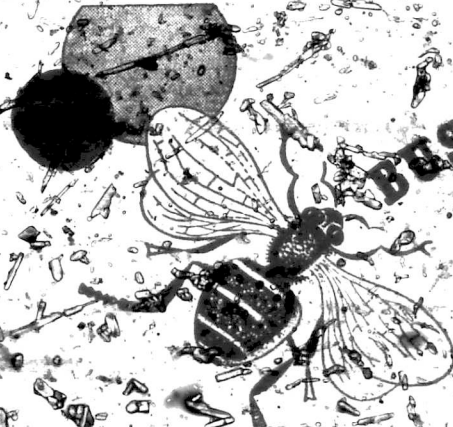


EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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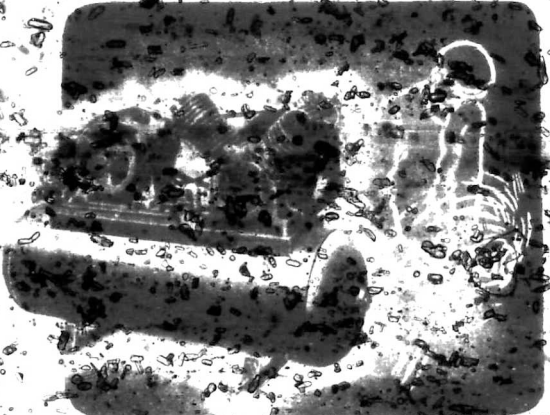
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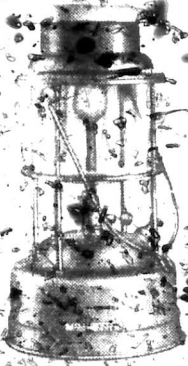
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Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd.

Mr. Maurice Hely-Hutchinson's Review

MR. MAURICE HELY-HUTCHINSON, M.A., Chairman of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., presided at the annual general meeting held in London on November 13, 1946.

The company received from the Union Mines Company in respect of dividends and royalties for 1945/46 a net sum of £100,000 for taxation and transferring £50,000 to reserves for contingencies, the surplus on profit and loss account was the chairman said £362,683, appropriated also £176,848 for dividend on the preference stock at the rate of 8 1/2% less tax and £207,284 for dividend on the ordinary stock at the rate of 12% less tax, the balance of £144,697 being carried forward.

The gross operating receipts of the Benguela Railway for 1946 amounted to £253,175, against £27,965 in 1945 and the excess of income over expenditure set aside towards redemption of debentures was £18,000, compared with £38,000 in the previous year.

Geita Mine

Gold production by the Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd. for the year ended June 30, 1947, was 1,131 oz., compared with 15,525 oz. for the previous year. The estimated ore reserves at June 30, 1947, totalled 1,386,755 tons of an average grade of 4.04 dwts. per ton. On the instructions of the Geita Company, Dr. S. McCann, S.M.S.M., had made a report on the properties dated January 15, 1947. He stated that had operating conditions been normal during the past seven years the company's operations would have been profitable and the future of the mine secure, but, owing to the exigencies of the war and the necessity of making a debenture issue, it was difficult to foresee more than a simple return of capital within 10 years, and that this would mean increasing the ore reserves to 3,000,000 tons. Working at 1,000 tons a day, the present ore reserve would be more than sufficient to meet the existing debentures with interest.

North-Eastern Extension

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

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

Interest in Union Mines

Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. had recently subscribed for 127,110 new shares of £1 each and £100,000, £40,000 per share as bonus and for 40,000 new shares, underwriters of the issue, and had sold 1,725 of these shares at 10s. 6d. per share. The company now has 100,000 shares.

The chairman added that should attention be invited to matters of interest to the shareholders.

The chairman said that the Benguela Railway, the largest of which have continued to form a part of the system is due to the fact that the rate on copper hauls varies with the price of copper which during the year has been considerably higher than in the past. One of the reasons for the increase in the movement of coal eastward over the Benguela Railway is due to the Central African mines.

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

Reserve for Taxation

The second reserve is the reserve for taxation, namely £250,000. The full facts regarding this were not available in time for the information to be incorporated in the report which I am in your hands. There are, indeed, a great many other factors in the light of the proposals which the Chairman of the Executive made yesterday regarding profits tax.

About £250,000 of this sum is a calculation of the liability for income tax in respect of the taxable year April 5, 1948, to April 5, 1949, which will be based on the company's income for the year ended July 31, 1947. In this year the company obtained the benefit of a carry-forward of loss amounting to £177,000 approximately. For this reason the reserve is considered necessary to set up a loss of some £80,000 (25% in the £ on £177,000) than it would otherwise have been.

The report and accounts were adopted.

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Company Meeting

The Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd.

Mr. Robert Ansdn's Review

During the year the various Gold Mining Companies reported on their work of development and mining. The work of development and mining has proceeded in spite of continued difficulty in procuring labour and material. Good progress has been made, and it is hoped that better production will be achieved. The plant has been designed to produce 100,000 lbs of ore per month. The development cost of the plant is £1,000,000, averaging £100,000 per month.

Production from the Western mine contracted at the normal rate, and the production of the net profit and the dividend are maintained at a level less than in the previous year. The production was curtailed by shortage of labour and was disappointing in result, the payable tonnage being less than half that in the previous year. As a result there was a further reduction of £100,000 in the ore reserve, which now stands at 1,000,000 tons at a grade of 2.1 dwt. The search for further substantial reserves has continued to be without success.

As a result of a more severe drought, agricultural interests in Southern Rhodesia were affected, and at Kaituma approximately half the herd was sold on the orders of the Livestock Drought Relief Committee, and the balance moved to other areas. A profit was made on the sales so effected, but it will be appreciated that it may now take some years to build up the herd to replace these forced sales and other losses incurred in moving the remainder of the herds. Of the crops planted on the estate, none matured.

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

Sale of B. and S. and Fossicket Properties

As predicted at the last meeting, the profitable sale of investments was considerably less than in the previous period, but the profit on the sale of the B. and S. and Fossicket properties to the new Matapf Company, a new mining item, has made up the difference, giving a slightly higher total. The capital on Kaituma, unfortunately, is a matter for regret, as it results from the enforced sale of about half the herd of cattle, to which further reference is made below.

Provision for taxation requires £69,000, as against £33,963 in the previous year, when the tax liability was on the low side, owing to the sale of the plant and of certain investments, which had been written down in the past.

Apart from the increased provision for taxation, there is little change in the items shown in the balance sheet. Of the assets, the mining interests show an increase of £30,648, while mining plant, etc., are lower by £231,709. The rise is largely from the sale of the B. and S. and Fossicket claims to the Matapf Gold Mining Company, and the acquisition of a substantial block of shares in that company. Further increases in investments arise from the following four interests in new issues by De Beers' Gold Mining Co., Ltd. and the Union Carbide and Sulphur Co., Ltd. Excess of share purchases over sales.

Reserve fund and fund for estate accounts are both reduced by sales made during the year of live stock at the former and of land in the latter. Cash assets are lower by £101,000, which corresponds to the net increase in investments and fixed assets.

The Southern Rhodesian Government's new laws favourable for the certain and the accounts production of gold, has set a new record for the year, which appears likely to continue in 1948. The new laws have already been practically applied to the extent of 100,000 lbs of ore per month, and it is expected that the production of the plant will be increased to 100,000 lbs of ore per month, and it is hoped that better production will be achieved.

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

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

The East African High Commission has published its estimates for the first year of the first five-year plan for the region. The estimates, which cover the period 1948-1952, have been prepared by the High Commission and are based on the inter-territorial working estimates of the Posts and Telegraphs, Education, Health, and other departments. The High Commission also estimates the expenditure on other items such as the maintenance of African and territorial roads, the provision of water, and the provision of electricity.

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Grants and Contributions

The High Commission estimates that it will receive grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Commission for the first year of the plan for the amount of £147,742. It also estimates that it will receive contributions from the British Government for the amount of £27,000. The High Commission also estimates that it will receive contributions from the Government of Kenya for the amount of £27,000, from the Government of Uganda for the amount of £27,000, from the Government of Tanganyika for the amount of £27,000, from the Government of Nyasaland for the amount of £27,000, from the Government of Malawi for the amount of £27,000, from the Government of India for the amount of £27,000, and from the Government of Hong Kong for the amount of £27,000.

There is a note that a fifth year extension of the East African High Commission has been agreed. The High Commission also estimates that it will receive grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Commission for the amount of £147,742. It also estimates that it will receive contributions from the British Government for the amount of £27,000.

Liebig's New Factory

The Liebig Soda Works, Ltd. has announced that it has received approval from the Government for the construction of a new factory at Dar es Salaam. The new factory is estimated to cost £1,500,000 and is expected to be completed by the end of 1952. The new factory will produce soda ash for use in the textile and paper industries. The Liebig Soda Works, Ltd. is a subsidiary of the British Soda Ash Corporation, Ltd.

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Scholarship Scheme for Partners Imports into East Africa Rhodesians to Visit England Full Text of Council Statement

A PROPOSAL was received from the Eastern Rhodesians some time ago by the South African Commission, through a charitable trust, for practical partners from that Colony to come to Great Britain for up to 12 months to acquire practical farming. The proposal was welcomed, and a scheme was developed in conjunction with the Southern Rhodesian National Farmers' Union.

Selection of scholars is by a selection committee of the colony, but their placement here is undertaken by the Government, with the help of the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales. The first scholars selected were Mr. W. J. Papsion, of Masapi, Mr. Henry King, of Roseville Farm, Concession, and Mr. J. J. de Vries, of Featherstone, who are due to arrive in this country in December.

Arrangements have been made for each scholar to spend his first month in this country with a specially selected practical partner, who will thereafter guide the scholar in his course of study. The aim in each case will be to give the young Rhodesian partner the particular assistance he needs. Mr. Papsion, whose wife is accompanying him, will first go to Mr. Elwyn Jones, of Little Herford, Mr. King to Mr. W. L. Keene, of Gooden Hill Farm, Birmingham, and Mr. de Vries to Mr. J. B. Bar, of Cullinan, Transvaal, South Africa.

Buoyant Revenue

KENYA was not budgeted for a surplus, but more than £2,963 this year. According to the annual official estimate likely to have a surplus of about £64,000, this unexpected windfall being primarily due to continued buoyancy in customs and excise duties. The revised estimate shows these sources to have increased by £1,800,000, which exceeds the original estimate of £1,700,000. The difference has for 1948 is £1,000,000, £1,737,222 and £1,738,771, leaving a surplus of £395,401. Kenya's share in the cost of the Joint Posts and Telegraphs partnership will be £100,091, largely on account of increases in postal charges, and £1,009,000, the estimated amount of possible increases in official salaries and other costs, while allowance will total £1,776,776, medical and educational services £1,776,776 and £1,776,776, respectively, leave available an additional £45,000, and the increased charges for pensions and gratuities £1,776,776.

H.M.S. Kenya

H.M.S. Kenya, an 8,000-ton cruiser, sailed for the Duches of Gloucester in 1944, completed her tour of duty, and, with no notable incident, during the war, was returned to the United Kingdom after a year at the American and West Indies Squads, under the command of Captain J. W. Southey, R.N., the vessel being part of the fleet of the British Home Fleet, serving in the Atlantic, and taking the Home Fleet and the Atlantic Fleet, together with a force of including the destroyers in the area of the North Atlantic, and a bombardment of the Atlantic. During her work in the Mediterranean, the ship was blown off below the water line. After repairs she went to the Far East, where she remained until she returned to the United Kingdom after four war years, she returned to the United Kingdom.

Tanganyika Cattle Company

TANGANYIKA CATTLE LTD. has been registered in Dar es Salaam, with a paid-up capital of £5,000 in shares of £1 each. It is engaged in the business of selling and exporting sheep, goats and dealers in live-stock. The first directors are the David J. B. B. of Marumira Farm, in the Tanganyika District, and Mr. Kenneth Cousins, who recently returned from South Africa from Tanganyika.

