

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, April 3, 1947
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE has been under heavy fire for a long time from the United States of America (which can scarcely be blamed for testing the extent of the readiness of the easy-going people in Imperial America at the expense of the British family) and from many politicians and other publicists in this country who have not learnt wisdom even after two world wars in which the Mother Country was saved by the staunch loyalty of the Dominions and Colonies. In commenting last week on a speech in the House of Commons by Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, we pointed out that while he paid lip-service to the importance of Imperial Preference both in practice and in sentiment, he failed to put Imperial Preference in its Imperial setting, as a matter not merely of trade but of affection, of day-to-day family relationship, of essential safeguarding of the livelihood of our kin and kin overseas. We have since been reminded that Sir Stafford Cripps (who is likely to lead the United Kingdom delegation to the International Conference on Trade and Employment in Geneva) publicly declared in 1936 that "it is fundamental to Socialism that we should liquidate the British Empire as soon as we can." It is to be hoped that his views have since changed for the better, but in any event

the position is far too serious for the Dominions and Colonies to entrust the representation of their interests to any delegates nominated by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. Understanding full well that the strongest pressure is to be brought for the abandonment or reduction of the tariff preferences which have done so much to stabilize Empire trade, the Dominions have sent strong teams to the Commonwealth trade talks which have been held in London during the last few weeks.

We have excellent reasons for stating that their spokesmen have made it crystal clear to the Imperial Government that they are not disposed to whittle away a system which has been economically and psychologically beneficial for the Dominions. Stand Firm, alleged advantages of an incalculable and possibly fleeting character; for, as we have emphasized in these columns on several occasions, the Republican Party now in power, if not in office, in the United States, has insisted that any agreements made by that country for tariff reductions must include an escape clause authorizing Congress to withdraw or modify the agreement three years later if the importation of any article is held to cause or threaten serious injury to domestic producers. To engage in barter about our family arrange-

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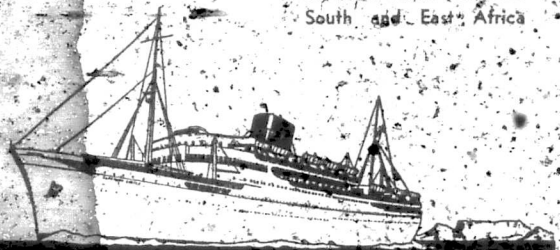
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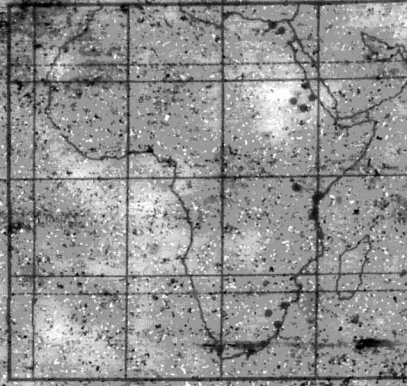
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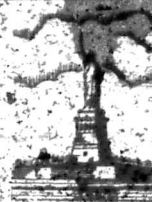
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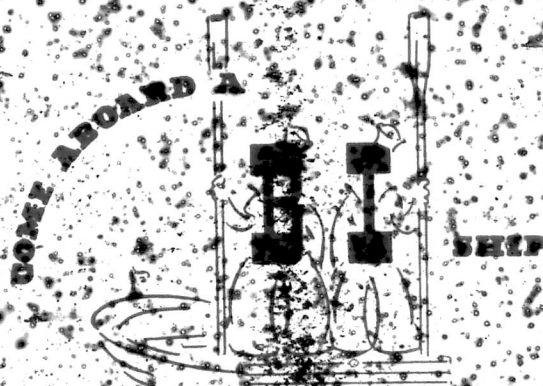
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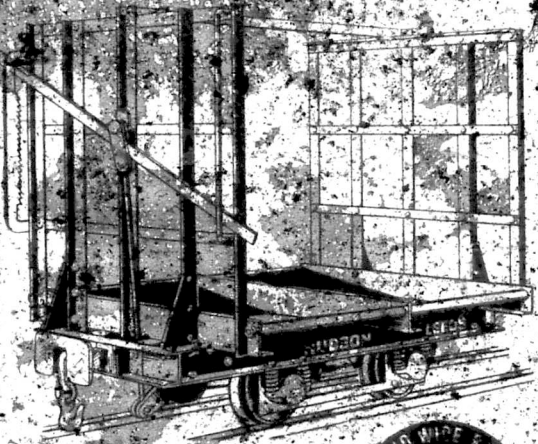
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Recent trade figures for Southern Rhodesia show a sharp rise in the volume and value of exports, especially tobacco, during the first half of the year, which have also seen a falling in the export of gold.

