock, who are asked to become ordinary shareholders in respect of half of their capital while in respect of the other half their preferential rights are to be strengthened.

The proposal is that each holder of £2 of preference stock should receive £1 of 6% cumulative preference and two units of ordinary stock of 10s. each. The present preference stock carries a cumulative dividend of 3% and a non-cumulative dividend of 2% before participating up to a further 4% with the ordinary stock. Upon half their present holding stock holders would be entitled to a fixed 6% cumulative and would participate for the balance to stand with the ordinary stock holders.

On the assumption that the new 6% stock would have a market price of about 40s. and the ordinary 10s. Mr. Hely-Hutchinson, the Chairman, pointed out that these securities to be exchanged for £2 of existing preference stock would have a total market value of 62s. or 112% of the value of existing preference stock.

The present matter about was an entirely satisfactory form of security since with two-thirds of the company's capital now represented by preference stock it has only very exceptionally that the ordinary stockholders would receive any dividend. Though of great present and potential value, the two main investments of the company are made a little by way of average distributable annual return, and that position would probably continue for some time.

Wanderer Consolidated

MINING CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES, LTD., announce a profit for the year ended June 30, 1946, of £38,284, which added to £127,378 brought forward makes a total of £165,662. In 1945 the profit was £41,374. Provision for taxation in the United Kingdom and Rhodesia absorbs £17,800, a 10% dividend £19,800, and £127,245 is carried forward.

The following is a summary of operations carried out on the company's properties (with figures for the previous year shown in brackets): Tons milled, 217,000 (431,000); total yield, 37,449 oz. (38,440); yield per ton, 1.366 dwt. (1.784 dwt.); total revenue from gold and silver, £275,776 (£327,116); mine working costs, £285,959 (£281,867); mine working cost per ton, 13s. 8.6d. (13s. 4.4d.); working profit, £19,837 (£45,249); development footage, 26,505 (27,059); development cost included in working cost, £69,049 (£70,352); development charges per ton, 4s. 2.7d. (4s. 3.2d.); average price realized for gold per oz., 173s. 3d. (170s. 7d.).

The issued capital consists of 100,000 shares of £1 each. General reserve stands at £40,000 and current liabilities at £7,873. On the assets side property, machinery, plant and buildings are shown at £69,444, furniture, fittings, livestock and vehicles at £74,474, development account at £34,112, and current assets at £132,273, making a total of £309,003 and £10,000 in Savings Bonds. The directors are Mr. Robert Annan (Chairman, alternate Mr. E. C. Latham), Mr. H. G. Latta, Lord Walsingham, and Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Wilson (alternate Sir Cecil Rodwell).

The ordinary general meeting was held on Tuesday.

Gold Fields Rhodesian

THE GOLD FIELDS RHODESIAN DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., a company with large Rhodesian interests including a holding in Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., B. & S. Mica, and Postlecker claims, announce a net profit for the year ended May 31, 1946, of £174,228, compared with £60,076 in 1945. This improvement is due to an increase in the net profit on sales of investments from £20,736 in 1945 to £138,543 in the current year. Together with £12,024 brought forward and £2,983 being provision for taxation, the total for distribution is £189,533. Reserve for depreciation of investments absorbs £100,000. United Kingdom taxation will require £31,964, the general reserve is increased by £30,000, and a 10% dividend will take £69,141, leaving £18,664 to be carried forward.

The issued capital consists of 2,514,220 shares of 10s. each. Investments stand at £505,662, properties at £10,497, and current assets at £627,425, making a total of £1,143,584. The directors are Mr. Robert Annan (Chairman), Mr. W. H. Deane, Mr. H. G. Latta, Mr. W. A. Mackenzie, and Sir Samuel Wilson. The 34th ordinary general meeting will be held tomorrow at 20, Aldermanbury, London, E.C.2, at noon.

Company Progress Reports

THE GOLD FIELDS DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD. were treated for a working profit of £18,664. At Vuhahitwe 3,100 tons of ore were treated and a working profit of £233.

CLONE and PHANZI—200 tons of ore were treated during October for 3,048 oz. of gold and a working profit of £11,630.

Consolidated Gold Fields

THE CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD. are to pay a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share (12½%) less tax at 9s. in the £. for the year ended June 30, 1946. The company has Rhodesian interests through its subsidiary, New Consolidated Gold Fields Ltd. whose profits for the same period were £1,392,094, compared with £977,777 in the previous year. The ordinary general meeting of the parent company will be held in London on December 3.

The Wankie Goldfields Company has announced a dividend for the year ended August 31 of 1946. Net profit less tax was £1,083,066, an increase of £37,000 on the preceding year.

Higher Prices for Copper and Zinc

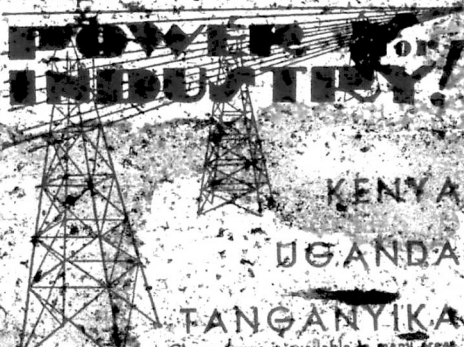
SHARP increases in the prices of copper and zinc were announced by the Ministry of Mines last week. Copper has risen from £24 10s. a ton to £25 2s. 6d. and zinc from £23 10s. to £24 5s. a ton. The increases have been made in order to bring selling prices in the United Kingdom more closely in line with current purchase costs.

Notes and Issues

THE CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD. has made application to the Capital Issues Committee for permission to issue 3,000,000 shares of 1s. each in a new company, Southern Gold Mining. A substantial part of the new issue will be offered to Gold Fields Rhodesian shareholders.

British Overseas Mining Association

Colonel the Hon. R. M. Preston, Vice President, presided at the 11th general meeting of the British Overseas Mining Association last week. He reviewed the activities of the Association since its formation last July and announced a membership of 90.



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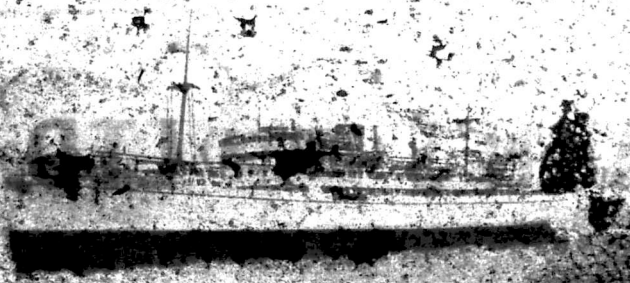
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As conditions return to normal throughout the world, fresh demands may well cause other changes

in the relative importance of the industries of the Territory. Modern commercial development calls for careful and continuous study of local market conditions. Full and up-to-date information, backed by an intimate knowledge of the Territory, is available to merchants and manufacturers interested in trade with Tanganyika.



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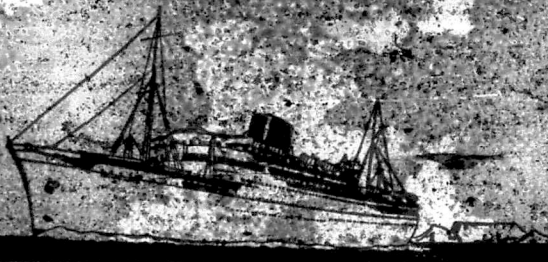
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE WHOLE ECONOMY of Tanganyika will be affected by the decision of the Imperial Government to begin mass production of groundnuts in the Territory, for the significant break with **Great Groundnut Scheme Launched.** precedent announced by the Minister of Food in the House of Commons on Monday marks the beginning of a vast scheme which should come to full fruition within about five years. We have reason to believe that the first years operations will be confined to Tanganyika, though the Minister's statement referred also to Northern Rhodesia and Kenya. Many material facts are not yet available to the public, but enough is known to make it safe to describe the project as incomparably the greatest agricultural programme ever suggested in connexion with Eastern Africa. It may prove to be even greater than the operations of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate. The Groundnut Mission recently sent to East and Central Africa by the Imperial Government made no secret when it was in Africa of the conviction of its three members (Messrs. A. I. Wakefield, D. E. Martin and J. Rosa) that about three million acres, largely in the Southern Province of Tanganyika, could be cleared by modern mechanical means and that by the application of scientific methods the annual production of groundnuts should within a few years reach four or five

hundred thousand tons. On that basis—which disregards the considerable increases recommended for similar cultivation in other parts of Tanganyika and in the neighbouring Dependencies—the value of the groundnut exports alone should by 1950-51 at least double the present value of the Territory's exports of all kinds (now some eight millions sterling). The bare comparison reveals the magnitude of this conception and of Tanganyika's opportunity.

The Imperial Government is not unnaturally inclined to proceed by stages, but its acceptance of the principle of the plan will certainly involve rapid progress and may soon find the Treasury committed to find

Twenty-five Million Pound Project nearly twenty-five million pounds within

five or six years. The planning of groundnuts is a matter of place about the turn of the century, only two months since the Groundnut Mission returned and presented its report it was obvious that an all-out attack on the problem could not be made immediately. Mechanization is of its very essence and huge purchases of agricultural machinery cannot be made at will nowadays. For these reasons timidity in high quarters would have caused action to be postponed for twelve months. The

Government, however, has had the political courage and energy to deal at once with the recommendations made to it; and, indeed, it has taken the unusual course of authorizing a beginning before it has received the final verdict of the expert committee which has been set up to make a close examination of the report. Some aspects of that further investigation may take months, and it is heartening to know that work on the ground is to proceed while the technical advisers make their inquiries and consultations. For such vigorous action in peace-time there can be few parallels in Whitehall, and certainly none so far as Eastern Africa has been concerned. But the stimulus is not, of course, the need of Tanganyika. It is the Cabinet's realization that serious world shortages of fats will continue for years and that every practicable step must be taken without delay to find new sources of supply.

This great project is not a piece of Socialist planning. Credit for the original conception is due entirely to Mr. Frank Samuel, managing director of the United Africa Company, Limited, whose commercial courage must have shocked many senior officials indescribably. Fortunately the Minister of Food was deeply interested with the result that the matter was recently investigated in Africa by a mission sent out by the Colonial Office under Mr. Wakefield, a former and most successful Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika and until recently Inspector-General of Agriculture in the West Indies, and he and his colleagues, all practical men of wide experience, appear to have amply endorsed Mr. Samuel's proposal; indeed, they have expanded it to Northern Rhodesia and Kenya. By its very nature such a programme could not be left in private hands for fulfillment, and there will be no surprise at the official announcement that the enterprise will be managed by a public corporation financed from public funds, so much was foreshadowed by the former Secretary of State, Mr. Hall, when introducing the Colonial Office estimates last July. Public corporations can be created only by an Act of Parliament, and since that must inevitably entail delay, the United Africa Company are meantime to be invited to act as managing agents for the Ministry of Food. A few theorists may regret that arrangement, but all practical men will rejoice that such a scheme will have the best of chances by being entrusted at the outset to men of proved organizing ability. Mr. Strachey will be noted, referred most appreciably to the

company when making his statement in Parliament.

The agent company will, of course, employ considerable numbers of Europeans and Africans, even though the intention is to use mechanical means to the utmost. It has already been revealed in *New Pattern in East Africa* that the *African Society* plan embraces some eighty units of thirty thousand acres each in Tanganyika, and that each unit will require a labour force of three hundred Africans (of whom about a quarter will be tractor drivers, hospital orderlies, clerks, and other skilled workers). When development reaches its height, therefore, the demand upon the Native population of the Territory will be for fewer than twenty-five thousand men annually. Care would naturally be taken not to prejudice established industries, and it should certainly not be beyond Tanganyika's capacity to find labour for this highly beneficial purpose, as well as for other necessary developments, including expansion of the mining and sisal industries and railway construction. Neither the Imperial Government nor a Colonial Government would associate itself with a major enterprise which did not take an enlightened view of its responsibility to the African, and it may consequently be assumed that the conditions of employment will set new standards. Millions of acres which are now the preserve of the tsetse fly, including large areas which have been completely abandoned by man on account of sleeping sickness, will be more fruitful. Here is the chance for thriving model villages of Africans enjoying good nutrition, good schooling, good medical services and amenities for self-expression and recreation. It is not too much to say that a new African society will evolve from this scheme, which will be a new pattern for family life and use of the land.