THE EAST AFRICAN GOVERNMENTS have decided on the following import restrictions from the Secretary of State, an interim import policy to be instituted on the lines of a suspended list, with a restricted list of prohibited goods and (b) essential and (c) restricted goods. The suspended list items for the following goods has been suspended meantime: (a) salted waters, guns and air rifles, all types of stoves, Kenya and Uganda only, broom and fan, broomsticks, biscuits, camera wire and furniture, (b) wine, spirits, fireworks, rockets, guns and fireworks, Kenya and Uganda only, poultry, pianos (except for educational purposes), on certificate from the Director of Education, vermilion, soap and macaroni, confectionery, sugar sweets, steel, tinplate, gold and silver-plated ware, perfume, sprays, soap, lavender water and eau de cologne, boots, blankets, and travelling kits, plastic ware, bicycles, clothing, (c) (large quantities) building bricks and fire bricks, (d) any type of available in the country, including, cooking gas, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, caustic soda, blue stone, magnesium sulphate, (e) on certificate from the Director of H.P. standard and range of the last items, (f) metal glassware, imported manufactured fans, radio sets for motor cars, (g) hardware to include, leather trunks and leather, including bags, picture postcards and playing cards.

List of Restricted Articles

This list may be extended or altered from time to time in consultation with the Imports Advisory Committee. (a) Repairs, (b) cosmetics, and (c) preparations, cannot fish, gold, palladium, luminous instruments (such as carpets and watches), medicines, firearms, and (d) domestic electrical appliances, geysitors, cameras, boots and shoes, except children's and infants' footwear, (e) infant, ivory, except for use in art, (f) sports, (g) articles, (h) articles, and (i) articles, (j) articles, (k) articles, (l) articles, (m) articles, (n) articles, (o) articles, (p) articles, (q) articles, (r) articles, (s) articles, (t) articles, (u) articles, (v) articles, (w) articles, (x) articles, (y) articles, (z) articles, (aa) articles, (ab) articles, (ac) articles, (ad) articles, (ae) articles, (af) articles, (ag) articles, (ah) articles, (ai) articles, (aj) articles, (ak) articles, (al) articles, (am) articles, (an) articles, (ao) articles, (ap) articles, (aq) articles, (ar) articles, (as) articles, (at) articles, (au) articles, (av) articles, (aw) articles, (ax) articles, (ay) articles, (az) articles, 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There will be no change in the existing procedure for the issue of import licences for prohibited goods which is a box or (b) for goods from hard currency areas which will be licensed only for minimum essential requirements and if it can be established that they are not available from other sources.

Kenya Indians Arming

THE ARMS POSSESSIONS of the Indian community in Kenya are to be stirring dangerous weapons was disclosed a few days ago in the Legislative Council by the Member for Law and Order, who gave the warning that the Government of Kenya has on the slightest intimation of allowing the disturbing communal disturbances in India to be repeated here.

Two Kenya Vacancies

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE with regret has to announce the death of Mr. E. J. Bennett, who was a member of the Kenya Farmers' Association, which is considering the appointment of a successor. The Pesticides Board of Kenya is also about to engage a high-ranking executive officer.

Income Tax in Kenya

THE GOVERNMENT of Kenya has announced the unanimous decision of the country, to do not consider that income tax should be levied at present on the earnings of the country's industrialization, without any special provisions for the tax. Mr. P. Westlake,

TO THE NEWS

Mr. Clement Davies, Minister of Fuel and Power, said in the House of Commons on 12th June that the Government are in the south of England, and that the Government are in the south of England, and that the Government are in the south of England.

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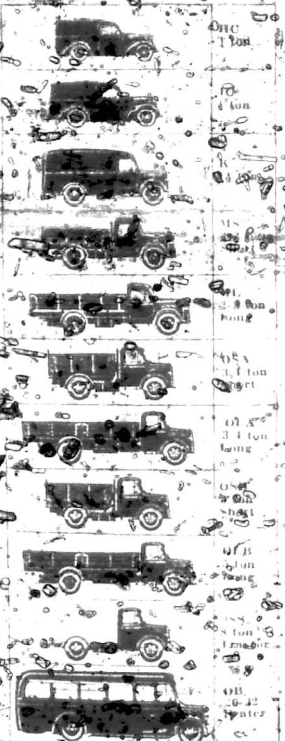
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A TRUCK FOR EVERY LOAD (From 1 ton to 6 tons)

In the Bedford range there are 11 different chassis types, carefully graded to take payloads from 1 ton up to 6 tons, with maximum gross weights ranging from 2,750 lbs. up to 26,000 lb. There are two light vans, seven truck chassis, a tractor for an articulated trailer, and a passenger chassis for 20 to 22 extra buses.

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

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BACK GROUND.

Stallord Cripps. In Stallord Cripps takes within his hands more comprehensive powers and more responsibilities than have belonged to any individual Minister other than the head of the Government at any time in the history of constitutional government in this country. Such a concentration of power is a measure of emergency which the country is passing. To this immense task he brings qualities which in other members of the Government could hardly be. Any relative unfamiliarity with finance will no doubt be corrected by a brilliance of intellect which comprehends at rare speed and clarity the essentials of any subject. At the same time he rivals his predecessors in lucidity of exposition and match Mr Dalton's ebullience with a persuasiveness in debate all his own. He has covered a risky variety of ground in many aspects of the economic and business worlds ranging from distinguished record at the Board of Trade to a more recent and more youthful record as a factory manager in the first world war. His command of respect to all sections of the community has integrity and courage in facing the most stringent and unnecessary unpopular measures. His bold embark on his arduous responsibilities with a great fund of good will, which he himself has demonstrated since has done much to make the Times.

Financing. The budget of 1941 has had a marked effect between 1939 and April, but in the next fiscal year will produce a deficit of £100,000,000, which is 4% of consumer expenditure. It is a realisation of a small amount as this which creates us with a major financial disturbance. It is a fact the public might well wonder why all the bother was about. To reduce the inflationary gap there were three possible methods: increase taxation, curtail budgetary expenditure or cut the subsidies. The Chancellor concentrated almost entirely on the first two and left the latter almost untouched. He might have done more to cut the subsidies, but he limited himself to the armed forces. As he thinks he showed some timidity, confining himself to the cutting of the subsidies on cotton, wool and leather to a total of £13,000,000. On the other side he has refused to do anything except give a 10% increase in the rate of the war tax on the assumption that they would not be used to increase their present 800,000,000. On the other side he might have been a valuable anti-inflationary measure and have had the desired effect of the cost of

other. Gamble. Because this is not the whole a good subject for a budget. It is not a good budget for the country. It is every measure taken by the Government since the crisis began, it is a half-measure. Ministers and back to more shared ships which might be more avoided or imported. real force. That is, when it is more a sense needed to make the nation into a better state. Its tasks and goals to falter and fail. We have seen too many gambles from the present Government to be happy about this one. We must get through our sea of troubles by paddling at the edge. Britain must plunge in and swim for it. — Daily Mail.

Half a Gap. Once again lack of courage to impose unpopular austerities at once is opening the way to much more painful interference later. The measure of industrial conscription announced this week is the counterpoint of this half-hearted budget, and as one comes after another is made ineffective by the growing mass of demand over supply the danger of a break-down in production is only a warning. The Chancellor has gone perhaps half way towards meeting the inflationary gap at the lowest possible estimate. Half a gap is as good as the whole gap. These measures will not restore the balance of production or reverse the buckening pace of the wheels of industry. — Manchester Guardian.

Mild and Bitter. Caught between the devil of necessity for taking the force of the gap between income and expenditure and the deep sea of the necessity to increase the trade surplus, the Cabinet has succeeded in leaving the gap still fairly big, and while at the same time adding more fuel to the fire of popular indignations by proper objects of bitter attack with a hand in the best of the population and a hold on the long run. Any thoroughly anti-inflationary budget is more likely to intensify than relieve the crisis. The whole conception on which it is founded is one that bears very little relation to the gravity of the situation. It is petty where it should have been magnificent. It is frivolous when the tax on advertisements, a piece of sheer impudence to try to use to be taken out of knowledge which is a major Government's record matters. Censoring the Press will do no good. A suspension of the right to speak freely is seriously dangerous when it should have been abolished. — Daily Mail.

Division of India. The Supreme Commission has recommended to the Home Secretary that India and Pakistan should be headed by the same person. This recommendation was being made impossible to him. And the other side to carry their task of reconstituting the former provinces of British India into two separate forces for India and Pakistan because of the absence of the necessary spirit of good will and co-operation between the principal parties involved. Joint Defence Council in New Delhi.

Freedom in India. Almost actively finds itself controlled down to the slightest detail by committees of university dons, professors, and barristers, selected not on the ground of excellence and competence but because their political disabilities and the equally inexperienced theorists who appoint them. Neither understands the realities and facts of life. The whole fabric of the nation is cracking and rocking. What do these creatures do when confronted by their failure? But the the plan has gone wrong, but the people are impeding the success of the plan because we have no more freedom. So they propose that from now on they take the plan. The first step is the residents stuck on the free newspapers because they have the power and courage to tell the government their own ideas. They must the House of Commons and the Church to put supreme power in the hands of a socialist. The single Chamberlain come the back on personal freedom. The planners believe that they can have the power to make every man and woman obey their orders, their plan can eventually be made to work. It was the policy of Hitler. It is the policy of Stalin. In their regard, you had no choice. In the future we still have a certain amount of choice left. But only a bare amount. The really important happened in the week was in the budget. The fact that for the first time since the British people established a free democracy in these islands, one of the fundamental freedoms was taken from a vast number of people the right to choose the laws that in time of peace. Mr. Lloyd George

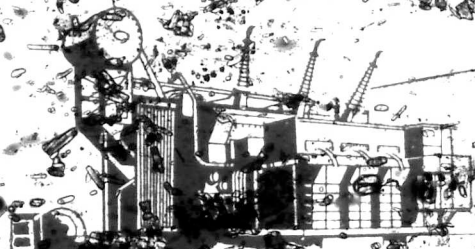
POWER RELIABLE LIGHT ECONOMICAL



Atkinson's famous winding was only a small step in the development of the transformer, but it was a fundamental discovery that was profoundly influential on the progress and modern transmission and distribution of electrical energy would be made possible.

In the success of this modern development the G.E.C. has played a large part. Always in the forefront of electrical progress, the G.E.C. is the largest British electrical manufacturing organisation in the Empire, is able to supply a wide range of equipment for complete electrification schemes.

G. E. C.



It is to be noted that the Colonies themselves are part of the Empire, and the stability of the Common Market will inspire that I am convinced that their future and the destinies of their peoples can be made completely clear through the Bill here mentioned.

You will be considering the question of the development of our Colonies and the stability of the Colonies. Though I do not think that such development is highly desirable so long as it is not needed too far or too quickly, yet it must be something that will not lead to a shortage of capital goods. It is possible to employ much the way of industrial development in the Colonies. The possibility of the better use both from a world point of view as well as from the point of view of the Colonies themselves in doing our utmost to increase the supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials.

In view of this has the development of our present difficulties. It is to our contribution to the righting of the

world imbalance that we must look, and in order to give you the chance of seeing the picture behind you of that we can do in the way of goods, surplus. The one is of the essence of this Bill, and in some other way for the next three or four years but after that it must be worked out a solid plan for our own of the sterling area. It is four years, and our own, a short time for most developments, but it is so that they can be momentary, so that they can be momentary, so that they can be momentary.

The respectability of the world is first to find a way to our capital resources available for investment, and secondly to invest that capital in the most profitable way so as to bring the best results. The most profitable way is their contribution, the first need by reducing demands of unproductive, unproductive, unproductive, and devoting their own resources to capital purposes. They can contribute to the second by pushing ahead with all their own individual projects of development.

Africa the Hinterland of Western Europe

Further Extracts from Debate on Overseas Resources Bill

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF THE OVERSEAS RESOURCES BILL enabled many members to express their views on various aspects of Colonial development.

The first to speak was STRACHAN, Minister of Food, and MR. C. G. SPENCER, former Secretary of State for the Colonies, were reported in our issue.

Mr. FRED THOMAS, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies until he was recently replaced by Mr. REES-WILSON, took *inter alia*—

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

We should get the highest productivity from the food. As well as a much larger quantity of consumer goods made available for them. This is one of the most important desiderata in connection with Colonial production. In particular, the Government must be prepared to make available, in the colonial territories, a far better supply of cotton textiles than is at present given to those territories. There is a great need, and in general there will not be the production that we desire, however much we may plan it on paper. The trouble with the planners is that they plan everything in human nature which they cannot control.