The gradual change over to a peacetime economy with the varied demands may well bring about further changes in the commercial activities of Southern Rhodesia. Modern commercial development calls for careful and continuous study of local market conditions. Full and up-to-date information, backed by an intimate knowledge of the Colony, is available to merchants and manufacturers interested in trade with Southern Rhodesia.



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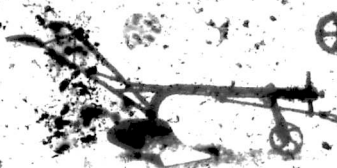
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Plain-Water Tobacco Growers British Need of Rhodesian Leaf

SIR ALEXANDER MAXWELL, Tobacco Advisor to the Board of Trade, said in the "Calling of the Rhodians" programme of the B.B.C. last Friday:

"There is no reason why we should not buy more tobacco within the sterling area. Among the sterling areas in which fine-cured tobacco is grown, those most favoured by U.K. manufacturers are Rhodesia and India, but Rhodesia is the main Empire market from which we like to obtain our supplies."

"U.K. manufacturers are prepared and anxious to increase their purchases of Rhodesian tobacco, but they must be assured that the tobacco will be of the right quality and that the price will not be excessive." Frankly, I was disappointed with the outcome of the 1946 crop. The prices were very high and gave little inducement to U.K. manufacturers to make long-term plans for using Rhodesian tobacco."

"I have for the last 20 years been very closely connected with the tobacco industry in Rhodesia. I watched it struggling to compete in world markets, and saw its success in establishing itself firmly in the U.K. market in the years before the war. You sold us about 80% of your exported tobacco in 1939, and there seemed very good prospects of your increasing this figure when the war came."

"During the war we were able to take from you only the quantities for which shipping was available. Those quantities did not in any way represent what we wanted. Last year shipping was again available, but we were able to obtain only 70% of your exports. This was due to fierce competition from European and other countries, some ex-empire ones. The amount we obtained represented only 60% of the tobacco which we needed and budgeted for from Rhodesia. Other countries might be very attractive customers at the moment, but I am sure you are prepared to take the long-term view and serve the market on which you can rely. That market exists in the United Kingdom."

Mining

Reports on Geology of Kenya Dr. Shackleton on the Migori Gold Belt

THE MINING AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF KENYA has published two reports by Dr. R. M. Shackleton on the "Geology of the Migori Gold Belt and Adjoining Areas" and the "Geology of the Country between Nanyuki and Masaii," together with a folder of eight coloured geological maps illustrating the first report. Each report costs 2s. 6d. and the collection of maps 5s.

The Migori gold belt runs parallel to the Kenya-Tanganyika boundary and about 100 miles north of it, the width of the belt averages three miles and its length from near the east of Lake Victoria to the east of Lolgorien where it disappears beneath younger lavas is little more than 50 miles. At the time of the outbreak of war in 1939, gold production from the belt had risen to more than 10,000 ounces annually.

The reports are, for the most part, highly technical, but there are some interesting references to certain mines. The Mackinnon mines, situated a quarter of a mile north-west of Masara Hill, is described as consisting of ore-bodies in a branching series of lenticular veins, extending over more than 1,200 ft., frequently 20 ft. and more thick, and composed of massive banded sulphides. Down to a depth of about 120 ft. from the surface the primary sulphide ore has been oxidised to a massive auriferous iron oxides, or gossan, and this gossan ore is being worked in large opencasts.

Kenya's Earliest Reef

Blackhall's reef, the earliest to be mined in Kenya, is traceable on the surface for more than 1,000 ft., the vein varying up to about 5 ft. in width.

Of the Sagitta reef, owned by the Ngiga Mining Co., Ltd., it is stated: "This promising vein has only recently been discovered. It is about a mile south-south-west of the company's office and lies just within the granite contact in strongly sheared granite rocks. It is the only worked vein in the gold belt that occurs in the granite. The vein has been proved for over 1,500 ft. The quartz is a platy white variety with brownish films and often contains visible gold."

There are also references to the Blue Ray, Alpha Ray and Maghor reefs of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd.

Geological reconnaissance of the country north of Nanyuki was made primarily for the purpose of discovering whether any minerals, apart from tin, of which it was known that deposits of importance having been revealed. It is also of opinion that the geological conditions throughout the area do not warrant intensive prospecting.

Dividends

AFRICAN AND EUROPEAN INVESTMENT CO. LTD., a company with Rhodesian mining interests, has declared dividends totaling 2s. 6d. per share for the year ended December 31, 1946, in which the profit was £10,000.

RHODESIA HILLEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., has announced the first dividend payment since 1939, an interim distribution of 4s. 9d. per 5s. share, less tax at 9s. Net profit before taxation was approximately £17,000, as against £67,000 in the previous year. Provision of £28,000 for taxation and of £100,000 for the obsolescence and renewals Reserve is made.