Sir Wilfrid Woods, who recently made a fiscal survey in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, has candidly revealed his fears that the present development plans of the Governments of these territories are based on an *Strength of the Financial Foundation* of the financial foundation. Mass production of groundnuts, by more than doubling within the five years the purchasing power of Tanganyika, would immensely strengthen the whole financial structure of the Territory, and this scheme ought therefore to have the highest priority. Apart from its direct economic advantages, and

they are almost limitless, it must involve valuable research, not of many kinds, and equally valuable and varied experimentation; and it might easily result in the creation of a great new Native cattle industry in areas in which beasts have hitherto not been able to live. It would incidentally substantially increase the European population. We trust that the report of the mission will be made public without delay. Statements made in Parliament and elsewhere by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Minister of Food and in Africa by Mr. W. K. W. would have shown the general outline of this imaginative proposal, but the details ought now to be given to the British taxpayer, who is to find the finance, and to the public in East Africa, which must be so profoundly affected. There can be no sound argument for non-publication, and we therefore urge the prompt release of the report as a White Paper. It can contain nothing which the public should not know, and it must contain much which would be a great encouragement to all concerned in the development and welfare throughout the Colonial Empire.

This great development programme will assuredly proceed step by step with specially organized welfare services for the African community. Far from prejudicing Native interests in any way, it will bring immense benefits in its train. The scheme will use what has been unable to use and make it habitable for him. Vast areas now unoccupied will be cultivated by modern mechanical means—incidentally providing precisely the kind of test for which the Government of Kenya has been pleading, and which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA advocated some considerable time ago. The plan is indeed twice blessed. That it should fail there is no reason to fear, but if it did disappoint its authors and the many other experts whom they and the Ministries have consulted, a gallant effort would still stand justified—and it would leave behind an tribute millions of acres of East and Central Africa free from the fly for the service of man.

Vast Groundnut Production Scheme Launched

Statement to House of Commons by Minister of Food

THE MINISTER OF FOOD, MR. STRACHEY, said in the House of Commons on Monday afternoon—

The House will recall that last June the Secretary of State for the Colonies sent out a mission to investigate the possibilities of the large-scale production of groundnuts, a main source of our margarine, in British administered African territories.

The mission has recommended the large-scale production of groundnuts by fully mechanized means in certain selected areas of Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Kenya as technically and economically feasible. The mission considers that early and substantial supplies of oil and fats might be secured if—but only if—the project is undertaken with all the sense of urgency that the supply position demands. This is naturally my special interest in the matter. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has a strong interest in the economic and social benefits which will accrue to the territories concerned.

Magnitude of Proposals

The acceptance of the mission's proposals in their entirety would, however, involve His Majesty's Government in a substantial financial commitment which, because of the size and its nature, cannot be lightly assumed. The other aspects of the full scheme, including those which could not be fully explored by the mission, and the arrangements which are still being discussed in consultation with the Governments of the territories concerned.

It is, of course, an additional supply of oil and fats in this country, and, however, so pressing that this further investigation necessary as it is, cannot be allowed to

delay the start of the project, for work must start early next year if a crop is to be reaped in the 1947-48 season. His Majesty's Government have therefore decided to launch the first year's operations with a limited commitment. Meanwhile, the ultimate scope of the project can be, and is being, further investigated while the initial work is being pressed forward.

My Department has been assigned with the responsibility for executing this interim decision, and in due course I shall approach the House for a supplementary vote to cover the expenditure involved. I have set up a special section within my Department which is exclusively engaged in co-operation with the other Departments concerned on the many practical problems which arise.

Eventual Government-Owned Corporation

It is the Government's intention that the full undertaking should in the end be owned and financed entirely by a Government-owned corporation, probably through the Colonial Development Corporation.

But in order to get the scheme going without delay I have asked the United Africa Company to act as managing agents for the interim period, pending a decision on the long-term project. This will be conducted, if it is approved, by a suitable public agency.

The United Africa Company have already contributed much from their great experience and knowledge of tropical African agriculture to the conception and elaboration of the scheme, and the warm thanks of His Majesty's Government are due to them. I am satisfied that they will prove most efficient managing agents for

the inception of the scheme. In fact, such employment in this capacity, in addition to all the work which is being done by all the Governments concerned, as I am satisfied, the only way in which we can get going in time to harvest an initial crop in the spring of 1948, and on doing this the possibility of getting for the British people a proper supply of fats may well depend.

However—as I found that the United Africa Company were the first to recognize—it would be wholly undesirable to leave a vast project of this type—which may in the end profoundly affect the welfare and development of the peoples of Central Africa—in the hands of a private organization. If the Government decide to proceed with the full scheme, the conduct of the undertaking will as soon as practicable be transferred to a suitable public agency. I shall, of course, inform the House as soon as that decision has been taken. But as operations on the more limited interim scheme are just about to begin I felt it was right to make this statement in the House.

Publication of Mission's Proposals

MR. OLIVER STANLEY: "May I ask whether it is intended to publish the proposals of this mission and, if so, whether they will be available to us before we discuss the supplementary estimate? Secondly, whether the United Africa Company—and we on this side have listened with great appreciation to the tributes which he paid to them—have had any experience of work in East and Central Africa? Thirdly, can he tell the House whether, when he talks about the full undertaking being owned by His Majesty's Government, it means that they will own the land and thus dispossess the tribes now in possession of it?"

MR. STRACHEY: "I think the most convenient way would be to publish a White Paper on the subject before the supplementary estimate is introduced. On the subject of the United Africa Company I would not like to say without notice exactly what their experience or the geographical area covered by it has been, but it is a very long and rich part of Africa's development. But I do think they have not been producing by these methods or in this area all the experience could not be of that kind, for nobody has had experience. On the third question, the land is under bush at the moment, and one of the great advantages of the scheme, as I understand it, is that the bush will be cleared by mechanical means, thus clearing the area of trees etc. and making it habitable, which it is not at the moment."

Co-operative Movement

MR. RANBY: "In view of the wide experience which the co-operative movement has had in the development of Africa's trade and production, especially in West Africa, may the Minister consider balancing the United Africa Company's contribution by putting on a member of the co-operative movement?"

MR. STRACHEY: "We could not put on a member of the co-operative movement because the corporation has yet been formed. The United Africa Company is being employed as a great contractor is employed, but say an airfield, only on a much greater scale, of course, in this case, for the initiation of this project. If and when the full project is entered upon, I think it must be by a publicly owned corporation, on which nobody will be represented but the board of which will be drawn from men experienced in affairs."

MR. YORK: "As I understand that this will largely depend on large-scale mechanization, can the Minister say where the machinery for this mechanization is to come from, what type it will be, and whether it will be in competition with our own inadequate resources in this country?"

MR. STRACHEY: "It will be found possible, we hope and believe, to get the scheme started at any rate without drawing any mechanized resources away from British agriculture."

SIR FRANK SANDERSON: "In view of the progress and I would suggest, eminently satisfactory statement made by the Minister, and in view of the fact that the Government will finance this development, can the Minister give some assurance that when the nuts become available this country will get some form of preference?"

MR. STRACHEY: "The British Government's operation are financing the crop, the nuts will be the property of His Majesty's Government, of course, but if at that time the international allocation of fats is in operation it will ensure that we get our full allocation. It has not always been so in the past."

MR. MCINTYRE: "Will my right hon. friend say whether Uganda is one of the areas where this scheme is to be operated? If not, will the Minister consider operating the grounds on the side of the scheme, particularly in Uganda?"

MR. STRACHEY: "The present areas selected are Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Kenya, but as the full scope of the scheme has not yet been decided, it is still wider schemes is possible."

MR. WILLIAM SHEPPARD: "Can the Minister say what are the estimated production costs compared with present production, and whether a subsidy from the Government will be necessitated?"

MR. STRACHEY: "No, sir. We believe groundnuts produced in this way by this method will be one of the cheapest sources of oil material in the world."

DR. BARNETT STROSS: "Can my right hon. friend give any information to the House as to the estimated total amount of oil available during 1947 from these areas, and, secondly, how much will be available yearly?"

First Production in 1948

MR. STRACHEY: "The first crop we hope to reap will be in the winter of 1947-48 and no oil will be available until 1948. On the latter point, I think my hon. friend had better await a White Paper."

MR. SHEPPARD: "Does not the Minister's statement amount to an admission that where speed and initiative are required a private company has to be introduced?"

MR. LUCKON: "Can these hon. gentlemen give an assurance that there will be a public local industry before any tribe is dispossessed? (Laughter.)"

MR. STRACHEY: "It is a very serious point behind that question. We are moving in closest consultation with the Governments of the territories involved. I am assured that the interests of the natives will be very greatly benefited by this scheme."

MR. SELLON: "Will my right hon. friend be good enough to tell us when the White Paper will give details of the initial outlay of the new scheme, and the terms under which the United Africa Company are to be remunerated?"

MR. STRACHEY: "I must not anticipate the White Paper, but I will consider that."

SIR JOHN MELLOR: "Are the Government satisfied that there is a sufficient labour force available in these territories without depriving existing industries of necessary labour?"

MR. STRACHEY: "The main problems to be overcome are the difficulty of overcoming it."

MR. STEPHENS: "Will the Minister give an assurance that there will be no forced Native labour in connection with the scheme?"

MR. STRACHEY: "Certainly."

LIEUT. COMMANDER JOYNSON-HICKS: "Can the right hon. gentleman say whether the Native tribes have been consulted and whether they agree?"

MR. STRACHEY: "That would be a more appropriate question to put to my right hon. friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Perhaps the hon. and gallant Member would like to put it down. But let me repeat

(Continued on page 348)

Great Lack of Educated African Leadership

Ignorant Men and His Hoe Cannot Provide High Living Standard

AGRICULTURE throughout the world has normally developed from the primitive through the system of slave or serf labour to the system of tenant farming on large estates, where the owner provided the land and rents which were generally reasonable and either directly or by employing others. Control of agricultural practices, as well as the capital and permanent improvements without which economic progress is not possible, while the farmer gave management skill and enterprise not only in production but to a large extent also in marketing.

This system, admirable as it was, at its best led to abuses, and discontent partly of a social nature, but largely because it proved incapable of protecting its level of prices from the insistent demand for cheap food and raw materials which emanated from the new industrial populations of the towns, and we have witnessed in our lifetime its final collapse over a great part of Europe.

We should, however, be misunderstanding the lessons of what has happened if we did not take note of the fact that tenant farming on large estates has everywhere had to be replaced by some other form of organization to do what the small farmer cannot do for himself, or has been succeeded by extreme poverty, destruction of the soil and political and social instability and suffering.

Methods of Other Countries

The Russian Government met the situation by organizing collective farms which are said to have proved a satisfactory solution. In parts of Scandinavia and elsewhere in Europe co-operative farming was developed and gave adequate economic stability and resources to the small farmer, and this has also been carried far in New Zealand. In America the conclusion is now very widely held that what is there called the single-family farm is doomed for extinction in modern conditions in that country and various alternatives are receiving attention, including what amounts to a reversion to large estate farming organized as a capitalist enterprise, in which machines to a great extent play the part which the peasantry of the world has played for many centuries. There are many other variations.