Incentives for Native

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

A corporation, responsible to the Minister of Food is necessary for projects outside the Colonial Empire, but inside the Colonial Empire I am sure it would be great to make it find any responsibility. The primary duty of the Minister of Food is to secure for customers in this country the maximum supply at the lowest possible price. There have been occasions when the Minister has urged higher prices for Colonial goods with the object of increasing production. It is not the duty of the Minister of Food to be failing in his duty if it did not aim at getting the highest possible price for our exports in this country.

The Colonial Office, which has done so much to help the people overseas, has achieved a reputation as a trustee for the interests of people in that overseas, and that reputation is due very largely to the work of the Hon. Stanley for West Africa, Mr. Stanley and the Hon. Mr.

gentleman, who holds the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies today. In these not few years particularly, the Colonial Office has won a great reputation in the eyes of Colonial peoples for fairness in looking after their interests.

I think the Colonial peoples will be far more satisfied that their interests are being safeguarded if all the work done in the Colonies in connection with the Colonial Development Corporation, undertaken by the Colonial Development Corporation, responsible to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, may be arranged that the Bill is sound even if the Government scheme should be transferred to the Colonial Development Corporation, especially that is so, I am not revealing Governmental secrets, because I was out of the country when this act of development was something took place, and I have not the knowledge of what passed behind the scenes, but I do not think any groundnut scheme should be in the hands of the Colonial Office.

I should not press for the transfer now for several reasons. It is already of a child has been given to the Minister of Food, and it would be very disturbing to him if anything of the kind were transferred to the hands. Moreover, the scheme is being placed very largely on a right soil, and complicated reasons of land tenure and local custom do not arise, as they would in more developed areas. In addition, rather extravagant expectations of the proceeds of the scheme have been raised, and it might be fair to the Colonial Office to pass it over at this stage.

Salaries Paid by Corporations

I have felt strongly for some years about the salaries to be paid to members of the new corporations. I urge strongly that there be some element of the salaries which have been paid to the public corporations, which have been paid to the public corporations. These large salaries are not necessary to attract the right men, and they do great harm in many directions. In these days when certain salaries do not mean very much in terms of purchasing power, who receive more than a man's salary is £2,500 or £3,000, do not mean very much difference. But payment of high salaries does mean that certain salaries consists on having an increase in the salaries, and the total that has to be paid is very large indeed in the aggregate.

Moreover, payment of exorbitant salaries in public corporations cannot fail to have a most serious effect on the Civil Service. The permanent head of a first class department receives £3,750 a year and the political head £5,000. No doubt the loyalty of those who serve us as well as the Civil Service is such that the present holders of these posts would not wish to leave their posts for the public corporations, but if such salaries continue to be paid along with the new entrants, it will be induced to leave the public corporations rather than the Civil Service for their own good.

It is not paid to a Minister of Cabinet rank should be the standard £5,000 a year for a first class officer. These persons should be what we set ourselves, and no more. I know that for such a figure one can get some of the ablest persons in the country to give their services; indeed, I know of persons who would give their services free, although I think that practice equally undesirable, because it might be invidious to those who cannot afford to do so. Let us get our salaries together and let austerity start at the top.

We need a great improvement in the way in which the Colonial Empire is run, and I am sure that the Hon.

(Continued on page 16)

Governor's Striking Broadcast in Swahili

Sir Philip Mitchell Denounces Agitators

WHO SPEAK am Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya. I left Kenya on November 3 and landed in London the next day about noon. Truly there are wonders in the world to-day.

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

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

During all those years they exerted themselves to one thing only, to produce their trading goods and to sell and to buy. They have not been able to turn over completely to the work of peace, nor have they merchandise to sell sufficient to provide for their needs. That is the origin of their difficulties to-day. But they are not afraid, nor will they accept defeat. They just increase their industry and effort.

It Is the Sower Who Reaps

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

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

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

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

All the merchandise to be found to-day in the shops, trons and motor cars, bicycles, lamps, roads, bridges, Sir Philip Mitchell recorded in London last week as a Swahili broadcast of which the record has been shown to Nairobi to be issued from that station. The above is an English translation of the speech, slightly abbreviated on account of the heavy pressure in our space.

schools, hospitals, all these things, and many others were unknown, even whiffing of steam. Who could have his boys and go on as they? No one, except the bands of tribal warriors or the soldiers of the Arab, about their work of hunting men to the bush like wild animals.

In some places the people raised crops sufficient for their needs, for they were very few, and if the locusts did not destroy or the rains fail, they were able to eat their fill. But in the years of the locusts or without rain, and in the years when the crops were burnt in the fields by accidents, there was death by starvation, for the Government was not there to bring any food, nor were there trons, roads or schools.

Language

Think of Ukamba these last three years without rain. Had not the Government brought help, perhaps half the people in Ukamba would have died of famine. Ask the elder, what they have to tell of the great famine of 1908. There was then a great loss of life.

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

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

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

The whole business is nonsense. It is like a disease to the wits of man. I do not say it is confined to Kenya, for it is to be found throughout the world. It is one of the consequences of the war and its destructiveness.

Partnership

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

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

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

Rhodesian Iron and Ferro-Chrome Scheme

Three Stages of Sir Dennistoun Burney's Project

THE RHODESIAS HAVE GREAT PROSPECTS, but they are relatively undeveloped. Having an adverse trade balance of some £5,000,000 a year, they want more exports, so that they can buy more manufactured imports. How, we may combine the wisdom, knowledge, and capital of Britain with the resources and prospects of the two Rhodesias in the advantage of both? I think we can.

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

Millions of dollars can be saved, the necessary raw materials for Britain procured, and the industrial power and internal prosperity of the two Rhodesias developed. A project now in its initial stages for producing 500,000 tons of pig iron in the Rhodesias, using 1,000,000 tons of iron ore and 500,000 tons of chrome per annum, is estimated to cost some £23,000,000. It involves damming the Zambezi at Kariba, building a 200-mile railway linking directly the capitals of the Rhodesias, and installing a 700,000-hp water hydro-electric station.

British Capital

Since the United Kingdom will be the buyer of the pig iron and ferro-chrome, and the British investor will provide most of the £23,000,000 to be spent in Rhodesia, we must ask what Britain will gain.

Last year the British steel industry imported some 7,000,000 tons of iron ore. Half came from hard currency countries, and England had to pay £5,000,000 in hard currency for a total consumption of 16,000 tons of ferro-chrome. England produced only 2,500 tons and had to import the balance at a cost of over £1,250,000 in dollars. Ferro-chrome is selling at about £100 a ton. That is why the Kariba scheme is designed to enable 50,000 tons of ferro-chrome to be produced annually. This production, after supplying British requirements, will enable 34,000 tons to be exported, bringing in over £4,000,000 a year in hard currencies.

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

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

From a B.B.C. broadcast to Rhodesia last February by Sir Dennistoun Burney, a recent industry with whom I have the duty and story of this plan to East Africa and Rhodesia.

and conducting the iron smelting and ferro-chrome plants. At least half the electric power produced will be required for the iron and ferro-chrome expansion of the two Rhodesias, and since the railway will be owned by the two Rhodesias, Government it would be anomalous for industry to own a single electric line in the centre of the existing railway system.

The Kariba site is exceptional. A 100-foot dam will hold back four times as much water as the Boulder Dam in the United States, and at but a fraction of the cost. It will enable some 700,000 kilowatts to be generated. In addition, a deep inland waterway 150 miles in length and nearly 10 miles wide will be created by the dam.

Three Stages of Development

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

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

Aerial Survey

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

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

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

to-day. Nor is there any other evidence that new industries must be catered to overseas capital. To the man in this country contemplating migration as a farmer or business man, the East African income tax rates are trivial in comparison with those in Great Britain, and financial institutions are certainly not withholding their support from Kenya because of the present taxation structure. The argument for a reduction in income tax therefore fails to convince us; and the fact that the Financial Secretary has had to say emphatically that there may be an increase next year suggests that the Government has submitted not to logic but to the fact that all the European and Indian elected members of the Legislature were united in a campaign for reduction.

The reduction has moreover offended against the best principles of sound public finance. There is now universal recognition that the right course is to tax heavily in times of prosperity in order to build up reserves from which relief may be granted in difficult years. Revenue continues to be very buoyant in Kenya, and there was consequently good cause to adhere to the income tax rates (though with adjustments in the lower income ranges to meet the rising cost of living). It can certainly not be argued that direct and indirect taxation have together involved hardship on any section in the United Kingdom since the words "There

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

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

Rhodesian and East African Representatives at Marriage

IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY on the 11th Her Royal Highness PRINCESS ELIZABETH, Heiress Presumptive to the Throne, and LIEUTENANT PHILIP MOUNTBATTEN, R.N., will be married in the presence of representatives of all parts of the British Empire, and of many other States. The self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia will be represented by Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister, and Lady Huggins, Mr. E. G. F. Whitehead, Minister of Finance; Mr. K. N. Goodenough, High Commissioner in London, and Mrs. Goodenough; Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Gisborne.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies and Mrs. Creech Jones will head the representatives of the Colonial Empire, among whom will be Sir Gilbert and Lady Rennie and Sir Henry and Lady Cox (Northern Rhodesia); Mr. and Mrs. G. F. T. Colby (Nyasaland); Sir William Battershall (Tanganyika Territory); Sir Vincent Glenday (Zanzibar); Sir Philip Mitchell (Kenya); Sir John and Lady Hall and H. H. the Kabaka of Buganda (Buganda); Sir George Gordon and Sir Charles and Lady Lockhart (East African Governors' Conference); Sir Murray and Lady Logan (Seychelles); Sir Brian and Lady Freeston (Barotsche of Tanganyika); and Mr. G. Beresford Stooke (Sierra Leone, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius and Northern Rhodesia). Splendid local gifts from the territories of

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

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

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

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

Tanganyika.—Mr. J. L. Williamson is presenting a set of four pink diamonds from his Mwadui mine, and the

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

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

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

Why Prosperity Should Continue

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

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

The next assumption which leaves us unconvinced is that the population in Kenya has not been diminished by the level of taxation ruling until last week, and that that level

Income Tax Reduction

needed to be reduced to encourage the development of the natural resources and stimulate the growth of national prosperity. New capital is admittedly required for many purposes. It can come either from local sources or from overseas. All our information indicates that there is any amount of money available in the Colony for the establishment of new enterprises or the expansion of existing businesses, and recent local flotation have borne out that contention. This view, moreover, has been reinforced that deposit-making banks in Kenya have risen to £25,000,000, or more than four times the total at the outbreak of war. Not lack of money, but difficulty in obtaining materials and experienced staff and the leading factors

THE STAFFORD CRIPPS Chancellor of the Colonies.

The Government... difficulties of the sterling area... Colonial Development... the Planning Section... Chamberlain... Joseph Chamberlain... sound doctrine... Conservative, Liberal Labour and Coalition... have looked basic and vigorous... heated change... need of another... weekly is, however, in worthy and... it was the staunch loyalty... Empire in the darkest days... first shock... eagerness... has compelled... completely new... published...

Great Change in Party's Policy

speeches (which they are now doubting) provided excellent ammunition... let German and other... the British Empire... further weakened... Labour Cabinets... do their duty... Colonial progress... more than a few... the Labour benches... the House of Commons... views on... advancement... which are indistinguishable... of many... and... more advantageous... should come from Labour... other quarter... fully com-

mitted... earnest large scale... and... Administration may... Stafford Crisp... likely to be the next... but that as... be no doubt of his... important... the Secretary... Affairs, and the Minister... have committed themselves... the clearest possible... the... Colonial progress... present ally in the Cabinet... Mr. C. E. Jones... shown contrast... in his action as Secretary of State... substitution... the shadow of... Imperial Preference... United States... the multilateral trade agreement... signed in Geneva... and published... it is a volume... of over... twelve hundred pages... have... rendered... and some... substantial... and in our view there is too high a price to pay for any concessions from the... world.

Has Kenya Been Wise

to accept the Playman report... Not one of the... or... members... the... motion... (though... evidently... on the endorsement)... Financial Secretary... accepted it on behalf of Government... in a speech... which was... more... than... all... well... the... member... and... to their... and... in... to their... At the... of... we lack full knowledge... (for...)... Information Office... of course... concerned itself to ensure the... despatch of the... accord to London... It did not even... a copy of the report to the East African Office... and for... were... business... had had... the... still got... for those in most urgent need of... The committee... which... Playman... presented a report... which... merely... but... demands... everyone... with a serious... interest in the affairs of Kenya... for... though... the... duty was... recognized that... a general survey of national... in order that they might... assess the ability of the... exp...