On the other side of the picture there is ample evidence in southern and south-eastern Europe of the economic and social weakness of attempts at unorganized peasant farming, and the two greatest peasant farming countries which remain, China and India, extreme poverty, a depressed standard of living and recurring economic disasters are normal, and matters have now reached a stage when it is probably true that the only possible solution is biological. In all these countries the peasant has reached a standard far in advance of the average in East Africa.

I have thought it necessary to draw attention in a general way to these processes and facts because there is in some quarters a belief that what other (generally more advanced and industrious) peasant farmers in other parts of the world have failed to do, the African peasant farmer can do for himself if only he is given more land and some help with communications and markets.

The Government of Kenya is now investigating the problems of African settlement on land which it proposes to prepare for occupation, divide into small holdings, and deal with Africans who are willing to collaborate with Government in the effort to raise them.

**Being the third and concluding instalment of quotations from a dispatch by Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, on "General Aspects of the Agrarian Situation in Kenya."*

seives above their present subsistence agriculture. It is hoped that the efforts can be made for better business organization, co-operative societies, and that markets may be provided at the same time not only for white craftsmen, but also for African co-operative trading societies.

It must be clear, however, some means of providing adequate management and the capital for the use of a good land must form part of the plan. It will also be necessary to use means to maintain an adequate level of production, for without this use is wasted energy. The work is largely experimental at present and at the best it is bound to be some years before the technique is sufficiently worked out to be put into operation on a considerable scale.

Experiments

Experiments of many kinds are carried out with these problems, but have been going on in the Colony for many years, and we are accordingly fortunate in possessing much valuable experience and knowledge. Examples are the experiments in mixed farming on small acreages which have been carried out for several years at Bukura, in the Nyandarua Province, and elsewhere, in which breeding up of local strains of Zebu cattle.

Nevertheless, it is certain that the work must be attempted and there are reasonable grounds for hoping for success. If success is not achieved, then the conclusion seems to me to be that the whole economic basis of the East African Colonies will have to be reconsidered, but there is no need to anticipate failure.

The task will be facilitated by the extent to which secondary industries, mining and European agricultural enterprises are able to provide in increased measure employment in which Africans are well housed and fed and properly paid for the work they do. Here again it can be seen now that certain problems which have not hitherto received attention in Africa have to be faced.

Social Security

For example, provision for support in old age has in African society been made through clan and family arrangements. As European enterprises have developed it has become the practice for wage-earning Africans, when they are past an age when they can remain at work, to return to their villages and resume that form of subsistence. It is already evident that this system which cannot continue by itself to meet present-day needs, and that a start has to be made in the near future with some form of what is commonly called social security, which will enable the African who has decided to take up wage labour to subsist when he is no longer able to work. This is one of the many acute social problems requiring early study and investigation as soon as it is possible to obtain staff for the purpose; already a number of employers on a large scale in Kenya have come to the same conclusion and are studying the matter from the same point of view.

These complex and inter-related social problems have to be dealt with in a systematic way. The evidence of the present situation is being gathered on the part of considerable numbers of people, especially in Kenya, where the other factors set out are continuous and not always differing sharply.

Generally speaking, Africans are sensible people and it has to be remembered that at the present time there is a great dearth, an almost complete lack, of really educated African men and women, and the want of leadership, and that in consequence a considerable amount of very immature political activity has to be expected and may well be embarrassing in its effect on public opinion in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

especially when, as will inevitably happen, it becomes necessary to move groups of people by compulsion of law which they have ruined in order that it may be rehabilitated.

The mass of the African people are still in a backward state in which it is very difficult to make them understand the essential conditions for permanent agriculture, while most educated Africans have no conception of the value of what is involved, and assume that the only obstacle in the way of the rapid acquisition of wealth from the land is the shortage of first-class land.

There is therefore a heavy task before this Government in spreading knowledge and understanding of the extremely difficult problems which I have discussed in this dispatch, and even so it is hardly to be expected that many will be convinced, at any rate before ocular demonstration in the form of successful settlement on new land and rehabilitation on old is available.

Partially Educated Native Politicians

Meantime, young, partially educated Africans readily form themselves into small local debating societies and the like, often with grandiose names, and write petitions or memoranda on behalf of the African people, asking for this or that, protesting against the other, and lending ready support to any group who find themselves in controversy with Government officials because of their obstinate determination to continue practices which are disastrous to the soul and therefore to their own continued existence.

Associations of this kind usually claim to represent all the people, or "the African community," as the current phrase is, and make liberal use of the high-sounding phrases which have largely taken the place of local thinking in contemporary affairs.

Another side of the picture is seen when a group of the Kikuyu endeavour to settle on land belonging to the Kishi, who not only petition the Government to eject them but burn down their huts, or when inter-tribal quarrels occur at contested waterholes by hundreds, or among the labour in large enterprises, or in the African quarters of a town.

Nevertheless, as I have said, Africans are, in the whole

scholarly people and willing to be led when they understand that they are being led to their advantage, and a part of our plans must include greatly improved means of giving the leaders of opinion and bringing it directly to the people.

In a Crown Colony where the Government is official in character and the legislature is not responsible for it, there is generally lacking the vigorously expressed support of the Government and exposition of Government policy which, if they were present, would put political opposition of the kind to which I have referred in its proper perspective. Moreover, in a multi-racial society issues are continuously complicated and often obscured by communal questions, and this makes it particularly difficult in the case of a group of complex social, economic and agrarian problems to develop in the country the steady and vocal support for Government policy from enlightened public opinion which it is probable that it does enjoy in places and which it is so important for Government to have.

In this respect there is a profound difference between public affairs in Colonial Dependencies and in the United Kingdom, and the larger I hold responsible office in the Colonies the more I realize the serious difficulties under which we labour, deriving from these causes, and the extent to which they detract from the effectiveness and vigour with which important policies can be carried out. I know of no remedy for these difficulties, but I think it is worth while to draw attention to them.

In spite of all this, the basic central economic problem has to be recognized and tackled if there are not to be disillusionment and recriminations at a later date. That problem can be stated simply and plainly by saying that an ignorant man and his wife with a hoe are a totally inadequate foundation for an enlightened state of society, a high standard of living and elaborate social services, and that unless an alternative foundation capable of bearing these things can be devised, or when it exists can be expanded, a great deal of modern thinking and writing about Colonial development and welfare is moonshine.

Pressure for Removal of Imperial Preference

British Chambers of Commerce Oppose Abandonment

A IMPORTANT MEMORANDUM has just been published by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

Following publication of White Paper 6709 on Proposals for Consideration by an International Conference on Trade and Employment, and a Government issued by the United States Department of State entitled "Suggested Charter for an International Trade Organization of the United Nations," the Association appointed a special committee to report. The memorandum, which resulted, has now been adopted by the Executive Council.

Where in the following quotations the word "section" appears, the reference is to a section in White Paper 6709, where 2 articles are mentioned, the reference is to the Suggested Charter.

In the Command Paper, section 3, paragraph 1.3 refers to the objectives of the Atlantic Charter and Article VII of the Mutual Aid Agreements, and implies that additional measures will be necessary to deal directly with trade barriers and discriminations. The qualification with due respect to existing obligations was introduced to provide for the continued economic unity of the British Empire.

In the view of the Association, the British Commonwealth of Nations, the Colonies and Dependencies are so much entitled should they so desire, to be regarded as a single economic unit as are the States which comprise the United States, and those which form the U.S.S.R.

They are therefore unquestionably entitled to the much looser and less exclusive economic association which they have preferred.

As to the International Monetary Fund, the Association is of opinion that it is likely to operate effectively only if the U.S.A. is prepared to revise its traditional tariff policy and balance its trading account with the rest of the world. If fairness and equity in economic relations between States are to be achieved and maladjustments relieved, the dominating economic position of the U.S.A. renders it imperative that that nation plays its full part as a creditor and should freely accept imports of goods and services in payment for its exports and for interest payments.

The provision of a "supreme" authority of supreme importance, to deal with members who enter into arrangements for the substantial reduction of tariffs and the elimination of tariff preferences.

As an initial step in the process of eliminating tariff preferences, existing international commitments may not be permitted to stand in the way of action agreed upon with respect to tariff preferences; all negotiated reductions in most-favoured-nation tariffs will operate automatically to reduce or eliminate margins of preference; no margins of preference may be increased and no new preferences will be introduced.

The provisions of Section B seem to call for the abandonment of Imperial Preference. The prosperity of the British Empire is being an important contributory factor in the restoration of world trade, as it was in the nineteenth century, is evidently completely overlooked.

The Association is of opinion that *no undertaking should be entered into not to increase margins of preference and not to introduce new preferences*, unless a similar undertaking is obtained that tariffs which have been reduced as a *quid pro quo* for the elimination of preferences will not again be increased and that no new ones will be introduced.

Paragraph B.3, Chapter 3 provides for emergency action by indicating that commitments with regard to tariffs should permit countries to take temporary action to prevent sudden and widespread injury to the producers concerned. Undertakings for reducing tariffs should therefore contain an escape clause to cover such contingencies. The same escape clause should apply in the case of producers similarly affected by the reduction of elimination of a preferential margin.

There is no reference as to who is to decide when such an emergency has arisen, or how long the period of emergency will last.

The Association notes that the escape clause just referred to is elaborated in the Suggested Charter, in which Article 29, paragraph 1, reads:

If, as a result of unforeseen developments and of the effect of the obligations incurred under this Chapter, including the tariff concessions granted pursuant to Article 18, any product is being imported into the territory of any member in such increased quantities and under such conditions as to cause or threaten serious injury to domestic producers of like or similar products, the member shall be free to take such action as may be necessary in relation to the product in question, or suspend the obligation in respect of the product in whole or in part, or to modify the concession to the extent and for such time as may be necessary to prevent such injury.

Article 18

The Association draws attention to the words "including the tariff concessions granted pursuant to Article 18." That refers to tariffs and tariff preferences, but tariff preferences are omitted from the paragraph above quoted. The Association suggests it should be made clear whether the escape clause is applicable to tariff preferences as well as tariff concessions.

The Association urges that *His Majesty's Government should resist pressure for removal of Imperial Preference as a condition precedent* to the beginning of international discussions affecting barriers to world trade. Overnegotiators, if satisfied that effective reductions of tariffs are likely to be offered by other nations, should read Clause J, Section B, as implying that the action to be taken to secure the removal of tariff preferences would be in conjunction with adequate measures for reductions of tariffs generally.

The case of countries (e.g. the Dominions) desiring to industrialize calls for consideration. Special protective tariffs to foster new industries are not necessarily unreasonable, but any country imposing them should give consideration for the interests of previous overseas investors. As much notice as possible should be given of the intention to protect a new industry and the sudden drastic curtailment of imports should be avoided.

In the early stages of growth a new industry may not be able to grow of protection than would be necessary when fully developed. It is suggested that a time limit should be set for the first stage after which the tariff would be dropped down to the normal level.

Chapter 3, Section C.1, provides for the general removal of quantitative restrictions. Generally quantitative trade restrictions are opposed to an unqualified extent, since they tend to freeze trade to a prescribed level. The Association is therefore opposed to these restrictions except in so far as they might be arising as a result of competition. The latter might be due to the desire of some member nations (including the United Kingdom) of relieving farmers and other producers of their own States and of raising the standard of living among all peoples.

On the other hand, under conditions, it would be

wise to enter into an unreserved agreement to give up completely the right to use such restrictions until there is reasonable assurance that all nations are prepared for collaborative whole-heartedly.

Quantitative restrictions upon agricultural products should be considered separately. In particular, the right to impose an import quota of agricultural products must not be made to involve the necessity of restricting like domestic products in the same proportion. A planned and orderly expansion of British agriculture, to which we are committed, would for example be difficult, if not impossible, without the use of import restrictions.