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

PRINCESS ELIZABETH, heiress to the throne, and **LIEUTENANT PHILIP MOUNTBATTEN**, will be married today in Westminster Abbey in the presence of leading representatives of all the Royal Parts of the Commonwealth and Empire. In proof of the spontaneity and sincerity of the good wishes with which they start their new life together, they have been the recipients of gifts from every Dominion and Dependency whose people were not to be denied this opportunity of testifying to their loyalty and affection. The British East and Central African territories recall that not many months ago the Princess accompanied the King and Queen and Princess Margaret to Southern and Northern Rhodesia, where the Royal Family left memories of consideration, solicitude and charm which many people, white and black, will carry in the mind for ever. In her memorable broadcast from Cape Town on her twenty-first birthday, Princess Elizabeth called her unwavering faith, high courage and quiet heart "to make this African Commonwealth a far greater thing—more free, more prosperous, more happy, and a more powerful influence for good in the world than has been in the greatest days of our forefathers." Having herself inherited the noble motto "I Serve

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

That moving climax to her first visit to Africa was in the tradition of our first Queen Elizabeth, whose courage and devotion to her country rendered splendid service at a crucial period in our island Service to history. If her reign was The State, marked by glorious achievements, to begin inauspiciously.

The country was divided, the national coffers were empty and leadership was conspicuously lacking even though we were at war with France and Scotland and within a short while the Queen, drawing from her latent qualities of her subjects, had raised her realm from the slough of despond to such heights that to speak of the Elizabethan Age is still to suggest the highest conceptions of service and gallantry, initiative and adventure. When in due course the responsibility of sovereignty descends upon the young Heiress-Princess, it will be felt as the second Queen Elizabeth. That thought will be in the minds of millions of our fellow countrymen and well-wishers who pray for blessing upon her and have chosen her as their

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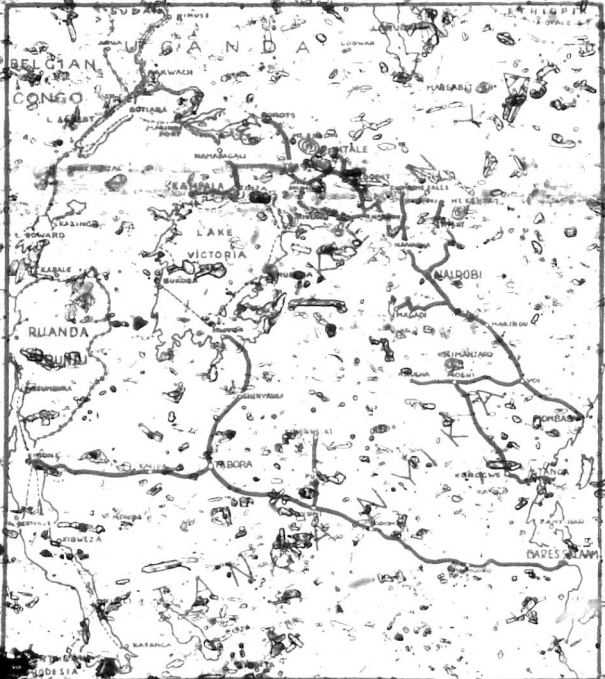
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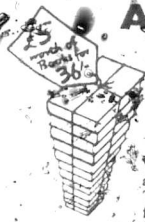
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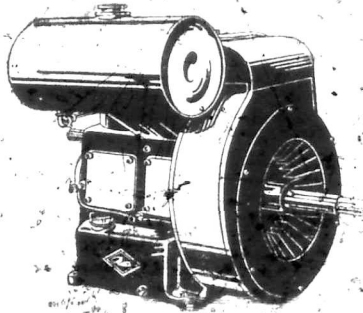
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Trade in Kenya and Uganda Imports and Exports Exceed £45,000,000.

THE ANNUAL TRADE REPORT of Kenya and Uganda for 1946, which has just reached London, shows that the total value of external trade of the two territories was £43,189,000, an increase of £5,100,000 over the 1945 figures. Imports at £22,388,808 showed an increase of £1,500,000 while exports at £20,800,192 rose by £1,700,000. The unfavourable balance of trade was £1,200,000. The figures included the import of specie at £8,720,000 (£687,500 in 1945), export of bullion at £2,877,438 (£338,688), and re-exports, including bullion and specie, at £3,854,308 (£5,806,170).

Manufactured goods accounted for 72% of the imports, with a value of £16,737,001. Food, drink and tobacco followed with 10% at £2,233,400. Cotton goods valued at £1,356,386, or 10% of imports, against £2,677,454, and 18% included blankets to the value of £1,977,497 (£975,721), and of total 47% (64%) came from India, 29% (23%) from the United States, 14% (4%) from the United Kingdom, and 1% from other sources.

Imports from United Kingdom

Of a total of £1,270,109 for machinery imported during the year, £852,837 worth was sent from the U.K., £261,201 from the U.S.A., and £50,582 from Canada. The U.K. exported bicycles to the value of £95,700 out of a total of £95,850, motor cars, £191,135, out of £354,989, motor lorries, £139,522, out of £203,240, and tractors, £39,354, out of £112,189; on the three last mentioned classes American exports were respectively £42,476, £14,301 and £11,838, while the figures for Canada were £121,488, £12,202 and nil. Of oil imports valued at £1,918,308, the largest source was Germany, with £1,237,579.

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

Domestic exports from Kenya during the year were valued at £7,094,794 (£5,792,528) and from Uganda at £9,657,476 (£9,937,002). Pyrethrum again topped the Kenya list with 46% followed by coffee with 13%, and wheat with 12%; of Uganda's total cotton represented 58% and coffee 18%.

Kenya customs receipts amounted to £2,672,428 (£1,600,428) and excise to £6,024,456 (£6,664,000). For Uganda the respective figures were £1,037,577 (£607,734) and £469,130 (£401,053).

Outlook for Coffee

PROFESSOR KENYA COFFEE says the current monthly letter of Messrs. Edm. Schuler & Co., have advanced to levels at which former consumers have hesitated, though there is sufficient demand to absorb the small amount of "free" offerings. It is not expected that any Arabica coffees from Tanganyika will be sold on the open market this season, but about 1,800 tons of Naturals produced in the region should be available. The Robusta crop from Bukoba is estimated at about 7,500 tons (of which 4,500 tons are to be sold to the Ministry of Food) and the Robusta crop from the Belgian Congo at about 10,000 tons.

Australian Goods for East Africa

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

Southern Rhodesian Trade Growing Excess of Imports

SOUTH AFRICAN trade for the first half of 1947 has been reviewed in the *Orange Economic and Statistics Bulletin*. Attention is drawn to the growing excess of imports over exports, this excess for the period under review being greater in value than the total imports for the first half of 1946. While exports have declined from £9,385,866 in the first half of 1946 to £9,430,292 imports have risen from £8,233,993 to £11,800,000.

The principal imports were metals, manufactures and vehicles at £2,700,000, fibres, yarns and textiles at £3,232,000, and foodstuffs at £1,840,000. The most noticeable changes in the volume of imports (based on 1939 figures equalling 100) are: foodstuffs, 297 (136); metals, manufactures and vehicles, 102 (68); minerals, earthenware and glassware, 241 (19); wood and wooden manufactures, 145 (12); stationery, books, etc., 196 (68). The United Kingdom supplied 40% of imports, South Africa 21.6%, and the total for British countries was 65.4%. America's share was 10.4%.

Chief among the exports was gold valued at £2,268,000, followed by tobacco at £1,900,000, and asbestos at £1,144,000. Of a total of 77.8% of exports sent to Empire countries, Great Britain took 52.5%, Northern Rhodesia 10.8%, and South Africa 8.6%. The U.S. received 9.9%.

Advancement of this season's tobacco crop is not as advanced as was the case last year, but the estimate for the current crop is 60,500,000 lb. compared with 67,000,000 lb. in 1946, and it is expected that the 1947 value will exceed that of 1946 by about £1,000,000.

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Overseas Reserves Bill

(Continued from page 242)

The groundnut scheme will absorb about one-third of the total capitalization under the Bill, but when all the forecasts are achieved the amount of production will be only equal to about 74% of our pre-war consumption. We must not lead the people to think that all our difficulties over fat and oil will disappear overnight.

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

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

High-Flown Hyperbole

MR. STANLEY: "I am only saying that it is advisable for the people most intimately connected with this matter not to use high-flown hyperboles. The real difficulty is coming when we translate the things that we vote under this Bill into equipment, machinery, tools and the skill required to develop the project. That will involve the most acute questions of priority because nearly everything that either the right hon. gentlemen will want for their schemes will be in direct competition with things of that kind which are other schemes of beneficent economic development, and it will not be easy to balance on the one side between these projects or perhaps flowing down other less dramatic projects which might in fact bring economic results even faster than these. We must consider the danger that we pour a good deal of money into the Colonies without putting in at the same time some proportionate amount of consumption goods, we might create in those Colonies a very severe inflationary problem."

"Although I approve of corporations running a business of this kind, I had the actual definition of these corporations both logical and incomprehensible. I have never seen a cock-eyed setup than that contained in this Bill. I see that there may be need for two corporations. I understand a division by which one corporation does everything in an agricultural nature and the other everything of a commercial nature. I understand a division by which one corporation does everything in the Colonies and the other does everything outside. But I simply cannot understand a division of function and region between these corporations which leaves one area and some functions which are common to both, and leaves other functions and other areas which neither can undertake."

"I am afraid that we have to look not for logic but for personal reasons. The Minister of Food is the cockoo in the nest. He has made the groundnut nest pretty early, and he is a big old loud bird, and all the flustered flutterings of the

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

Make Colonial Secretary Responsible

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

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

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

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

E.A.W.L. in Scotland

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

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Income Tax Relief in Kenya

Full Details of Proposals

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

"We propose to give relief of £10 to every income tax payer in respect of the installment of tax payable in March on his 1946 income. To be precise the relief will amount to 50% of the tax payable for the year subject to a maximum of £10. On assessments amounting to £30 there will be £3 10s relief, on assessments amounting to £100, 10% relief, on assessments amounting to £200, 1% relief. The cost of this relief will be approximately £50,000."

"This will apply only to incomes derived from Kenya, not to incomes deriving in the neighbourhood of Kenya or elsewhere. It is, in fact, a special rebate given by the Government to the Kenya taxpayer in respect of Kenya incomes."

"For the taxpayer in 1948 and 1949 on 1947 incomes the Government considers that there should be a measure of relief on a really broad basis which will affect the whole range of taxpayers except the very rich and which, at the same time, will remove some anomalies. The proposals have been communicated to the other East African Governments, and it is possible that they will be amplified in the light of inter-territorial discussions."

"Income tax is now charged at 4s in the £ on the first £100 of chargeable income. It is proposed that for next year the rate should be 1s. 6d. per £ on the first £400 of chargeable income, therefore a taxpayer whose chargeable income is £400 and who now pays at the rate of about 2s. 20 cents in the £ will receive relief of about 70 cents in the £. It is proposed, broadly speaking, that this measure of relief shall be reflected throughout the whole income range."

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

Super Tax Rates

"Super tax is charged at 4s. plus one-twentieth of a cent on each pound by which the total income exceeds £3,000. This creates an anomaly particularly against the family man with many children. It is therefore proposed that the super tax should begin at £2,000 at the rate of 2s. cents plus one-eighth of a cent on the excess of the income over £2,000. That would give a total super tax rate of 2s. 12 1/2 cents in the £ at the figure of £3,500. Thereafter it is proposed that super tax should be a separate charge at 4s. plus one-twentieth of a cent up to a maximum of 7s. in the £ at £5,000."

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

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

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

Country of the Blind

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

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Kenya War Welfare Fund has given £705 to the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund.

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

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

Taking a vehicle borrowed from Rhodesia to the Transvaal has introduced the first bus service for three months in that area.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., produced 66 tons of sisal fibre and on 15 October, making 648 tons for the past 10 months of the current financial year.

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

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., produced 100 tons of sisal and on 15 October, making 710 tons for the first 10 months of the financial year.