Chapter 3, Section C.2, asserts that members should be entitled to impose quantitative import restrictions as an aid to the restoration of equilibrium in the balance of payments during the transition period. Thereafter there must be complete non-discrimination in the use of such restrictions.

Creditor Nations

After the transitional period there would appear to be nothing to prevent a creditor nation exporting more than it imports and thus causing a balance of payments problem for other nations. Article 7, the scarce currency clause of the Bretton Woods Agreement, would not operate so long as such a nation utilized its credits abroad for investment purposes in lieu of the acquisition of goods. A nation which has less need of imports than others, and which may in fact not wish to import goods, suffers no hardship in agreeing not to discriminate as between the goods of one nation and another.

Where, however, a nation like the United Kingdom must export an undertaking not to discriminate between sources of supply may be extremely restrictive to world trade. In the Association's view therefore only those nations which qualify as willing buyers and willing sellers should be entitled to the benefits of this and other non-discriminating clauses. Section D (Subsidies), deals with a matter which may be a contributory factor to world economic difficulties. In the opinion of the Association it is desirable ultimately to eliminate price-assisted exports from the field of world trade, if they constitute a most unfair form of competition. Where tariffs are used to protect the home market, export subsidies are used to invade the domestic market of other nations.

Such subsidies are known and are enjoyed without discrimination by established manufacturers and new-comers equally. Subsidies can be hidden and can be discriminatory as between one manufacturing and another and are usually limited to existing firms and companies.

Section 2, sub-section 4, contains loopholes as to duties. The purposes laid down in sub-section 1, and the provisions outlined in Section 3, dealing with commodities in surplus supply, are so definite that it is strongly urged that, in the drafting of the provisions of an agreement of this kind, the conditions under which subsidies are limited (if they should be permitted at all) should be laid down clearly so as to avoid a subsequent disagreement on points of interpretation.

Submarine Adrift

The British submarine Rover, which was taken from Mombasa to Durban by a motor launch, was seen by African and Indian crew, was sailing in the Indian Ocean about 40 miles south of Mombasa on Monday, Aug. 14, for assistance was conveyed to Durban by the British ship *Barrow*, and a tug set out to answer the call. The engines of the crippled vessel, which was damaged in Mombasa recently, are to be converted for use in a South African gold mine. The vessel and the submarine *Orion* and *Oraris* have been bought by a South African salvage firm for this purpose because of the difficulty in obtaining machinery from this country or from the United States.

Compulsory Acquisition of Land

More land is vitally necessary to ensure increased white settlement in Kenya, according to the European Settlement Board of the Colony, which at a recent meeting passed a resolution urging the Land Control Board to exercise more forcibly their powers for compulsory acquisition of land which is now inadequately used. It was also urged that Crown lands suitable for European residential settlement should be placed in the disposal of the Settlement Board, and that land in townships areas not needed for commercial purposes should be made available for residential settlement purposes.

Mineral Resources of the Uganda Protectorate

By C. B. Bisset, Deputy Director of Geological Survey

UGANDA has not seen a rapid development of mineral deposits for a number of reasons. Nothing worthwhile was known of minerals until the founding of the Geological Survey in 1919; and over about one-fifth of the country the mineral rights are owned by innumerable Native landowners.

Workable deposits so far found are mostly small and diverse in character, and thus tend to attract only small-scale operators; the difficulties of search are increased by dense vegetation, local lack or superfluity of water, the considerable depth to which the rocks are weathered, and the presence of laterite over wide areas. The country has therefore not attracted much attention from big companies, and the impetus to search tends to remain with the Geological Survey.

Quite one-third of the minerals produced have resulted from direct discoveries by members of the Department. Production began in 1927, and from that date until 1945 the total value amounted to £7,386,000. The sum gained by Government in mineral rents, royalties and fines has been £166,000 (not including revenue from the recent sale of phosphates to Kenya), and this is little less than the cost of the Geological Survey since its inception, which is £148,000.

The minerals produced in 1939 were gold, tin ore, columbite-tantalite, and a little wolfram and bismuth ore. During the war gold was reduced in quantity, tin remained constant, wolfram increased considerably and some mica, beryl, bismute, tantalite and zirconium were added to the list.

Discovery of Gold

Flintstone has been the most consistent export and has formed more than half the total value of the minerals produced. Gold was discovered in 1931 and to the end of 1945 about 9,000,000 oz. worth had been exported. Nearly all the early production was obtained from alluvials in the south-west corner of Uganda, and some gravels were very rich; no alluvial veins have been found in this area. An area in the east of Uganda, near the Kenya border, contains many small gold-bearing veins and these have yielded over £1,000,000 from open-cast workings. Wolfram first found in 1931 was exported until 1945, production being small and uncertain, due to the price of tungsten, but production of this metal has increased.

Uganda possesses a series of numerous, continuous tantalum and niobium, and other minerals which have been exported in small quantities since 1931. Bismuth ore from the wolfram deposits, quartz crystals found as pebbles in gold alluvials and beryl. Some 2,000 tons of salt are produced annually from lakes, which lie in craters of recent origin at the south end of Ruwenzori. This is a Native industry, with primitive methods.

Quartz deposits of very large size have been found in association with the stupas of old volcanoes of the pre-Cambrian age. In the later stages of the war it was desired to ascertain if, in connection with granite production in Kenya and elsewhere, it was being exported at the rate of 40,000 tons per year. The deposit is readily accessible and has a railway. It is under active investigation as regards physical and chemical properties, and must be regarded as an important asset either for export or for use in local industry.

As the survey was made during the war, collection and examination of specimens, and the field forms a good illustration of what may result from this branch of the Geological Survey's activities.

zori. The Ruwenzori range may be expected to carry other mineral deposits, but steep slopes, knife-edge spurs, deep valleys, dense vegetation and frequent mist make prospecting a difficult task.

Petroleum has been discovered and Kiseki bears of the western Rift, long known from scarpages near Lake Albert. It was found in boreholes but in small quantities by a company whose operations ended prematurely on the outbreak of war in 1939.

Two out of the three known patches of Karoo rocks—the main coal-bearing formation of Africa—have been bored with negative results. The third, on an island in Lake Victoria, must await easier times, as it is in the malarial sickness area and not easy of access. Search for other areas of Karoo is in progress, but is difficult on account of bush, laterite, deep weathering and so on.

Other Mineral Substances

A wide range of other minerals is known to exist, such as asbestos, glauconite, dolomite, feldspar, graphite, gypsum, iron, iron pyrites, kaolinite, lead, lignite, melch, glass, talc, zeolites, mica, and others. In addition there are large quantities of common substances such as pottery clays and limestone. Many of these have been tested or used as substitutes for imported articles during the war. Some may be useful when the time comes—and it may not be far off—for the establishment of minor industries in East Africa.

Probably the most important mineral in Uganda today, at least for local use, is water. The fact has been recognized by a grant of £275,000 from the Colonial Development Fund to be spent on rural water supplies by the Geological Survey over a period of five years.

It may seem surprising that there should be a water problem in Uganda with its many rivers and lakes and good rainfall, but the waterways are of little assistance beyond a mile or two from their banks and the rainfall is seasonal, so that there is too much water at certain times and little or none at others. High rates of evaporation and run-off add to the difficulty. In general the rainfall is adequate for crops and livestock, and the need is for more and better distributed drinking water for small communities and their live stock.

Water Supplies

Over 500 boreholes have since been drilled by the Government drilling sections and contractors. Of the boreholes put down by other authorities about 45% were successful, while those drilled under control of the Geological Survey all proved successful. Geophysical methods have proved of value in the search for water, especially where the surface water is somewhat restricted, as in lowlands. The apparatus was on loan to the Forces throughout the war and a high rate of success was claimed.

Uganda presents a most favourable field for the study of pre-historic and historical geology, and progress in this subject will be made at the 1946 Geological Congress on Pre-historic Geology, which will be held at Kampala. The Geological Survey has been able to draw on the strength of the Department since 1942, and has been able to attract a number of geologists and many others to the staff. Of these about half are professional geologists and the remainder are staff of water production and prospecting.

Frequently officers have been borrowed by adjacent territories, since Kenya had no geologists before 1930, calls were made upon Uganda for assistance, and this was not unconnected with the discovery of the Kakamega goldfield. At other times staff has been lent to Tanganyika, Kenya and the Sudan in connection with



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water problems, and visits to the Belgian Congo are always welcomed by the authorities there.

A tribute must be paid to Mr. E. J. Wayland, the first Director. It fell to him to hold the Department together and build it up in the early days in the face of many handicaps. His early appreciation of the main prob-

lems and the methods which he proposed for their solution are likely to hold good for a long time to come. During the later part of his tenure of office, and under his successor, Dr. K. A. Davies, the progress of the Department has come to be recognized as an important factor in the economy of the country.

Associated Chambers of Eastern Africa

Resolutions on Commerce and Industry

MR. A. J. DON SMALLE has been re-elected President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, and Mr. H. H. Robbinston has been elected Vice-President for the ensuing year. Mr. H. F. Bargman, lately Honorary treasurer, holds office as Immediate Past President and the new Honorary treasurer is Mr. J. A. Mallett.

The Association resolved to support the recommendations of the British Empire Producers' Organization in regard to the maintenance of Imperial Preference, reiterated its view that the Congo Basin Treaties ought to be revised and urged the East African Governments to declare their policy for the disposal of enemy properties.

Among the other resolutions adopted were the following:—

Trusteeship of Tanganyika.—That this Association, recognizing that Colonial status is impracticable at present, is prepared to accept in principle the draft for its settlement in the White Paper on trusteeship, provided that the interests of the inhabitants receive consideration as the first priority, and that any major amendments to the draft terms are referred to Tanganyika Territory for consideration and the inhabitants before being accepted by the British Government.

Rail and Port Services

Railway Amalgamation.—That this Association is of opinion that the Tanganyika Railways and Port Services should be amalgamated with the Kenya and Uganda Railways, and that railway equipment should be brought up to date, particularly regarding passenger accommodation and refrigeration for perishable food-stuffs.

East African Airways Corporation.—That this Association is of opinion that the East African Airways Corporation as constituted has proved a failure. The Association wishes to draw attention to the irregularity of the services and the numerous alterations to the schedule since the service was inaugurated, and expresses with dismay the complete withdrawal of services at a few hours' notice. This particularly affects Tanga as the most important centre of the sisal industry in East Africa. Previous there were almost daily passenger connections with other East African ports, which no longer exist, and which have been replaced in part by the airways service. The Association draws attention to the financial loss to the East African Airways Corporation by the suspension, which loss will eventually have to be borne by taxpayers.

This Association urges, in the circumstances, the inauguration of a regular and reliable air service with the minimum of delay, and calls for the resignation of the present board, for an extensive inquiry into the breakdown and for the entire reorganization of the Airways with a technical and commercial advisory. This Association requests an assurance that at all times not less than 50% of the seats will be made available for non-officials.

Tourist Traffic.—That this Association, recognizing the immense potential importance of a rapid development of the tourist industry, welcomes the appointment by the Kenya

Government of an advisory committee. It views, however, of difficulties of dealing with the anticipated large influx of tourists from all parts of the world in the immediate future, this Association urges the East African Governments and the private interests involved to take all practicable steps, as urgent priorities, in connexion with (a) the improvement of roads, (b) the elimination of obstructive immigration restrictions on tourists, and (c) the expansion of the hotel industry and transport facilities.

Mombasa-Tanga Road.—That this Association strongly urges the Central Road and Traffic Board to allocate the necessary funds from the block allocation under the Development Committee Report for the immediate construction of an all-weather road between Mombasa and Tanga on the newly surveyed alignment.