Telephonic communication between Southern Rhodesia and Australia is now available between 9 a.m. and 10 p.m. daily at a charge of £3 15s for three minutes.

Companies registered in Southern Rhodesia in August numbered 26, with a total capital of £269,000, compared with 27 companies with £402,300 capital in August, 1946.

Present allowances of petrol are being continued to overseas visitors who bring their own motor cars, on a cycle of 100 purchase hours in this country with a view to further export.

Applications are invited to fund for a memorial to the late A. E. Barton, one of Nyasaland's first crown pioneers. The trustees are Messrs. F. J. Barron, W. Col. J. R. Down, R. W. J. Wallace and Miss J. D. Warren, M.B.E.

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

Austerity houses to meet the shortage of accommodation in Umtali have been designed by Messrs. J. MacGregor, the town engineers. Containing three bedrooms, they are estimated to cost £1,000 and certain by-laws will have to be modified if this type is to be used.

By unanimous votes of the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Territories an inter-territorial free loan of R3,200,000 has been granted to the British Government "as a token of solidarity with the Mother Country in the grave economic crisis which Africa is confronted."

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

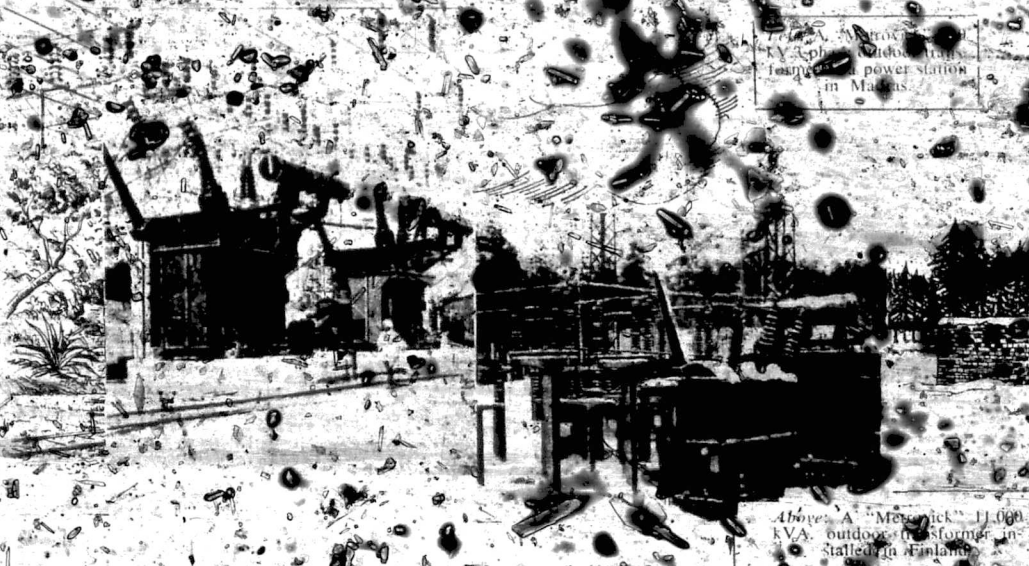
An increase in the municipal valuation roll of Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia, of about 70% over the previous valuation in 1940 is reported. Land values have increased by roughly 200% and buildings by 70%. The totals of the two valuations are: land, £6,009,080 (£2,024,987); buildings, £9,172,310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

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

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Above: A "Metrovick" 11,000 KVA. outdoor transformer installed in Finland.

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Colonial Policy under Labour Importance of Speed and Vigour

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

Mr. Hough writes, *inter alia*:

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

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

Incompatible Policies

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

The second is the Communist programme implied in Mr. Leonard Barnes's "Soviet Light on the Colonies": the complete expropriation of private capital and what purports to be the direct transfer of all power to Colonial workers. Leaving nothing in the Colonies is thinking in those terms. Some people in the Labour movement in England think likewise. To imagine, as the Colonial Office appears to do, that increased doses of the first policy will do anything to satisfy people who want the second is completely mistaken.

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

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

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

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

quickly, intolerable official delays between the first mention of a scheme and its ultimate execution do more than anything else to make Colonial peoples doubt the sincerity of their Government. Secondly, the attempt to force Left or Right to upset this line in favour of some quite different one should be firmly checked. No policy can be pursued without determination, and this one will not succeed on both sides of the road.

In England we regard progress as an essential condition of political life; in the Colonies it has too often been regarded as something to be smothered at all costs. This more than anything else accounts for the stiffness and boredom of Colonial life. But if political controversy is to be of the kind that leads to progress it must be genuine controversy about something actual. Much-bait exercises are no good.

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

Malnutrition the Greatest Problem Views of Major Lewis Hastings

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

It would be tragic if people in this country accepted the views of noisy critics of the Governments in Africa. The less informed they are, the noisier. In spite of errors and delays at times, Britain has a great deal to be proud of in its work in Africa.

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

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

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

Practice of self-government and the habit of a full community life have to be developed, but it is idle to pursue these aims unless the essential material needs are first satisfied.

N. Rhodesian Cost of Living

ACTION has been taken in Northern Rhodesia on recommendations of the Cost of Living Commission and decisions by the Legislative Council. Customs duties have been suspended on a number of items, including wheat, blankets, carpets, linoleum, matting, clothing, piece-goods, hollow-ware and bicycles. Prices of wheat flour, meat and the cheapest grade of soap have been pegged at their level on August 1 and as from November 1 retail prices of maize were reduced to 1/1s per bag, the lowest in any East, Central or South African territory. This involves the Government in a subsidy of 1/3 per bag of locally produced maize, and 50s. on maize imported from the Argentine. The total cost of all these measures in actual expenditure and loss of revenue will amount to about £1,100,000. A committee has been set up to consider whether part of the maize subsidy can be recovered from employers of labour or by other means.

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

East and West Africa

Stewart Gore-Browne's Jour

I HAVE BEEN ASKED by a certain firm to give a short account of my recent journey made in England by way of East Africa and the Sudan, and back by way of Africa and Europe. I thought that for once, instead of traveling straight to England and back, I could visit some of the Colonies and Provinces, and see the continent as it is and the home country.

In a course I cannot too strongly recommend to anyone who is moved to travel is one that is not so gloriously provincial as living all the time in one part of the world; pleasant as it is, and it is very good to get an idea even if it is superficial, of one's neighbours and their problems. I am not sure which is the more striking, the similarity of these problems in their own of the difference in the conditions in the different Colonies under which they have to be solved.

I drove from Lusaka to Juba on the Nile, 2,000 miles to the north of us, travelling through Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda. At Juba I took passage in a steam wheeler down the Nile to Kosti, a journey of eight days and eight nights. Then by train to Khartoum, on across the Nubian Desert to Wadi Halfa, the stop post between the Sudan and Egypt, and then again by Nile steamer to Aswan, where the great dam is. Train from there to Cairo, and thence by plane to England. It was a fascinating experience, infinitely better to my mind than seeing the sky in swarms three days from Lusaka to London.

Coming back I went by sea to Freetown, the big port on the Gold Coast. That took 12 days. I had a fortnight on the Gold Coast, and then I flew to Lagos, capital of Nigeria. After a fortnight travelling round Nigeria, I touched up in Kano, the walled city of the north, and from there I flew to Leopoldville and Elizabethville, and so home. I was back in Lusaka almost exactly five months from the day I left.

Take Things as They Come

I said I drove through Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda to the Sudan. Actually it is not necessary to go in one's own car, for there is a complete chain of motor bus services and good road connections from here to the Nile. Needless to say, you must be prepared to travel in your own car and in your own time. In all travel nowadays nobody can ever tell when or how one gets to the next stage, one must be prepared not to fuss and to take things as they come.

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

At Freetown I stayed in the pleasant quarters with the celebrated notice: "Terms: including breakfast, day, without bath, 17s. 6d." Those wayside hotels are a very pleasant feature of East Africa, and so are the rest-houses in Uganda. The latter are primarily for travelling officials, but on application to the B.C. one gets permission to use them; they are very comfortable, and cheap. Like most things in East Africa, they are run by Indians.

It is a sublimely interesting and for the Briting by steamer. It is a considerable thrill to reach the broad Nile, and in my case, boys' increased by coming upriver, remains of some buildings near the Sudan border, the ruins saying that these were the remains of the camp occupied

Being points from a broadcast, with from Lusaka

in 1872 by Sir Samuel Baker, the discoverer of Albert Nyanza, whose journal I had read, with some incidents as a schoolboy, by the later occupiers, Lord Pasha and General Gordon.

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

Sudan is Impressive

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

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

At last that first night we came to the famous temple of Abu Simbel, with the two colossal figures of Ramses sitting outside, looking across the river, as they have looked there, just 6,000 years, while inside the lighted temple rows of thousand years of sculptures 40 feet high and more sit looking down at you with what seems cynical dislike. To go back at night is almost a humiliating experience, which rather, you feel your own insignificance.

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

Italy as Trustee

At the same time the Four Power Commission on former Italian Colonies for the trusteeship of Eritrea, Commission of 27 members (four British, four American, five French and six Italian) arrived in Asmara by air and ready to take evidence in Eritrea.

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Founders of Rhodesia

Debt to Pioneer Column

THE SCALP OF BALAWAYO and the animals of the Shangani Patrol were commemorated last Friday in London by a reception luncheon of the survivors of the Matabele and Mashonaland Campaigns of 1890-93-97.

WATER-GENERAL THE EARL OF ATHLONE, who served in the 1893 campaign, presided.

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

The Rudd concession was granted by Lobengula in 1888 and in the following year the British South African Company was incorporated. When the Pioneer Column went north in 1890, Rhodes, the father founder, was only 36 years of age but he had undertaken an enterprise of vital importance to the Empire, an enterprise that neither his own Government at the Cape nor His Majesty's Government in London would face. Rhodes showed amazing courage, and the achievements which followed matched that courage.

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

Germans Forestalled

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

In thinking with gratitude of Rhodes's achievement in our racing, I remember the entry of the Pioneer Column by means of a route that was well known. Provisional for the 1893 campaign, the suppression of the rebellions, and that splendid exploit of Rhodes at the Indaba in the Matabele, which ended the Matabele rising. Many in this room were in Rhodesia in those days.

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

of the Chartered Company, the Germans would have been there, not you."

For merely one-third of a century, from 1890 to 1923, the Chartered Company held administrative responsibility in Southern Rhodesia. We can look back with pride on the fact that in that short time, starting from the most primitive conditions, such great advances were made, that the Imperial Government was then able to raise the young country to the status of a self-governing Colony.

A WING-COMMANDER LIONEL COMES proposed "Absent Comrades," saying that there were others before the Pioneer Column—men like Robert Moffat, Livingstone, Tom Barnes, Colin Brander, Tom Francis (who obtained the Tati concession), Tom Edwards (intelligence officer to the 1894 expedition), Mankwato Wilson, and others.

Early Settlers not the Aggressors

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

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

MR. R. M. GOODENOUGH, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, said that he had the difficult task of proposing the health of a Chairman who resembled any eulogy. But the Earl of Athlone made them all feel that he thoroughly enjoyed these reunions with old comrades. He was commemorated in Balawayo by Athlone Avenue, two miles long. Developments in that city since his last visit 27 years ago had been so great that he would not recognize it.

LORD ATHLONE, referring to German designs on Central Africa, recalled that in 1888, the British Government agreed that German occupation should extend from South-West Africa to the Zambezi across a corridor about 20 miles wide, which became known as the Caprivij Strip. For what could they have wanted that corridor, except for the purpose of gradually making their way north?

When he was High Commissioner in South Africa many years later he was responsible for that area: it ceased with pain and now in Kensington Palace he has some magnificent heads which he had shot there.

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

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Parliament

Military Drafts for East Africa War Office Criticized

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

No other organ of the Press has, so far as we are aware, referred to this scandal, but it has now been discussed in the House of Commons by MAJOR LEGG, the Member for the West of Scotland, for whom the War Office is responsible. The Minister for War had recently been asked by Lord Aird:

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

MAJOR LEGG: "Does the Minister recall that in this regard the War Office made a statement to the effect that men in this case were to be sent to East Africa which would mean that they would have approximately six weeks only to serve in that country before they were due for repatriation or eventual release? Can he give some indication of the number of men in that group or in the neighbourhood of that group who have been sent to the Middle East or to East Africa?"

MR. SIMON: "I am grateful for the reminder and will do my best."

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

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

Kikuyu Demonstration

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

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Nine persons were arrested for creating a disturbance and refusing to leave the grounds of Government House after the Governor had addressed a party of the Kikuyu about their grievances. Later a magistrate issued warrants in their own recognizances. After the peace bond had been signed, certain persons refused to sign the peace bond, thereby necessitating a re-arrest of the persons both by officials and by an African member of the Legislative Council. The law requires that they be kept in custody until they sign at the period of the bond expires."

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

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

MR. GALTHER asked the Minister why Mr. M. Khan, an Indian national, resident in Kenya for 13 years, had been refused entry into Kenya, why an order had been issued prohibiting his entry, and whether he would rescind the order.

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

MR. R. MACDONALD asked the Minister how long had elapsed since the East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd. made its application for permission to raise additional funds to cover existing and future commitments; and whether, in view of the

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

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

Incident at Nairobi Airport

MR. C. SMITH asked whether the Minister was aware that 18 African passengers from the Gold Coast were refused admittance to the waiting-rooms at Nairobi airport on 11.11.47, although European passengers were admitted and with refreshments.

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

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

MR. CALLAGHAN: "The shipping companies are not in a position to carry additional passengers to East Africa. To relieve the congestion in my mind will provide 250 berths in a steamer in November and hopes to give similar assistance in December."

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

MR. STRACHEY: "There is no immediate prospect of areas in Kenya being developed under the groundnut scheme, and I do not expect recruitment of labour for the scheme to be adversely affected by developments in Nigeria. No staff has been recruited in Nigeria for the groundnut scheme, but 18 African bookkeepers, clerks and cart drivers and 10 workers have been recruited under two contracts from the Gold Coast."

Fresh & Pure

PLAYERS

"Country Life"

CIGARETTES

PERSONALIA

GENERAL SMUTS, who in London on November 18, A.S. VICE-MARSHAL WARRIE-BROWNE recently visited Asmara.

MR. A. S. TAFE is now Acting Commissioner of the C. of S. in Asmara.

MR. J. H. TON, Assistant Postmaster-General in Nyasaland, has been transferred to Kenya.

MR. M. W. P. HINA, editor of the *Kenya Weekly News*, and Mrs. ALAN LEWIN have been married in Nakuru.

MR. GEORGE RITA of the Shell Company and in Freetown and Mrs. S. W. CARROLL have been married in Asmara.

MR. RAYMOND MOBERLEY, son of Colonel and Mrs. F. Moberley, of Nairobi, is to command a 100-man patrol in Southern Rhodesia.

Mrs. A. DE KOCK is Chairman, and Mr. R. K. Packer, Vice-Chairman, of the Nyazura Farmers' Association of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. P. DAVISON has been elected President of the Ndola and District Chamber of Commerce; the Vice-President is MR. G. JESSOP.

The Duke and Duchess of MANTON have returned from the United States to their farm in the Trans-Nzeta district of Kenya.

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

Mrs. ALISTAIR RUTHERFORD DAVIDSON, of Nairobi, has announced his Christian name and assumed the name of John Rutherford Davidson.

MR. HUBERT BELLMAN, Chairman and joint Managing Director of the Abbey Mutual Building Society, and LADY BELLMAN have recently visited Rhodesia.

Mrs. N. MORLEY, the youngest member of the Canadian trade mission which recently visited Southern Rhodesia, had previously been in the Colony 11 years ago.

MR. W. T. ARNOLD, Public Relations Officer of British Airways, London, has recently undertaken a tour of duty in East Africa for the Central and East African Airways.

MR. A. C. GARDNER, general manager of A. G. Miles, Ltd., Uganda, and Mrs. CRADOCK, are on their way to this country by sea. They will not return to East Africa.

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

CAPTAIN LEVIN RUTHERFORD, who accompanied the Royal Family as Press Secretary during their African tour, has last week finished and invested with the insignia of a K.C.V.O.

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, reached a few days ago with the Kenya Unity Club in Nairobi. There were about a dozen Europeans, a dozen Indian, and a dozen Africans present.

MR. H. B. BRONCKHOFF of DENMARK will shortly leave Copenhagen for a tour of Africa and America which will include visits to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

MR. OLIVER GATLEY is Chairman of the Conservative Party Committee on Imperial Affairs. BRIGADIER MACKENZIE is the Chairman and Messrs. CAMERON and DODD PARKER are the secretaries.

MR. PETER VAN DERVELD, a 19-year-old South African, while staying in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on his way to fulfil a mineral-mining contract in Tanganyika, has discovered a large supply of water at Hartman's

LORD HARTLY is due to arrive in Nairobi from Nairobi on Saturday. He will leave for Northern Rhodesia on November 27 and remain in the territory until December 1, when he will go to Southern Rhodesia.

The Road Service Board of Northern Rhodesia consists of the Senior Colonel (Chairman), MR. F. S. PAGE, M.L.C., MR. J. F. MORRIS, M.L.C., CAPTAIN A. A. SMITH, MR. E. L. PALMAY, MR. G. F. GAURON, and NEUT-COLONEL GRAY.

The engagement is announced between Miss GEOFFREY EDWARD MERRICK, M.C., only son of Sir John and Lady Merrick, lately of Uganda and now of Burnhamouth, and Miss HELEN ANN SAVILL, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Savill, of Pottenham, Surrey.

MAJOR DAVID ROWE ENGLISH, R.E., son of the late Captain C. R. English, and of Mrs. English, of Miami, Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. CATHERINE SIMMONDS, widow of Flying Officer Peter Simmonds, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, were married recently in Bombay.

MISS MARGARET VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, is due to leave London this morning by air for Nairobi. She will spend five or six days in East Africa and is expected to spend a night at Entabaka on November 26 on her way to the Union of South Africa.

MR. H. H. FRIJESON was received by the King last week and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor of the High Commission for the Western Pacific. He was at the time Secretary to the East African Governors' Conference and then Chief Secretary of Tanganyika.

MR. O. HARDIE, a member of the Millsburn mission to Tanganyika to report on the best site for the new port in the Southern Province, was described as an experienced shipbuilder. He was, in fact, a representative of Messrs. Vaughan-Lee, Frank & Co., a chartered firm of engineers and consultants to the Imperial Government.

MR. J. B. MITCHELL, who has arrived in Nairobi to take up his photographic services in the East African Regional Information Office, has become a Press photographer in Fleet Street in 1927, joined the Royal Artillery in 1934, and three years later was seconded as a cadet to be head of the photographic section of the Middle East Department of the Ministry of Information. He has been appointed in Northern Rhodesia to inquire into the conditions which prevail. The Director of Veterinary Services is Chairman, and the other members are a representative of the Department of Agriculture, the District Commissioner in Lusitania, CAPTAIN R. B. CAMPBELL, M.L.C., MR. G. B. BECKETT, M.L.C., and the REV. E. C. NIGHTINGALE, M.L.C.

MR. EDWARD E. LIND, Deputy Commissioner of Customs in Kenya and Uganda since 1943, has been appointed Controller of Customs in Northern Rhodesia. Although during war he was Import Controller and Chairman of the Central Customs Distribution Board, joining the Imperial Customs Service in 1919, he went to Kenya five years later and has served there ever since.

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Senior Industrial Executive, mechanical engineer, age 43, public school and university, A.M.C.E., etc., having outstanding experience in the engineering and process industries, requires high-level post in Southern or Eastern Africa. Accustomed to the functions of a chief executive. Fully qualified in all aspects of commercial, technical and works administration. Capable to handle all important relations of all types. Lately general manager of important industrial concern in tropical Africa. Advertiser as a man of standing and personality and is highly adaptable. Remuneration: £2,500 per annum. Reply: Box No. 287, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

TO THE NEWS

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

The British cattle is the most valued export. Lord Tweedsmuir. Civil servants engaged on control of production numbers fewer than 6,000. Lord Pakenham.

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

The national policy is to nationalise the coal, to beat Fascism. National Coal Board poster.

The national position is of such gravity that we might face ourselves any time faced with a General Election. Lord Woolton.

Needing a million people may be out of work in this country. There will be low and discomfort. *National News Letter*.

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

More factories have been bombed in Java and Sumatra since the cease-fire order last August during the whole of the Japanese occupation. *The U. E. Mirror*.

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

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

WAD over the world there is a reluctance by people to go to the land and stay there. A sort of disease which will kill agriculture unless some cure is found. *The Spectator*.

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

The Prime Minister told Mr. Greenwood thanking him for the past services is yet another example of the present-day party before country tendency. Mr. A. refers three times to Mr. Greenwood's past and devoted services to the movement, but only once to his service to the State. Mr. B. A. L. Morton.

Is there really to be a great expansion for the removal of import restrictions or just negotiation through the usual channels in the course of which we play a difficult and appeasing part and emerge with much the loss of the 1930s? Sir John.

It is expected that the export of cars and commercial vehicles this year will reach nearly 1,000 millions. In the peak pre-war year, 1937, private cars worth £8,000,000 and commercial vehicles worth £4,000,000 were exported. *Staffs. Ministers of Supply*.

The total value of merchandise passing to the grade of the British Commonwealth was £216 millions in 1931, £354 millions in 1944, and £3168 millions in 1945. In that year 33.5% was under commonwealth trade, compared with 30.8% in 1940. *Blue Book on Trade in the British Commonwealth*.

Twenty-four first feature films are in active production in Hollywood. In the British studios the number of first feature films in production is 20. Although all British studios put together hardly possess as many stages as one of the big studios in Hollywood and the number of people employed is something like 1/10 of the number employed in the Hollywood studios. Sir Alexander Korda.

Vaughan Bedford

Experience




Post-war Vaughan cars and Bedford trucks have been developed from the engineering experience of more than 20 years of translating progress and close study of vehicle requirements for all needs in any part of the world. They are based on the proved design of previous models and embody many improvements and refinements.

We are Vaughan and Bedford specialists with long experience of the requirements of car and truck owners in East Africa. Our knowledge, experience, energy and resources are always at your disposal. We shall be glad to supply details of the new models.

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Bedford—10 B. Park Lane, 44 B. Park Lane

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BACKGROUND

Strengthening the Empire. Nearly all the manifestations of the Marxist gospel were foreseen by its more penetrating critics—the gradual supersession of private enterprise, the emphasis on planning and subordination of the individual, the immense increase in bureaucracy, the steady appropriation of wealth and the extinction of liberty, the disappearance of the landed aristocracy, the virtual sterilization of the middle classes, and the multiplication of officials. Then comes the stacking-up of production and the loss of initiative and the lack of incentives to industry. As each new measure proves ineffective, resort must be had to new methods of control, fresh expropriations, increased deprivations and the diversion of labour to all the projects of central authority, with its vast increase of bureaucratic staffs in our case. Had two apparently scwers results: the depopulation of the metropolitan area and the process of decentralization within the Empire. It takes progress, Socialism is naturally inconsistent with any extension of Great Britain outside the frontiers of the nation. From this point of view Russian manifest the spirit of the socialist Communist wealth needs explanation. The sudden appearance of billions of men in a plain, the driving her people abroad to fields where tillage is afforded for their energy. The Dominions are absorbing as rapidly as possible the transport, scientific and large quantities of able-bodied, skilled men and women. Many British manufacturers are opening plants in the Dominions, which will work their own export trade with more than ever before, largely strengthen the industry of the country of their adoption. This will first reduce the amount of shipping, but eventually farm products will flow in this country in more abundance and at a lower cost than the home products. The need for Empire preferences is thus brought home with added force. The whole of British Africa is grabbing with energy. Kenya, Tanganyika and Malaya great progress is being made. The same stimulus is answered in some of the Dominions within those areas private enterprise is making rapid headway, although the tendency of the movement is for further bureaucratic control. In Rhodesia offers special attractions to European settlers. Under the guidance of a wise Government industry and agriculture is flourishing as never before. The Government has free Britain, more power sources of energy, chrome, iron ore and manganese. It offers opportunities for investment. Messrs. Wiglesworth, a mining engineer

Nationalization. Nationalization is not a transfer of power. It is a deprivation of power. It is a complete paradox to talk about private ownership and control. Neither the miners nor the people own or control the mines. The Minister controls the mines. The Coal Board controls the mines. Messrs. Lawther and Horner do not control the mines. None of those gentlemen are the miners nor are they the people. There is no such thing as public ownership and control. What are we doing? We are handing power to an power and department for department with solemn planning boards and annual reports in a superstructure, which is costing millions of the taxpayer's money. It is a plan, without initiative and without freedom of choice. It is a free economy, produced by the producer and for the producer, but as consumers of lives grow increasingly enfeebled, the home is increasingly disturbed and distressed. The Government is doing nothing. It is growing misery. It is a country in which the people are

The Government's "Anders" Critics. The Government is busy with those who criticize them for the conditions to which they have reduced the country, that their opponents have no instructions plan to produce, but as a result of an unskilled and untrained work force, a few years ago, when blamed for the present state of affairs. Where is the Government's plan? Putting it up early. The Government's plan is a total destruction of what is left before you proceed to build up. Lord Molyneux once wrote: "It is one of the commonest of all secrets of great misjudgment in human affairs to start by assuming that there is always some good way out of a bad case. The solutions are also for individual situations, it is a state of affairs which is going away, exists, but only change between bad way and worse. There have come so such as impossible in history, the Government succeeded to a heritage of power, but they have made their position worse by rash promises which they could never fulfil by signature and finally embroiled schemes of nationalization and rash social expenditure. It is a tradition that has the opponents of the Government slip, it is a tradition that has the trouble which were the Government and the Government's own action as serious danger to the state." Mr. Roberts.