Assessment of Taxation

Income Tax.—That the executive study in detail various proposals for alterations in the basis of assessment of rates of income tax and submit proposals to constituent Chambers, and, further, that steps be taken to impress upon the Joint Income Tax Department the need to apply as soon as possible the practice of assessing tax (on an estimated basis) on persons (including businesses) who have not submitted returns of income, where there is reasonable ground for belief that profits have been earned at a taxable level.

Special taxes for Special Objects.—That this Association opposes the introduction of various forms of income tax as a means of financing special services.

Rent Control.—That this Association is of the opinion that rent control over domestic and business premises should not be relaxed in view of the present acute shortage of both types of premises. It is, however, felt that there is justification for a revision of the terms of the Rent Control and Mortgage Interest (Restriction) Ordinances of the three territories in view of the high cost of building materials necessary to carry out current repairs.

Urban Leases.—That further representations be made to the Commissioner of Lands, Kenya, and the Land Officer in Tanganyika pointing out the desirability of coming to a decision on the extension of leases in urban areas.

Trade Licences.—That this Association reiterates its conviction that the whole position of the trading licences is thoroughly unsatisfactory and that a review and drastic amendment as regards both the method of licensing and the application of fees derived therefrom is essential.

Disposal of Surplus Mombasa Assets.—That this matter be referred to the executive committee with a recommendation to the Governors' Conference that at least two commercial persons be appointed to the East African Disposals Board.

Joint East African Board.—That the Association's three representatives on the Joint East African Board, Lieut. Colonel W. K. Tucker, Mr. W. F. Jenkins and Mr. F. Chandler, be re-elected for the ensuing year, and that the Association's present contribution of £15,15s. be increased to £20,10s. for the coming and subsequent years.

New Cement Factories

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA are to have a new cement factory. An English group, the Anglo-Siam Cement Co., Ltd., plans for the erection of a complete factory at Mombasa.

Rhodesia Cement, Ltd., the incorporation of which we recently reported, has offered 1,399,994 ordinary shares of 5s. each to the public at par. The issue was over-subscribed. The issued capital of the company is £400,000, 200,000 shares having been subscribed by the Gwelo Land and Minerals Co. Ltd. The authorized capital is £600,000.



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British Cars.—The important question to us is how can that sale-figures of British cars overseas be permanently increased? With sincerity, based on technical facts, believe me when I say the key to the whole problem is not in the hands of individual manufacturers. It is with the Government in its determination of the weight of taxation British cars have to bear. Roughly, the American motorist pays one seventh of the tax per horse-power, while borne by his British counterpart. The result is that he is not so conscious. The British buyer thinks intensely in terms of running costs. It is not for any whim that the British maker splits his total production between "Eights," "Tens," and "Twelves," and so on, as taxations so heavy as to make the public demand a variety of engine sizes, so long will suppliers of components have to offer a correspondingly wide variety of sizes and be deprived of the benefits of basic standardization and mass bulk production. On American roads there run solid streams of cars—nearly 24 hours a day. They are "orderly streams," each car roughly the same size, with the same performance characteristics. There is no overtaking or boring, no larger models driving out to pass baby "Eights." Incidentally, for this reason, it is a safe stream, and less nerve-racking to drive in than the average British contest of various horse-powers. Let us clear our minds of the fiction that there is "any black magic" in American factory organization or methods. The British Workman is, I judge, a better craftsman. Certainly he is also better mannered, more cultured, and a more compassionate human being. Several of our British car plants are as highly mechanized as the average American. The American car maker has two great major natural advantages. His raw materials, coal and ore, are nearer the earth's surface and therefore easier to obtain. He also has a domestic market based on 140,000,000 people against our own 49,000,000. This last disparity we can, however, offset by cultivating our export business. Britain can do it. But we must be enabled to achieve singleness of objective by making, as an industry, a type and size of car that meets both home and export demands. That car would not be a replica of the typical American model. It would be somewhat smaller, more compact and less peddler of road-space and fuel. It is noteworthy that two of the big American corporations have already designed, prototyped and groomed for production, smaller cars based largely on British fundamentals. —Sir Miles Thomas, Vice-Chairman of the Nuffield Organization.

Political Conflict and Germany.

In all four zones of Germany people are whispering: "With the East against the West" or "With the West against the East," believing that in such a conflict Germany would arise like a Phoenix from the ashes. When you hear people talk like that you wonder which is better? Their political stupidity or their moral inferiority. —Mr. Hans Gottfurcht, international-nation officer of the German trades unions.

Commonwealth Consultation.

The machinery for consultation within the British Commonwealth has not improved within the last 20 years. It has deteriorated. There is no permanent high-level secretariat which can reflect the views of all the self-governing units of the Commonwealth and we cannot afford to continue much longer without one in London. Largely because of the lack of such a body, policy is formulated by the United Kingdom Government on many matters important to the whole Commonwealth with little or no reference to the Dominions. Admittedly, the Dominion representatives on such a secretariat would have to remit many matters to their Governments for decision and direction, and the Dominion Government would need to reply to queries from London much more quickly than in the past. Over-assertiveness in an effort to emphasize Australia's independence is liable to be mistaken for something else. The distinction between status and stature is real. The representatives of Australia must fight for Australia's own corner in all matters in which she is particularly concerned, but in world affairs, in which there is a common interest, Australia has an obligation to endeavour to reach agreement with the United Kingdom and other British countries, so that we may avoid public differences at international gatherings. Such disagreement, diminishes the standing and prestige of all British countries, from whose corporate authority Australia derives her strength. There is little contact and much less integration between the self-governing countries of the British Commonwealth and little interest by one in another. What does the United Kingdom know of the outer reaches of the Commonwealth? The British countries unite in time of trouble but they take deplorably little interest in one another in normal times. Our comparative arrangements are fragmentary and ineffective, and we are taking great risks for the future in not giving their improvement more thought. —Mrs R. G. Casey.

Socialist Dilemma.

The differences of opinion in the Labour ranks may settle, but it certainly does not end, with foreign policy. This issue has served merely to indicate a division which was bound to come sooner or later on certain fundamental matters of policy, if not of doctrine. In the entire economic sphere the Government is being consistently made aware of the fact that a modified Socialist policy presents immense complications. Controls lead to controls, planning to more planning. Is it possible to direct production and consumption without directing labour? Bottlenecks and stoppages resulting from labour complications would seem to show that it is not. The flight of workers from the railways, for instance, is holding up the transport of goods. Yet these gross interferences with individual choice, this "gradual absorption" into the State machine of the great majority of the population, would be to the last degree unwelcome here, and is one of the things which the Government, with its soothing and perfectly genuine talk of mingling Socialist policy with individual liberty, must at least try to avoid. The question is, whether in logical Socialism it can be avoided. Are we not here faced with a clash between Labour ideology and Labour ideas, or more plainly, with a clash between the strong beliefs, sympathies and convictions of those who still form the majority of the Labour Party and the logic of their own Socialist doctrine? The Labour Government has sought, with conscience and assiduity, to find some way to reconcile its Socialist head with its embarrassed liberal heart. Can it be found? Is it not an impossible position to accept a political doctrine which gives the State final control while still clinging to the old liberal, nonconformist English belief in respect for the individual as a soul, rather than a cog? What is significant in the present expression of a wide divergence of views within the Labour Party is that it follows the pattern by which extremism has progressively disintegrated Socialism. The moderate Left cannot compete in the same field with the extreme Left because in the last resort it cannot accept the logic of its own Socialist doctrine. The moderate Left is a creature of the

Time and Luck.

Casualties in Dacca, the largest city in eastern Bengal, between August 20 and October 31, totalled 146 killed and more than 1,000 injured. —The Times.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.F. marked — "Produce for Persia" — Mr. Harold Macmillan, M.P.

"A bureaucrat is a Democrat who holds an office a Republican wants" — Senator Alben Barkley

"The old idea that direct taxation is in all circumstances better than indirect taxation has been disproved by recent experience" — The Chancellor of the Exchequer

"Mr. Attlee is increasingly admired for his extraordinary capacity for hard work. He is absolutely fair, and is admired by considerations of personal friendship" — *National News-Letter*

"The Peace Conference is giving to the world a lamentable exhibition of How Not To Do It. We hate pessimism but an optimistic forecast of the future would, in present conditions, be fantastically unreal" — *Sunday Times*

Already £150,000,000 of the American loan has been spent, and only 9% has gone on the re-equipment of British industry. No less than 91% has been spent on consumer goods, food, drink, fuel and Hollywood films. This is the Rake's Progress with a vengeance" — Mr. L. D. Gammans, M.P.

"It is much to be regretted that saponaceous material cannot be found in the Palace, but we suggest that other detergents may be found."

— A Government letter to the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

"The Russians cannot continue to have it both ways, by stamping out the right of opposition in their own country while claiming their rampant licence to meddle with every other" — Mr. J. L. Garvin in the *Daily Telegraph*

In 1921 there were 12 morning newspapers in London; now there are nine. In 1921 there were six London evening newspapers; now there are three. In 1921 there were 45 morning papers in the provinces; to-day there are only 18" — Mr. Hugh Davies, M.P.

"The plague of militant atheists whose code of life and law is moral nihilism, is creeping suffocatingly over the world, poisoning the bloodstream and blocking the heartbeat of America, endangering the freedom of man everywhere. We must guard against these shamming, Goebbelsing and slave-making men who seek to drug and drag the masses of decent men into their merciless dragnet of tyranny" — Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York

"Our actions in India, Burma and the Colonial Empire and elsewhere refute the allegations that the British Commonwealth and Empire is animated by Imperialism" — Mr. Attlee, the Prime Minister, speaking at the Lord Mayor's Banquet

"If a temporary recession such as that of 1921 were to recur in a year or two, the British economy is so resilient and well controlled and equipped that it would be but slightly affected. A 1929 depression need never occur again" — Mr. H. A. Marquand, Secretary of Overseas Trade

From June 1943 to the end of the war, raw materials to the value of £31,351,000 and foodstuffs to the value of £22,556,000 were shipped from British Colonies to the U.S.A. on United Kingdom account. These raw materials included asbestos, chrome, copper, graphite, pyrethrum, rubber, sisal and leather" — From the Third Report on Mutual Aid

"We do not claim for U.S. foreign policy any altruistic motives. There is, however, nothing inconsistent in the protection of enlightened self-interest with a due regard for the rights and interests of others. Indeed, the two almost invariably go hand in hand" — Mr. William L. Clayton, American Under-Secretary for Economic Affairs

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African Representation Does It Reflect Native Opinion?

From a leader in the *Kenya Weekly News* dealing with proposals to increase African representation in the Kenya Legislative Council, the following passage is extracted:

"It is premature to expect from Africans any notable contribution of political wisdom, but they should be invaluable spokesmen of African public opinion. That involves the expression of the views of all Africans and not merely the views of the politically precocious members of the Kenya African Union. They should also be invaluable as a means of explaining to their less instructed and illiterate fellow-Africans the policy of Government in regard to African affairs. If African members of Legislative Council have at heart the true interests of their people they will shoulder the burden of explaining the nature of, and the reasons for, the Government's agricultural and development policy. Inevitably it will contain measures unpopular with the conservative elements of African society. The present system of nominating members suffers from the grave defect that there exists no representative African Council which can be consulted, and which can call them to account for their policy and actions. By all means let the African have the maximum opportunity of political expression of which he can wisely take advantage. But do let us provide a constitutional chain by means of African Provincial Councils and a Central African Council and let them prove their merit—before setting more Africans on paper in Legislative Council."

Nyasaland Trade

Imports into Nyasaland last year were valued at £1,580,000, compared with £1,623,700 in the previous year. Exports amounted to £1,876,000 (£1,802,200), showing a 24.89% increase; of this total tea accounted for £586,600 and tobacco for £717,400. Manufactured articles represented £1,354,000 of the import total, cotton goods accounting for 41.43% of the textiles, 20.45% came from the United Kingdom and 73.39% from India. Of the exports 67.2% went to the United Kingdom and 16.6% to other British possessions.

African Pattern of Life Money Factor Develops Initiative

SOCIAL CONTACT AND SOCIAL CHANGE was the title of a lecture given recently to the Uganda Society by Mrs. T. G. Trowell.

The Governor, Sir John Hall, introducing the speaker, suggested that the adjectives in the title might be transposed to read "Social Contact and Culture Change."

Mrs. Trowell, having outlined the life of a Native in the old Africa, stressed that Africa, if she chose the new world of better living conditions, transport, schools, hospitals, clothes and bicycles, must take it under the same conditions as the rest of the world, and that her pattern of life and thought must change accordingly.

Answering the question "to what must it change," Mrs. Trowell said:

"In the sense modern man is more of an individual and in another sense less. He has thrown out many of the bonds of family relationships and asserted his independence, yet he has exchanged his position as a member of a community for that of a cog in a machine."

"Our neighbours are strangers. Yet we have to live and trade with them for our mutual happiness and convenience. We have to depend on them in the way an African was never dependent on his neighbour. Our horizons have been enlarged and our sense of interdependence is spread over a wide world. In place of obligations to a limited circle whom we are bound by tradition to help, we have other obligations to people whom we do not know and whom we may never see."

"We have to work for ourselves, or we would starve. We have no land to which we can return, as the African has. We cannot break a contract and go home and sit on our land when work wears us. We have to think of the future and provide for our old age. With the money factor, we have an incentive to initiative and hard work."

"So an entirely different set of moral values receives emphasis—social values which make possible fair dealing between strangers, such as honesty, trustfulness, punctuality, giving a good day's work for one's pay, and personal values which help a man to get on, such as thrift and hard work."

"It is the strain and friction between two differing patterns of life, not essentially between a governing and a governed people, which account for many of the problems of to-day. The problems of adjustment to modern life arise not from inherent evil in either race, but sometimes from the need for qualities in the African which were not necessary in his old life and are not yet understood."

Praise for Ex-Askari Tradetion

The high standard of training of ex-Askari as tradesmen received favourable comment from several Dar es Salaam employers at a recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. N. Ramsey announced the creation of an advisory committee, whose duties would be to advise on the most suitable training and help in laying down standards for trade tests. He asked as many local firms as possible to take on men who had completed their training to enable them to see the difference between life in the Army and under trade conditions. Commending the training centre at Mbulani, Mr. Ramsey said as many member firms as possible should give it a visit. Mr. A. T. Bewes said his firm (Messrs. Bosch Motors) had been very favourably impressed by the work of ex-Askari while Mr. G. T. Cameron (Motor Mart and Exchange) said he had found these industrious and keen to learn.

The Uganda Co., Ltd., have declared an interim dividend for the current year of 12½%. In the preceding year there was no interim dividend and the final distribution was 20%.

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Livingstone-Stanley Meeting Arab Claims He was Present

An Arab, who says he is 100 years old and was present at the meeting of Stanley and Livingstone 75 years ago is living in Dar es Salaam, according to *The Times* correspondent there.

He is Ali bin Said, a former elephant hunter and ivory trader. His story was brought to light by the unveiling last week in Ujiji, near Kigoma Lake, Tanganyika, of a new memorial on the spot where the famous meeting took place. The Governor, Sir William Battershill, unveiled the memorial, which was designed by Mr. H. R. Thompson and built by Italian prisoners of war. It incorporates a bronze plaque presented by the Royal Geographical Society.

The Arab states that he saw Livingstone arrive in 1866 at Bagamoyo, that he offered his services to Livingstone, and that they journeyed to Ujiji, where the Arab was paid off with 40s. and some clothes, returning to Bagamoyo in 1869. In 1871 Stanley arrived at Bagamoyo and Ali also accompanied him on his safari up-country. Describing the meeting, Ali bin Said says that after the formal handshake, the two men clasped each other as brothers and made much jubilation.

In reporting these facts, *The Times* points out that Livingstone started his last journey from the mouth of the Rovuma River, 300 miles south of Bagamoyo, but that Stanley passed through Bagamoyo.

Native Industrial Councils

From the beginning of November every employer of 250 or more Africans within a radius of 10 miles in the Middle Congo area of the Belgian Congo must set up a Native Industrial Council with which to discuss matters concerning the wages and labour conditions of the employees.

Unity of the Nile Valley Statement by King of Egypt

Opening the Egyptian Parliament recently, King Farouk said that the London talks on the unity of the Nile Valley had produced good results. His Majesty said:

"The Egyptian Government wish to emphasize that our unity has no other object than to safeguard vital links between Egypt and the Sudan, for there was no life for the one without the other."

"Ancient ties binding the two cannot be broken, and we desire them, not the greater their security and prosperity. Egypt regards the Sudan as a brother State, and one of Egypt's chief aims will be to assure the well-being of the Sudanese, develop their interests, and prepare them for self-government as soon as possible."

His Majesty hoped finally that the negotiations would be crowned with success, in order to reaffirm the eternal friendship between Egypt and Britain and safeguard their mutual interests. Such an alliance had been an Egyptian aim ever since her national rebirth.

In a statement to *The Times* correspondent in Cairo, Saïdy Pasha, Prime Minister of Egypt, said:

"All reasonable people desire a treaty which makes union with the Sudan under the Egyptian crown a reality instead of the dream which it has hitherto been. I may add that this reality is not a material gain for Egypt, but a heavy responsibility, putting us—the elder brothers—in a position to help the Sudan to realize its ambitions and achieve its own destiny under the aegis of the King of Egypt."

On his way to the country by air yesterday from Khartoum was Sir Abdul Rahman al Mabdî Pasha, Sudanese Umma Party leader. He comes to plead for immediate termination of condominium government and recognition of Sudanese independence.

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Tribute Paid to Missionaries

High Commissioner on Urgent Needs

MR. K. M. GOODENOUGH, the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, addressed the annual meeting of the Transvaal and Southern Rhodesian Missionary Association in the Overseas Club on Friday. Bishop Forster presided.

The work of the missions in Southern Rhodesia, said Mr. Goodeenough, was not entirely evangelical. They were also contending with the immense changes brought about in the Native way of life by the impact of white civilization. In the old days of tribal law, although Africans had been influenced by witchcraft and superstition, there had been some kind of order and social sanctions. Since the coming of the white man those had vanished, family life had broken up, and young men and women did practically what they liked. In the growing Native towns vice of all kinds had sprung up and conditions were the reverse of uplifting.

The task of the missions had been extended to include training in hygiene and leadership. They had to try to raise the educational level of the Africans so that they could play their part in the economic life of the country. The Government was playing its part, but the primary force in Native education was the work of the missionaries. They had very largely taken upon themselves the responsibility for the moral uplift which would counteract the results of urbanization in the towns and detribalization in the locations.

Example of Active Religion

Mr. Goodeenough instanced the work of the Community of the Resurrection at Penhalonga as a growing example of active religion. In the classrooms, on the land, and in the workshop, the Christian religion was being worked out. He spoke also of the St. Monica Mission for Women and the work at Cyrene of Mr. Edward Peterson who was teaching Native craftsmen to work for the greater glory of God and become good citizens in the process.

If they were to bring the Africans into the Kingdom of God, he concluded, it must be done through the Europeans. The clergy of Southern Rhodesia were desperately overworked. The diocese was understaffed and underfinanced. The European population was increasing rapidly, and its spiritual needs were not adequate. Unless the Europeans were good Christians, the work of the missions among Africans would be retarded.

New Stanley Hotel Sold

The New Stanley Hotel, Nairobi, has been sold by Mrs. Fair to Messrs. A. and S. Block (Investment Trust) Ltd. for approximately £200,000. It will be run jointly with the Norfolk Hotel, also the property of the trust. Mrs. Block, who served during the war with the 24th I. A. B., will be the manager.

Vast Groundnut Scheme

(Continued from page 334)

that these areas to-day are covered by bush and scrub and are infested by tsetse fly. They are practically uninhabited.

MR. DAWSON: Will the accounts of the interim scheme and ultimately of the public agency be made public?

MR. STRACHAN: Yes, in the White Paper when it is produced.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment. Other Parliamentary news will be found on another page.]

Mentioned in Dispatches

Among those mentioned in dispatches in a recent issue of the *London Gazette* are the following Rhodesians:

Captain B. E. E. Bowden, General List; Lieut. C. C. Blackburn, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Captain A. W. Burton, Welch Regiment; Major J. H. Chassey, General List; Major J. H. Distler, General List; Lieut. C. B. Franklin, General List; Major R. A. James, Rhodesia Regiment; C. M. Streak, Rhodesia Regiment; Captain J. Wilson, General List; and Lieut. E. J. Wood, East Yorkshire Regiment.

Revised Swahili New Testament

The first part of the task of revising the Swahili translation of the Bible is complete. The text of the New Testament was placed on the table at a conference in Arusha, Tanganyika, recently, by the Rev. Canon A. B. Hellier, of the Diocese of Zanzibar, and the Rev. Canon H. J. B. Pakeness, of the Diocese of Mombasa. It is forty years since the Bible was translated with the task. The new version will soon be on sale all over Eastern Africa. Work has already begun on the translation of the Old Testament.

Mr. J. Colinvaux

MR. JEAN COLINVAUX, a partner in Messrs. A. Baumann and Company, sailed last week in the QUEEN ELIZABETH for New York for consultations in regard to increased imports from East Africa, and in order to inquire into various American processes which may be helpful to existing or prospective local industries in East Africa. Mr. Colinvaux will then spend some weeks in South Africa to make himself acquainted with industrial development in recent years, and then expects to stay for about a year at East Africa, where his firm has branches in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

Tanganyika Information Office is making inquiries to sound public opinion on the suggestion to form a film society on a Tanganyika or East African basis with the object of securing suitable films for local audiences.

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Parliament

**S.W. Africa Annexation
Bechuanaland's Interests**

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week MR. DUMPLETON asked the Prime Minister what undertakings had been sought or obtained with a view to safeguarding the future economic and political interests of the people of the Bechuanaland Protectorate before a decision was taken to support the Union of South Africa's application to the United Nations Organization for the annexation of South-West Africa.

THE PRIME MINISTER: "As has previously been explained to the House, it is not considered that the interests of the Bechuanaland Protectorate can be regarded as involved in the question of the future status of South-West Africa. In the opinion of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom the views of the inhabitants, European and Native, of South-West Africa itself are the factor to be taken into account, and we are satisfied as to the steps taken by the Union Government to ascertain the wishes of the inhabitants."

MR. DUMPLETON: "Can my right hon. friend say whether the need to the Bechuanaland Protectorate for an outlet to the West Coast will at any rate be safeguarded?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "That matter does not arise. I understand that it is not a feasible proposition. If my hon. friend has any point to put to me, I will gladly look into it."

MR. PICKTHORN: "Can the House be assured that before Bechuanaland and the other two Protectorates in the same position have either their status or the practical control of their administration altered, there will be a full opportunity for discussion in the House?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "Yes, sir. Of course, that is another question, but it has been answered very often."

MR. REES-WILLIAMS asked the Secretary of State whether he was aware of the confusion which existed in Eritrea as to the control of the garrison troops and that of civilian populations. He stated that in two officers of the garrison and with the result that there was frequent friction and reference back to C.H.Q. Cairo, 1,000 miles away, and whether he would vest responsibility for both troops and civilian population in one officer.

MR. BELLAUNA: "The organization existing in Eritrea is the same which obtains in other territories under British military administration, that is the military commander is responsible for the command, training and administration of troops in the area, while the chief administrator is responsible for the administration of the civil government. I am satisfied that the existing directions to the military commander and the chief administrator of Eritrea are satisfactory and are not the cause of friction. It is desirable that in certain matters reference back to C.H.Q. Middle East Force may be necessary or imperative. The matter of having control of the garrison troops and that of civilian population vested in two officers of the same rank is quite normal as a great one often with the responsibility for both these areas would not be appropriate in the circumstances, and would I consider be a retrograde step."