Frustration. One of the difficulties in production is that every firm, company or individual business has thrust upon it or run a number of new partners or directors not qualified for that job, untrained, unskilled, not unfortunately not trained because the whole country pays for them in nearly every business those few partners are the representatives of the Minister of Labour, the local employment exchange, of the Board of Trade, of the Minister of Food, of the Minister of Fuel and Power or some other Ministry, from officials, usually not of a very high level, who has more to say in the policy and direction of the business than those who have spent the whole of their lives producing and who in their finger tips. Messrs. Water Plateau, M.P.

Budget Needs. You should tax where it hurts least and it hurts at the point where the rate is spent, not where it is earned. Did someone mention "the subsidies"? Four hundred millions cost £8 a year per head, it is 3d out of the £8 standard rate of income tax, it is £60 a year for a family of four. When a proper allowance is made to provide a basic minimum for lower income groups and the pensioners, can it be doubted that the way to the genuine national surplus which the present situation imperatively demands lies via the subsidies? There is no class or party point. The need of inflation is now so acute that it is sweeping the country, it is rushing the whole of the country into a state of panic, it is diminishing the value of money, it is coupled with increasing costs to the black market, a decline in public morality and in industrial efficiency. Who suffers most? The honest working man in his overalls and the Civil Servant whose trooper are shiny from long hours at a desk. Mr. Dalton has done enough for the speculator, it is now the turn of the sober citizen. Financial Editor of the Observer.

All over a Penny. My mother does not buy a box of tea having to a penny a dozen boxes of matches, four candles, a quart of lamp oil, 1 lb. of sweets, two boxes of potatoes, a head of celery, one of watercress, one of stewing beef, six of carrots, 1 lb. of bread or apples, 1 lb. of butter, one of cabbage, one of fresh herrings, small potatoes, a smoked haddock, a pint of milk, milk in cream, 1 lb. of coal, 100 bunches of firewood, a small lamp, complete with glass container, with a tin of mackerel, a tin of salmon,

Since the passing of the Native Poll Tax Ordinance 1947, the income tax of the apparent age of 18 years and over, payable after careful examination by the Customs Commission, that the poll tax actually collected from any particular district in any given year is a fixed charge on that district in so far as the poll tax is concerned. It is a charge on the economic status of the district.

It was indicated in evidence that the collection of poll tax in rural areas and in the border of effectiveness of some 500, 000 at best, and in the settled areas also. Collection is ineffective and there is deliberate evasion. Evasion should be tolerated and active steps should be taken to secure the co-operation and co-operation in making greater use of the pay-off you can get from the collection of poll tax.

The present rate of 10 per cent contribution to the contribution made by the Government through customs is heavily on the African community.

Though there has been a considerable contribution by the African participation in trade, there has been relatively little advancement in his economic position. It is a case of need and only modest advancement in the matter as an industrial and commercial basis is probably the only means for ever will be required to meet the terrible need of local goods in years to come.

Centrally making the best use of the resources of the African community cannot be improved without raising the standard of living and the contribution to taxation in terms of local and foreign goods. The Commission therefore recommends that there should be a corresponding downward revision in the basic rate of poll tax.

Non-Racial Personal Tax

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

- Incomes below £30 per annum, say 10s. p.a.
- Incomes between £30 and £60, say 20s. p.a.
- Incomes between £60 and £120, say 40s. p.a.
- Incomes above £120 per annum, say 60s. p.a.

The Commission was impressed by a suggestion that in order to encourage the African to take permanent employment in agriculture outside the land units, and so contribute to the relief of over-crowding in those areas, a special rate of

personal tax below the levels suggested above should be applicable to Africans so registered, and approved agricultural employment.

The statistical data available is inadequate to establish a detailed picture of African "true wealth" ever and above its home subsistence economy. The statistical information recommended in this report should be taken to obtain up-to-date returns of real life agricultural and pastoral products, and estimates of production for home consumption.

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

Excise Duty

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

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

- (a) That raw materials for manufacture in the country normally be exempt for a drawback of the whole or the equivalent of a 22% (if surcharge is removed, read 20% for 22%) duty, whichever is the less.
- (b) That, if possible, the locally produced article should have the advantage of a 22% (if surcharge is removed, 20%) protection through the tariff, and that no excise duty be levied unless the tariff on the imported article is greater than 22% (20%) and that then a preference of 22% (if surcharge is removed, 20%) should normally be retained in the relationship between the tariff on an imported article and the excise on a locally produced article.
- (c) That the same policy as in (b) should apply to all imported articles directly utilized in increasing or maintaining agricultural or industrial production.

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

Development of Southern Rhodesian Resources

All Possible Help Promised by Imperial Government

SQUADRON LEADER KINGHORN, D.F. for Great Britain, said on the motion for the adjournment of the House of Commons one evening last week drew attention to the development of Southern Rhodesia. He stated his interest in the Colony increased during his service with Rhodesians in the R.A.F.

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

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

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

King Solomon's Mines

I want to bring to the attention of the House the possibilities of a shorter-term action in Southern Rhodesia. If our Government can act in line with the Government of Southern Rhodesia to exploit as quickly as possible some of the resources long to hand in that wonderful little country in order to help us to bridge the terrible dollar gap, King Solomon's Mines are waiting now to be exploited, and can be exploited without the difficulty we have to encounter when we exploit the raw materials in our own country.

There are fewer than 100,000 white people in that country which is three times the size of England and Wales, yet its resources are ready to be tapped. Some of the raw materials I mentioned would not only welcome home but large quantities from America, both North and South.

First of the mention chrome, of which 400,000 tons are lying in a stockpile at Selous. It is worth £500,000 at present market value and it cannot be used because the railway and the road transport facilities are not sufficient to move this massive quantity which could be sent straight to the United States and thus bring dollars into the country immediately.

Coal Better Than Gold

Gold has fallen in popularity ever and a more valuable thing is better supply of coal. In Southern Rhodesia is the most wonderful coal mine in the world. Sir Miles Thomas said on his recent return from Southern Rhodesia: "The coal seam is 24 feet thick. There is enough coal for 5,200,000,000 tons to give a yield of 2,500,000 tons a year for 200 years. It is such quality, and coking coal with a thermal equivalent of 13,500 B.T.U. The price at present is under 10s. a ton. It sets as domestic fuel in Salisbury 100 miles away, 25s. a ton delivered and 2s. a ton in bulk."

There is a similar store of tell of other raw materials in that area.

Would it not be worth while for the Government to subsidise the development of the Commonwealth Resources Office and the Economic Planning Staff to sit down for a week or a fortnight to study this question, especially as representatives of the Board of Government will be here for the royal wedding, and see if there is any way in which we can exploit these deposits rather than exploit during the war?

Let me find at least it would not be an effort and it succeeded in producing the effect on the world's situation. I don't see why we should not exploit our own territories in Africa, and in the case of coal, a really serious shortage of the steel industry we want to recover. Some of the districts, and some of the manufacturing plants, do not do it. It is a matter to make this short-term effort and get a better return than that short-term loss the Under-Secretary of State has considered.

Colonial Resources Committee to submit a report to the House of Commons. It is a matter of potential wealth and the only way to get it. Communications are very difficult. It is

back that machines could be found and placed on the land and their operations begun at an early date. In fact the machines could not be got until July. We have had to cope with the collection of heavy equipment of all sorts from all over the world, and owing to the shipping shortage, we have had to get the ships to take us to Dar-es-Salaam for modern up-to-date machinery. It is the enormous haul of spare parts, tools, and other equipment needed for the first few months of set-up.

The responsibility of collecting and forming the provision of heavy tractors and other heavy equipment has been placed on that no such new equipment is available, and the managing agents, with great enterprise, have picked up the heavy tractor equipment mainly from the Pacific beaches of the Philippines, Hawaii, and Honolulu—equipment which is very good but not the equivalent of the new equipment envisaged. The difficulties being encountered in East Africa are by no means unexpected.

Reports from Tanganyika

In the last week I have had the benefit of long discussions with Mr. Plummer, Chairman-designate of the board of the Overseas Food Corporation who returned last Sunday from East Africa, and with Major-General Harrison, the local manager-designate who will be the manager of the job in East Africa when the corporation is set up. They report, as does the managing agency, that the main problems are, first, in the brand new yards of tractor drivers, mechanics, maintenance men, the erection of adequate workshop facilities, and, above all, getting a great quantity of spare parts. In other words, those problems which were supplied up in the war as a problem of serviceability. Are not these distressing troubles which are great mechanized enterprises always encountered in the initial

As the agricultural expert said it would be a proving difficult to get the soil and the ground over the bush is flattened and the ground cleared. However, it is assured by Mr. Faulkner, the manager-designate, by Mr. Plummer and Major-General Harrison, that some of these problems will look like they are insoluble. Major-General Harrison, who will be the local manager of the job in East Africa, was Lord of the Manor, as he is called, in the former Tanganyika and I believe that these East African reports will prove a good problem to him that the problems which he surmounted successfully in the reconstruction of Burma.

Some things are, as we have already said, less difficult than we supposed. We had been warned that the production of surplus African food would be the most serious thing of all. It is now clear that the production is probably less than we anticipated, and 5,000 men are already at work. I am assured of the standard of Kilifi and output of the Kilifi labour, with just under a few months' training, and taken from every primary school, has been far more encouraging than we expected, and has caused a most welcome surprise, even to extremely well-informed observers such as the Governor of Kenya and Tanganyika.

Discovery of Valuable Timber

It is an unforeseen eventuality, certainly not on the scale of the discovery of tin, that a forest which would be obtained in the area of the new scheme, which would be valuable. We now find that the timber is of a quality which is of a high commercial value. It is much different from the timber which has been obtained in a reasonably short time, they will be produced and exported from the area in a very significant volume of value, and it is a discovery of a very valuable wood timber.

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

This may be before its provisions are all done, and the schemes that flow from them completely, directly or indirectly affect every continent of the globe. It is a major British contribution to world development. Here is the redemption of the pledge that we gave at the Hot Springs Conference and reiterated to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations that we British meant to play our part in increasing the world's foodstuff and primary products. There is no doubt that we shall use a portion of our steadily increasing stock of resources, our precious stock of trained labour, tractors, steel, and the rest for this purpose, in order that the world and ourselves and the Colonial peoples shall in a few years have more food, more coal and more of all the products they need.

We welcome the most vigilant criticism of this Bill.

of Rhodes, which is to be a Bill, but I appeal to all members of the House to give their support to the Bill itself which makes it clear to the world that this is a new national Bill on behalf of the British people in respect of partnership and it will be carried when it succeeds.

Mr. Oliver Stanley's Comment

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

He offered the support of the Conservative Party and recognized that the Government deserved credit for introducing the Bill out of the mouths of death, said:

I think it is a mistake to think that a Bill of this nature should have been entrusted to the responsibility of the Minister of Food. This is a measure which will affect the national statesman's responsibility. It is a measure which emphasizes the importance of the Bill in the main purpose of this Bill—it should have been introduced, not by a Minister whose primary responsibility is to the consumer of this country, but by a Minister whose responsibility lies in Colonial administration. There is a danger that suspicion of the Corporation will arise, Colonial friends, and we need to do everything we can to dispel suspicions which would be ill-founded.