Sudanese Garrisons in Eritrea

MR. REES-WILLIAMS asked if the Minister was aware of the state of tension between the Sudanese garrison in Eritrea and the Eritrean population.

MR. BELLAUNA: "I am well aware of the tension which existed in Eritrea as a result of the incident on August 28th in Asmara. Since then the Sudanese troops in Asmara have been moved to a more remote part of the country where clashes are less likely to occur. British troops have taken their place in Asmara. The tension has now relaxed considerably."

MR. MOLSON asked the Minister of Transport whether he was aware of the complaints from passengers to H.M.I. WINCHESTER CASHEL regarding the bad conditions on board and stating that owing to contaminated or unwholesome food there was an epidemic which affected some 600 of the passengers on the ship.

MR. BROWN: "I am informed by the shipping company that they consider this unfortunate outbreak of illness was probably due to a sudden and considerable fall in temperature following very hot weather in the Red Sea, resulting in gastric disturbances. The port health authorities in Mombasa made a thorough inspection of the refrigerators, lockers and galley, which were all found to be in accordance with health requirements. Arrangements were made for samples of the foodstuffs to be analyzed in Durban, but the results are not yet available. A further investigation will be carried out by the shipping company when the Winchester Caschel arrives back in this country."

MR. SORESEN asked the Minister of Transport if he was aware of attempts made to segregate white and black passengers on Africa-bound ships, particularly the S.S. 'Hera' at the end of September, when all the passengers had booked first class.

MR. BARNES: "I have arranged for inquiries to be made into this particular allegation and will inform the hon. member of the result and understand from the shipping company concerned that their policy is against racial discrimination, such as it alleged to have occurred. I am strongly opposed to any racial discrimination on British passenger ships."

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A new journal, entitled "African News Review," is to be published in Nairobi to-day.

The Durban Castle liner DURBAN CASTLE has completed her first voyage as a troop transport and is being refitted in Belfast.

The Que, Southern Rhodesia, is to be raised to full civil commissioner and magistrate status from the beginning of next year.

A fiscal survey of Nyasaland is to be undertaken by a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. H. B. Butters, Financial Secretary of Hong Kong.

All Italian prisoners of war in Kenya, including those who have voluntarily deferred their repatriation, have been called in from civilian employment for return to Italy.

A closed season, from November 1 to January 31, 1947, for the recruiting of labour in Nyasaland for service outside the Protectorate is announced in a recent issue.

The first Arab woman teacher from Zanzibar to attend Makerere College, Uganda, will begin her studies next March. She is Miss Esija Shanifi, of the Government girls' school.

Simple articles in English and Swahili are being prepared by the Tanganyika Information Office describing the framework and functions of all United Nations Organizations.

The first calico power loom ever erected in Southern Rhodesia is now in operation in Gatoama. Four technicians and their families have been brought from Lancashire to operate it and teach others.

The import of cattle from South Africa into Kenya has been prohibited as a result of the outbreak of "humpy skin disease" in the Union. The ban applies also to cattle from Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. P. B. Fletcher, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Agriculture, has announced a change in management of the dehydrator plants in the Colony, which will bring them under statutory control like the sugar industry.

While on leave in this country, the Director of Education in the Sudan, Mr. C. W. Williams, has been in touch with the Universities of Durham, Bristol and Reading and with University College, Leicester, with a view to sending Sudanese students to those places.

A well-attended meeting of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League last week in London heard a talk by Mrs. Pickford, district vice-president for London, who gave a general review of the work of the League in the territories. Lady Baden-Powell spoke of her work in many parts of the world in the last year in connexion with the Girl Guide movement. A vote of thanks was proposed by Miss Sylvia Hingley and seconded by Sir Richard Rankine.

N. Rhodesian Labour Report No Shortage of Mine Workers

At no time during the year was there any shortage of labour for any of the four copper mines of Broken Hill. At times the number of applicants for work became embarrassing and efforts had to be made to divert them to the farming areas where labour was urgently needed. So writes the Labour Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia in his recently published report for 1945.

Working conditions on all the mines continued to be "good," states the report. Considerable difficulties are experienced in attempting to ensure that mine workers get one day's rest in seven. The African does not like being laid off except on days which suit him. Throughout the year the regulations were relaxed to the extent of insistence only on one day's rest in 14 but a steady reduction in Sunday work and overtime was gradually having the desired effect.

"Except on the mines where supervision is more thorough and where the worker has more to lose by loss of employment the general attitude towards work of African labour continues to be irresponsible. Dismissal is no deterrent since work is plentiful, and with little on which to spend earnings and with money increasingly plentiful on this account there is no great demand for paid employment. In these circumstances increased wages cannot help the position until such increases are so great as to result in far less wasteful use of labour."

Employers to-day use in many cases at least double the number required for the work and with low wages they can afford to do so. It is impossible to persuade employers to reduce to a much higher figure and reduce the numbers in employment until they can see some hope of obtaining more work from the highly paid man than they are getting at present. Until the buying power of money is restored any guarantee of improved output of work will be impossible.

African Representative Council

The African Representative Council of Northern Rhodesia met for the first time last week. In a message to the members of the Council the members of the Council professed their unwavering loyalty and appreciation of the great responsibility which lay upon them. "We will always endeavour to present the views of our people impartially in the Government and are confident that the institution of this Council is a great step forward in advancement of African affairs," stated the message. The function of the Council is to advise the Governor on matters directly affecting Africans. The Secretary for Native Affairs is President and there are 20 members from the provinces.

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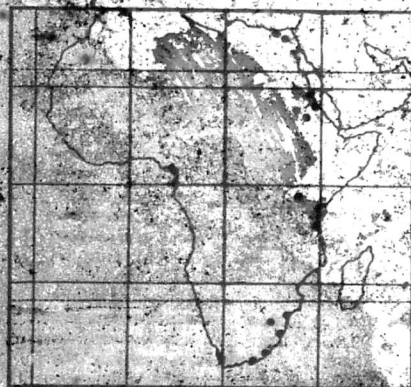
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Company Meeting

Dalgety and Company, Ltd.

Sir John Davidson's Statement

MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN DAVIDSON, Chairman of Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Ltd., has circulated to the shareholders with the annual report and accounts a statement from which the following passages are taken.

"I referred last year to the extensive tour then being undertaken throughout Australia and New Zealand by Mr. G. S. Hunter, the London manager, who returned home last April; he visited no fewer than 418 of the company's offices. Mr. R. S. Wollen, our East African manager, has recently been on a short visit to this country on behalf of the coffee industry, and this afforded the opportunity of useful discussions as regards the future conduct of our East African business.

"The company's business generally has been well maintained, bearing in mind the many difficulties experienced on the pastoral side, the continuance of price control, the difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies of merchandise, and the loss of war-time activities without corresponding reversion to full normal trading, to say nothing of the disturbed labour position. In view of this the shareholders, I think, may feel gratified with the year's results.

Future Prospects

"With the outlook so cloudy and complex, it would be rash to forecast our future prospects. There are, however, certain favourable features, such as the improved seasonal conditions in all States with the exception of Queensland and parts of New South Wales, higher values now ruling for wool and mohair, and the likelihood of increased supplies of merchandise and other commodities which we handle, coupled with a strong potential demand for goods of all descriptions. Against this is the crippling burden of taxation.

"In the four years of drought from 1942 to the end of March this year Australia lost 29,900,000 sheep. The total in the country is now estimated at 96,500,000, the lowest since 1924. In 1942 the flocks numbered 125,000,000. Drought losses were heaviest in New South Wales, where 12,500,000 sheep are estimated to have died since 1942.

"Dealing now with wool, the company's main interest, the effects of the severe drought and the reduction in sheep resulted in Australian growers receiving for the past year the lowest wool cheque since before the war. New Zealand's receipts were second only to the previous year's high record. The overall result reduced the combined total Commonwealth and Dominion realizations by about 5%. Our own sales of 550,997 bales were 44,207 bales less than in the previous year. Appraisement prices remained on the same level as before. Following is a comparison of the last two seasons' results:

	Quantities	Appraisement	
	1945-46	1944-45	
	Bales	Bales	
Australia	2,865,745	3,123,112	Decrease 257,367
New Zealand	1,022,124	803,848	Increase 218,276
	3,887,869	3,926,960	Decrease 39,091

	Residuals	
	1945-46	1944-45
Australia	£A 238,629,118	£A 62,602,498
New Zealand	£NZ 452,153	£NZ 22,015,258
	£A 238,629,118	£A 84,617,756
	Decrease	£A 3,973,397
		£NZ 461,905

£A £NZ 181,271 £A £NZ 84,617,756 £A £NZ 23,434,365

"The seventh and last of the yearly appraisements under the Government Purchase Scheme was completed this season. From the outbreak of war until June, 1946, all the wool available in Australia and New

Zealand was sold by this method, and realized the impressive total of £A and NZ 592,873,276. Owing to the disturbance to normal trade during the war, a heavy surplus was left in the hands of the United Kingdom Government, estimated at June 30, 1945, at over 40 million bales. This was nearly four times the quantity remaining after the first world war, and presented a much more serious problem of disposal.

"A joint organization, known as the Dominion Wool Disposals, Ltd., was created to effect the orderly marketing of the surplus concurrently with new clip wools, with the object of maintaining as far as possible the maximum of market stability. Supplies are regulated, and, under a system of minimum prices which may be subject to alteration from time to time, wools which at auction do not reach these limits are bought in by the Joint Organization and added to its stocks. By June, 1946, not only had the estimated surplus of 10 million bales been reduced to about 6,500,000 bales, but quantities equivalent to the current clips had also been absorbed by consuming countries.

Resumption of Public Auctions

"With the end of appraisement the trade has seen the welcome resumption of public auctions, which began in Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom in September. Within certain limits the market is now free to find its own economic level according to world supply and demand, and so far the sales have been an unqualified success. Competition has been keen and sustained at all selling centres, and prices have risen sharply from appraisement levels. Continental buyers have taken by far the largest share of the offerings, the Home trade being hampered in its top end by minimum prices ruling in this country for tops, yarns and finished goods. While these continue at their present levels Home trade buying is likely to remain restricted, and it may be we shall have to see some small recession in prices before their purchases attain the volume so necessary for the good of the industry here and for the maintenance of stable market conditions.

"Provided the market suffers no serious setback, and the minimum limits set by the Joint Organization remain somewhere about their present level, prospects to growers for the current season look encouraging.

East African Interests

"The company's activities in East Africa have been well sustained. We have built up a sound business and hold a responsible position in the trade and industry of the country which I hope may contribute in no small way to its future general development.

"The production of sisal should be materially assisted by the increase in price of £18 9s. per ton recently agreed to by the British Government. Dairy produce continues to enjoy a favourable market, mainly owing to increased consumption locally and in the neighbouring territories.

"The coffee industry has suffered severely from adverse seasonal conditions for some years, but there has been a satisfactory increase in consumption which should help the producers for some time to come as regards price, whether the coffee is sold by bulk purchase or through normal channels.

"We are recommending the payment of a final dividend of 5 1/2%, representing for the year a distribution at the rate of 3 1/2% before deduction of income tax, as against 6% for the previous year. Under Section 52 Finance (No. 2) Act, 1945, companies concerned may not pass on to shareholders the Dominion tax relief, but must deduct from all dividends tax at the full U.K. standard rate—thus the fund from which equity dividends are payable will be correspondingly increased and the shareholder will, should circumstances so warrant, obtain his Dominion tax relief in the form of an additional dividend. The present distribution rather more than covers both this relief and the recent reduction in the U.K. standard rate.

Company Meeting

Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Company Limited

Mr. Robert Anson's Statement

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of THE GOLD FIELDS RHODESIAN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on Friday, November 22, 1946, at the Chartered Insurance Institute, 20, Aldermanbury, London, E.C.2.

MR. ROBERT ANSON, Chairman of the company, presided.

THE CHAIRMAN had circulated to the shareholders, with the directors' annual report and the accounts of the company for the year ended May 31, 1946, a review in the following terms:—

"The profit and loss account shows that dividends and sundry revenue received were £3,258 higher than in the previous year, and that profit on sales of investments increased by £117,307.

"After bringing in the balance brought forward from last year's accounts, together with £2,343 previously reserved for taxation and not now required, there is an available balance of £189,385, as compared with £76,902 last year. Out of this £33,964 must be provided for tax on current profits and £14,659 for tax deducted at source on dividends received, which are brought into the account at the gross figure. Provision for taxation has not increased in proportion to the profits for the year as the special dividends which had to be made in the previous year do not recur in these accounts. As in previous years, £20,000 has been transferred to reserve for depreciation of investments, and this year £20,000 has been placed to general reserve.

Dividend of 10%

"Your directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 10% less tax at 2% in the pound, which will absorb £69,141 but the directors' additional remuneration of £3,457 has been calculated on the net amount of the dividend instead of the gross amount provided by the articles of association. This leaves £18,664 to be carried forward to the next accounts, as compared with £12,024 brought in.

"In the balance sheet, investments at cost show a reduction of £131,749, which is the difference between purchases and the book cost of investments sold; plus the transfer to depreciation reserve. Against this, mining properties, etc., show an increase of £175,395, due almost entirely to our further expenditure on the B. and S. and Fossicker claims. Cash and Government securities are also up by £122,874.

"The period covered by the accounts was one of marked activity in the mining share market, and a considerable profit was made on the realization of investments. Markets in the current year have been less favourable in this respect, and, owing to conditions arising out of the war, suitable mining investments are not easy to find, but the company is in strong liquid position to take advantage of any opportunities which may occur. Through exercise of rights in new issues the company increased its holdings in West Witwatersrand Areas, Ltd., Libanon Gold Mining Co., Ltd., Taqual and Abosso Mines, Ltd., and the Ultramar Co., Ltd., during the past year.

"Development was continued on the B. and S. and Fossicker groups, options to purchase which were exercised during the previous year, and the company has now been registered in Southern Rhodesia as the holder of Motapa Gold Mining Co., Ltd., with an authorized capital of £850,000 in shares of £100 each, to acquire and operate these properties. Application has been made to the Capital Issues Committee for permission to make an

issue of shares, and, if this is granted, a substantial portion of the issue will be offered to shareholders of this company and a part taken up by the company itself. Full details will be made public as soon as the decision of the Committee is made known. Substantial reserves of ore have been indicated by underground development and diamond-drilling on these properties, and it is intended to bring the property into production as soon as conditions permit.

Search for Suitable Properties in Rhodesia

"We continue to be active in the search for suitable mining properties in Southern Rhodesia, and have recently obtained a option on one which might develop into a small to moderate sized producer and which will be tested by diamond-drilling in the first instance.

"Of our other interests in Southern Rhodesia, the Wanderer mine earned a working profit of £29,837, compared with £45,249 for the previous year, the decrease being due to the lower tonnage treated and a rise in operating costs. Ore reserves at 392,000 tons also show a decrease of 12,000 tons on the year and, although a high rate of development is being maintained, a gradual decline in profits must be anticipated unless this development is successful in discovering new sources of ore. At Kennworth, an outbreak of cattle disease in the district resulted in an embargo on the movement of cattle which prevented the usual end-year sales and accounted for the operating loss over the period.

"The gold mines of Southern Rhodesia now receive the full price for their output, royalty payments on precious metals have been abolished, and relief is being obtained from depreciation. Nevertheless, there was a further decline in the gold output and a further increase in operating costs. Base metal output showed a decline for the first time in 13 years owing partly to the cessation of war-time demands and partly to shortage of rail transport capacity.

"In the Union of South Africa the gold mining industry suffered a further diminution in output and a rise in working costs. Dividends on the whole were well maintained during the period, but a further decline must be inevitable in the future unless the rapidly rising trend of costs can be arrested. It is satisfactory to note that the general rate of development was increased although it is still below normal requirements.

Company's Widespread Interests

"In the West African field the mines which were closed down under the Government scheme for concentration of the industry have now resumed operations.

"Among our other interests Lake View and Star continue to earn good profits and record good results of development. The increase in the prices of lead and zinc have greatly improved the prospects for Lake George Mines, Ltd., where operations have been hampered in the past year by shortage of labour and of transport. Oroville Dredging continues to derive a satisfactory revenue from its interests in Colombia, and Bulolo Gold Dredging, Ltd. in which it is also interested, is making substantial progress towards resuming production from its properties in New Guinea.

"Development of the Mercedes oilfield in Venezuela in which the Ultramar Co., Ltd., has a 50% interest continues to give encouraging results and work on bringing the proved areas into production is being pushed on as rapidly as possible. It is hoped that a pipe-line for the export of oil to the seaboard will be in operation in the first half of 1946.

"At the meeting the Chairman stated that the consent of the Treasury had been obtained to the issue of shares in Motapa Gold Mining Co., Ltd., of which 1,508,530 were to be offered to shareholders of Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd. on the basis of three shares in the Motapa Gold Mining Co., Ltd., for five shares in the Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd.

Standard Bank's Commercial Report

THE STANDARD BANK'S commercial report on East Africa for November states: *(New Africa)*

Kenya.— **Trade.** Throughout the territory the remaining season has shown a tendency towards trade depression. Difficulties involved in the shipping of Indian and Belgian blankets and an overstocked position of goods and sundries has had a restraining effect on trade. Government is reported to be restricting the export of blankets in order to secure a further allocation of the same.

The shortage of cereals and other goods has led to a freezing order on American produce. The Government is believed to have come to an agreement with the general public for the Native buy-back scheme. The scheme is still released on the quota basis and India is expected to be in a position to supply freely for some time.

The Highlands reports good rains, particularly in the latter part of the month, and the future prospects of the coffee planter is much brighter, although planting is hampered by the continuance of the rains. The season's average yield over 8,000 tons. Good reports have been received of the up-country wheat and maize crops and the beginning of harvesting are in hand. Deliveries of pyrethrum are continuing the month and with more rain expected will continue into the new year. A strong demand has been made for both residential and agricultural holdings.

Uganda.— An undercurrent of dissatisfaction persists between the retailers and the Uganda Producers' Committee. Foul as a result of the recently settled dispute. The Producers' Control is reported to have taken a hard line on the issue of licences for higher priced articles.

Tanganyika.— A full tone persists generally. The Tanganyika banks and demands from the Government are sufficient to absorb surplus stocks. The Government's policy from cash terms is also apparent in the market. The Native food crops coming in for sale are reported to be in the Northern Province, the position should be satisfactory.

Zanzibar.— With the season's clove crop in hand, the overstocked position in the Zanzibar market is expected to become easier. Money at present is tight and the market for goods, etc., should tend to flow more freely.

The picking of the Pemba clove crop is reported to be up by rain is flow under way, and the expectation is that the harvest will be bigger than expected. A total of 4,983 bales of cloves, valued at £23,747, was exported during September, while last month an all-time record of 35,000 bales was despatched in one shipment. The open market price remains at 48s. to 49s. per 100 lbs.

The controlled price of cloves having finally been raised to £10 10s. for A.M.S. quality and £10 5s. quality for B years, the Clove Growers' Association will export about 4,000 tons as soon as shipping is available.

Part of Beira Development

PORT OF BEIRA DEVELOPMENT, Ltd., a company in which the shares in Beira Works, Ltd., and 48,000 out of 500,000 shares in the Companhia de Porto de Beira (which in turn holds the remaining shares in Beira Works, Ltd.) reports a profit of £5,075 for the year ended March 31, 1946, which with £600 profit forward makes a total of £11,284. A dividend of 6d. per share, amounting to £6,000, is recommended, leaving £4,861 to be carried forward.

The issued capital consists of 750,000 A shares of 1s each and 20,000 B shares of the same denomination. Unclaimed dividends are shown at £4,487, sundry creditors including provision for taxation at £8,966, and capital reserve at £4,182. On the assets side of the balance-sheet, shares in subsidiaries and at £60,000, cash at £13,677, and dividends receivable at £7,350.

Beira Works, Ltd., after providing for interest on debentures and depreciation, showed a loss for the year of £8,158, but paid a dividend of 6d. per share from the balance in hand.

The directors of Port of Beira Development, Ltd., are Mr. Wignall Oury (Chairman), Mr. S. McL. Carey, Mr. R. F. Fitzgerald, Mr. A. E. Hadley, Sir Douglas Malcolmson, and R. P. H. Stables. The ordinary general meeting will be held at 7, Thames House, Queen Street, London, E.C.4, on Tuesday next at 2.30 p.m.

Mimi-Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate, Ltd. announces a final dividend for the year of 16% (as against 12% in the preceding year), making a total of 24% (20%).

Forestral Land, Timber and Railways, Ltd. announce an interim dividend of 3%, the same as for the preceding year, when total dividends were 12%. The company is largely interested in wattle growing in Kenya, Southern Rhodesia and Natal.

Mining

Nchanga's Wartime Record Output of 112,232 Tons of Copper

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, Ltd., for the year to March 31 just contains a review by the manager, Mr. W. A. Pope, of the Company's operations for April, 1939.

It was an achievement of the Nchanga plant, begun in 1931, and especially its production of concentrate to the peak of 2,200 short tons daily in the year ended March 31, 1942. The plant was shut down on January 27, 1943, when the concentrator, designed to treat 3,000 short tons of ore per day, was immediately increased to its maximum which was 4,200 short tons of ore a day, approximately 650 short tons a day of concentrate, 500 long tons of copper.

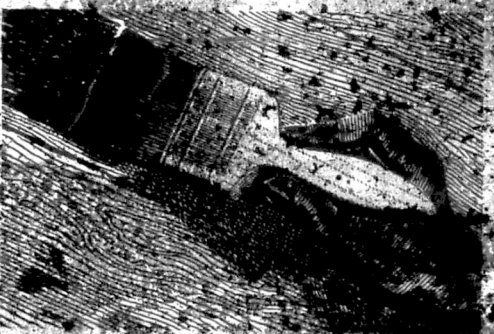
The original plant designed to treat 500 tons of ore a day was in 1939 replaced on March 31, 1939, and by the end of the year had been in commission. In 1940 this plant was expanded to treat 800 to 1,000 tons daily, and in July, 1942, the small plant was taken out and replaced by a 9 ft. by 9 ft. mill and a new crushing plant was built, and flotation machines were installed to treat 4,200 short tons of ore a day. In June, 1943, a change made on the new concentrator to treat 3,000 tons of ore a day, and in February this year the plant was commissioned.

The flueing, boiling and electrical shops, completed in 1939, were extended in 1944. During 1940 the stone-crushing plant was replaced by a new one. Old buildings were re-used as the waste rock and tailings dump for road metal, ballast, and other purposes. In 1940 foundations were laid for the new buildings which was completed in 1941. The new buildings did not arrive until 1944 and were in use in 1944-1945.

Improvements to the Native compounds in 1940 and 1941 included additional kitchens, in 1943, 200 married quarters, and in the next two years 220 unmarried quarters. There were also coffee and canteen houses and a restaurant, together with electric lighting and a public address system. The Mine Recreation Club was opened in January, 1941. About 30 acres of ground were cleared for growing wheat.

The success of the Union of South Africa is a large element in the success of the mine.

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