The right hon. gentleman ought not to create the idea that a Corporation is quite such a new thing as has been proclaimed. Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, of course, encouragement is given to the formation of Corporations. They were set up in the Colonies and in the Dominion of the officials or municipalities of the Colonies and were that, in this case, a large development Corporation set up in Whitehall.

Union Party Propaganda

The Minister did not join in the unfair, ungenerous and untrue party propaganda which has been manufactured out of this Bill. On the contrary, what he said will provide us with most valuable ammunition for replying to the statements which are being seditiously spread by those who are knowledgeable or perhaps the less scrupulous members of his party. He said, as we have heard, that he has been round for a long time, that this great spirit of enterprise of the Government with the neglect of the Colonial territories, that the Government can trust the Government, and that he has been in the Daily Herald. No doubt it is a matter of notes to speakers. One can find it in the public papers of Ministers who are reporting their Ministers' speeches and the Welfare Act, when it was passed when I was at the Colonial Office. Perhaps it is wise not to make a comparison between the past and this Bill, but to say an African is to have a 200 million tree gift of the Government of this country to be used exclusively for the benefit of the development of the Colonies, the scheme and it will represent a failure which is to be used on a commercial basis primarily for the benefit of the consumers in this country.

One must limit the amount of goods that are produced in the Colonies. Consumers are not here, and the primary producer of the primary products of the Colonial territories will be the main source of the commodity for which there is the greatest world demand, and for which other things being equal they will get the best price. Therefore, the development will benefit both the primary producer and the primary producer of the commodity.

Mr. Stanley said: "I agree that indirect benefit will flow to the Colonies, but let me be frank about it. Under other readings this is put forward as something which is going to be of great benefit to the consumer. In fact, the price of the product is to depend upon what is wanted by the consumer here, and the choice of the locality will depend upon where that product can be grown. Inevitably, in the particular area where the development takes place, it will bear a great benefit indirectly to the consumer of the Colony upon whom the lucky choice falls for the development."

Under private enterprise in the past, under these public corporations in the future, what was developed was the thing that people wanted at the time. In pre-war years development was largely concerned with copper, tin, other metals and rubber. The groundnuts scheme was never envisaged. Indeed had anybody attempted before the war to submit a scheme of this kind to the House, he would have been considered a fanatic. At that time our difficulty was to dispose of the vegetable oil surpluses which the Colonies were producing.

Do not fret in discussing these schemes, raise people's hopes too high as to their magnitude or the speed at which they can be carried out. These must be long-term projects. People must not expect from any schemes under this Bill any relief from the immediate crisis over the next two years.

(Continued on page 28)

Debate on the Overseas Resources Bill

Commends Walcome Principle but Criticizes Food Ministry Functions in Colonies

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

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

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

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

Flow of Primary Products

"The world will never again regard private enterprise as the sole or even the main method of developing undeveloped territories. We, the peoples of Colonial Overseas, cannot afford a deserted Empire. The rest of the world is turning all more and more deeply into debt to the undamaged Western Hemisphere. One of the most important ways in which this balance can be redressed is by an unimpeded flow of primary products from hitherto undeveloped territories. Secondly, the Colonial peoples themselves desperately need new development of their means of production and of their incomes."

"We believe that characteristically British institutions, the public corporations, are the instrument of the future in this sphere. In structure they are very like any large company, but essential is public ownership, and it is not open to the charge of exploitation for private profit. We believe that there is an indispensable place for the public Corporation to initiate productive activity in hitherto undeveloped areas of the world. This need is acute because the world would not tolerate a neglect of the fundamental balance of undeveloped areas because the Colonial peoples will be the first to benefit from such development."

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

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

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

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

Functions of the Two Corporations

"I think the Colonial Development Corporation will tend in general to undertake in Colonial territories all those schemes which involve the improvement and development of existing methods of production in which the produce in question is already produced in the area, but in which it is a case of improving the methods of the Natives or the white producers."

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

"The Overseas Food Corporation may work in Colonial territory. Indeed, the first job which it is proposed to entrust to it is the groundnuts scheme in a certain Eastern territory. This scheme will not operate in any Colony or territory except at the express invitation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

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

"We may be asked why the job cannot be done by one corporation responsible to the Colonial Office, why we should not have two corporations, one responsible to the Colonial Office. The first job for the Overseas Food Corporation is the East African groundnut scheme, but it would be completely mistaken to think that we are setting up the Overseas Food Corporation simply to finance that. On the contrary, it is one of what may prove the most fruitful of possibilities are coming up for that corporation outside Colonial territories. The Australian Government has asked that a mission should go out from my Ministry in the immediate future to investigate the possibilities of increasing the production of oilseeds, especially groundnuts, and being asked that Mr. Plummer, Chairman-designate of the Overseas Food Corporation, should go too. The one thing which would make development in Australia and other territories quite impossible would be if the Corporation, as called the Colonial Development Corporation or was responsible to the Colonial Office."

Speed of Groundnuts Development

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

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

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

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

Problems Not Insoluble

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

We refer absolutely, because it has repeatedly been proved to lead nowhere, the conception that political forms and devices can transcend differences in human values and human quality, and we stick obstinately to the British view that political forms must derive from human personality and human qualities. We do not shut our eyes to the complications and difficulties which derive from race and colour, but we cannot admit that they are insoluble or, like the caste system, rigid or forever intractable. They are continuously being modified and adjusted. Consider the actual and impending changes in our Legislature, in the organs of local government, or such things as the United Kenya Club, the Scouts and Girl Guides, and you will see the process at work. It could not be otherwise unless we are to resign from the Christian faith.

Standards

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

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

We have set our hands to the establishment of a civilized State in which the values and standards are to be those of Britain, in which everything, whatever its origins, is an interest and a part. The wildest native man in Turkana has an investment in it, although apart from the security he now enjoys, it may be rapidly maturing. The planter, farmer, lawyer, the

little Indian shopkeeper in the countryside and the wealthy Indian merchant in Mombasa have a stake in it, just as I have and all of you have. Many thousands of Africans have a real and active stake in it, and for thousands of others the opportunities are increasing year by year. Many drive jeeps, buses and taxis, or run telegraph offices, or engage in a business, and one difficult salaries, occupations, or in trade on their own account, living on a standard unknown to the wealthiest African 10 years ago. For them and their children the choice is participation with the other races in those protracted processes which must lead at a distant date which one of us now speculate about, to the substitution here of the fragmentary tribal society, the rule of the spear and the bow and a hazy subsistence economy of a civilized, organic, living society which presents many hard and daunting difficulties, but contains within itself the seeds of growth and adaptation to the changing circumstances of the day—a society which, were it to be destroyed, would involve in its ruin all hope of a civilized future for the African peoples.

The Only Way

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

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

New Testament as Text-Book

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

Sir Godfrey Huggins's Visit

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

The Faith of Sir Philip Mitchell

Justification for British Rule in Colonial Africa

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

One main line of criticism is fecundation of the whole continent by a colonial occupation, usually accompanied by some white settler demands for a government of their own by which is seldom meant the rule of the subject race of coloured people to white. Both find frequent and usually inmoderate expression in certain kinds of newspapers and in international gatherings (especially from the representatives of the most corrupt, oppressive and dictatorial forms of government).

Portugal, Colombia, Spain, Gibraltar, Argentina may have no bearing on our problem, and we are not concerned with commercial Colonies of which British India was for a time the most impressive example. These three are settlements of Colonial type, such as those out of which the United States and the English Colonies developed. It is among these that the white and European Colonies have a place.

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

Conditions Sixty Years Ago

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

At the close of the last century, a small but vital settlement colonization with a vast expanse of territory began in the Sudan and Ethiopia, the Nile lakes and Indian Ocean as far as Edinburgh to Cape Town, and Brest to Vienna—a vast expanse which was a political, cultural, technical and commercial vacuum, inhabited by a scattered population of about equal numbers to that of London to-day, in a social, economic and technical condition far more primitive than that of the Ancient Britons when Rome invaded the island. No plough had ever entered East African soil until after 1890, no wheel ever turned on a road or track. These African tribes had had several centuries to establish, if they were able, a stable form of society, in which agricultural, technical, commercial and economic development could be carried on, but they proved unable to do anything of the kind.

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

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

of hundreds of slaves accompanied at first by a few hundred armed and armed, irregular soldiers recruited from the tribes, then slaves and armed with muskets. By about 1890 a resolute man with a couple of hundred rickety souls had conquered the whole of East Africa without serious opposition anywhere.

Blind Devotion to Tribalism

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

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

I do not mean that race, colour or caste can be disregarded as elements in our contemporary society or causes of difference and controversy between men. Events in India have proved enough that African differences and diversities are tough enduring things. This does mean that we have reached a stage where we can see that these difficult, deep-seated things are contemporary social phenomena capable of adjustment and modification from time to time, not rigid things that must endure until resolved by fratricidal strife.

Living, Growing, Dynamic Society

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

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

in any other matters. This is a private conference officially described as domestic, and it may be expected to range over a wider and a more ampler aspect of African affairs from such standpoints as constitutional development, international politics, economic and social progress, and technical and administrative changes. Every African Dependency has to steer its course through these and other dangers, and it is well that the leading directions should be thought out and set down for the guidance of those, whether official or non-official, Europeans, Africans or Indians, who must bear the responsibility of managing the ship of State.

ALMOST EVERY SPEAKER in the debate in the House of Commons last week on the second reading of the Overseas Resources Development Bill criticized the Government's decision to create a **Minister of Food** and the Colonies, and the Overseas Food Corporation should vest with the Minister of Food. Socialists no less than conservatives argued that the new body, like the Colonial Development Corporation, should be under the authority of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who should be the only official concerned with active operations in any part of the Colonial Empire. Among the supporters of the Government who took this view were Mr. Ivor Thomas, until lately Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Skemmet, an active back benches member who appears to be descending the Fabian mantle which Mr. Creech-Jones wore until his promotion to office. Mr. Strachey's repeated attempts to justify his direct incursion into Colonial affairs clearly failed to satisfy the House, but it should in justice be added that, according to our information, his administrative actions have been more effective than his political arguments, for we have reason to know that at critical stages of the great East African groundnut scheme he has brushed aside official obstruction and pressed on with a plan that has had his enthusiastic backing.

Several members voiced criticisms which have been made in these columns and we believe nowhere else. Mr. Edgar Granville declared, as we have done, the nomination of Lord Trevelyan as the Chairman of the **Appointment of the Colonial Development Corporation**, saying:

"He does not rank as a first pioneer or a man with a mission. We all respect him and his record, but is he the right type of leader who can make this scheme succeed,

ready to devote his whole life and energies to it?" Mr. Granville called for the personnel of the two boards to be recon- sidered and that appointments should go only to men who had already proved themselves, men like those whom President Roosevelt had appointed to the Tennessee Valley Authority. Mr. Ivor Thomas agreed that the maximum salary paid to full-time executives of such corporations should be £5,000 a year (and of the satisfaction of being told that that was the maximum intended) and several members pushed for the disclosure of all relevant facts, which the Under-Secretary of State promised. Why, then, did the Bill not provide for such disclosure? The Minister of Food and the Colonies members set high hopes to the United Africa Company for initiating the scheme and giving it a good start.

From the Government benches there were several appeals for a non-party attitude to the Bill, and all Opposition speakers were generally in their common sense and temperate in suggestion.

Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Maiden Speech. "Quite false, of course, that little had been done in the Colonial Empire and that the two new corporations would for the first time do something practical on a large scale was too great for some Labour members to resist. Mr. Peart talked about 'whiping the slate clean' and starting afresh."

More surprisingly, Mr. Rees-Williams, making his maiden speech for the Government as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, talked about "the way in which the locusts have eaten" and was offered an opportunity by Mr. Oliver Stanley to correct the impression that he was going out of his way to be controversial, brusquely replied: "I am making my own speech, and I have the attitude of all the Opposition benches that was unimpaired by the hon. member's and later remarks in the same sense. Mr. Stanley to interject that Opposition help could not be expected on those terms." This was Mr. Rees-Williams' first important intervention in debate, we were not there with regret and to bear further comment beyond remarking that it ought to be possible to discuss a Bill of this kind without stressing controversial points of party politics about every happening.

Christmas Mails

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