UNION CORPORATION LTD., a company with considerable mining interests in the Rhodesia and Tanganyika Territory, has declared a dividend of 4s. 6d. per share, free of U.K. income tax, making 6s. 4d. for the year. This compares with the equivalent of 5s. 10s. 8d. for 1945. But the payment for the past year is on a larger capital owing to the issue of 88,000 shares in July, 1946. At 663,615 profits after deduction of taxation are some £100,000 less than in 1945. Exploration reserve again receives £50,000, the balance carried forward is £186,000, compared with £128,345 in the previous year.

Tanganyika Mineral Production

MINERAL PRODUCTION in Tanganyika during December 1946 (with the corresponding figures for December 1945) was valued as follows: gold, £47,000; diamonds, £56,467 (£13,637); tin ore, £7,000 (£1,900); mica, £11,539 (nil); 1946 wash diamonds, £98,833; gold tin ore, £2,338; salt, £27,007; mica,

Company Progress Report

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Finance and Development Project Formed by Standard Bank of South Africa

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD. has just formed a subsidiary company, styled the STANDARD BANK FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD. to finance and assist in schemes for development and reconstruction, especially in East Africa.

A statement of the bank says: "The present trend of post-war development and general economic activity in Africa have for some time engaged the attention of the bank, in order that it should be in a position to assist and encourage such development. It was realized that there would be an urgent necessity to develop production, trade and industry in and with the Empire overseas, and that many interests in other countries would desire an expansion of their trading relations with Africa or seek to establish business therein as freedom of world trade returned.

"With this in view the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. has been active in securing the latest information on industrial and commercial conditions and the general economic position of the territories in which it is established. Information on these matters is made available by the bank to all engaged or interested in trade or business connected with South and East Africa. Particular attention has been given to the collection of information on such subjects as taxation and company legislation. The information service, provided by the bank is being used increasingly.

Initial Capital of £500,000

The bank has also been considering the best means of giving practical assistance to schemes for economic development. As a result the Standard Bank Finance and Development Corporation, Ltd. has been registered. The capital authorized and issued is £500,000, wholly subscribed by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.

The principal objects of the corporation is to further schemes for general economic development and reconstruction in the various territories in which the bank operates. It is intended that the operation of a venture of this kind must at the outset be somewhat restricted in extent, and expansion may depend on the stability with which schemes take shape. It will be necessary therefore for the Corporation to grow gradually but within a few years the organization should

prove itself a most valuable help to the economy of the territories in which it operates, such as the 417 branches and agencies of the bank already in the Union of South Africa and elsewhere. The terms finance available to trade and enterprise in such areas, where the need arises, the activities of the corporation will be first instance be directed to the assistance of economic development in the East African territories of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Reconstruction Programmes

The progress of these territories was in many directions halted by the war, and plans were therefore postponed. Matters are now improving, normal trade conditions show welcome signs of return and the prospects of implementing various reconstruction programmes are now brighter.

To date in East Africa it has been found possible for the Standard Bank itself to cover in its ordinary operations such modest development projects as have sought finance; the bank will continue to follow this procedure by adopting such proposals as can be undertaken within its normal machinery for the provision of advances. It is, however, realized that with the greater attention now being paid to development the finance of such projects is likely to assume a form more suitable to a finance corporation such as that now established.

The corporation will be ready to assist schemes for the development of agriculture, commerce, industry and transport, and, in fact, every opportunity of playing a proper part in the material development of the territories concerned. East Africa at present derives its main wealth from agriculture and animal husbandry with, so far, few large-scale propositions as other important industries; but, whilst the industrial potentialities of the territories are as yet largely unexplored, production and trade are likely to develop considerably, as the benefits of Government plans for economic and social development are felt.

Long-Term Financial Requirements

The corporation will provide machinery for assisting such reconstruction plans and industrial development schemes, the financial requirements of which are of a longer term nature than those normally entertained in commercial banking business. Where private enterprise is concerned, it may be possible to afford advance required for initial development of desirable projects until these are sufficiently well-established as commercial propositions to enable permanent capital to be raised by public subscription.

The memorandum of association has been drawn in wide terms. The corporation will, *inter alia*, be able to handle the loan business of municipal and district Councils and other local government bodies, underwrite obligations for private enterprise, and assist in the provision of finance in any movement towards a permanent system of bulk marketing of any East African products.

The directors of the corporation will be the members of the board of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. Local boards or committees will be formed as may be deemed necessary, and in this way the board of the corporation in London will be able to maintain the closest touch with con-

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Company Meeting

Beira Railway Company, Limited

Mr. Arthur E. Hadley's Statement

THE BEIRA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, held its 46th ordinary general meeting at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, on Monday, March 24, 1947.

MR. ARTHUR E. HADLEY, C.I.F.E., Chairman of the company, presided.

THE CHAIRMAN had circulated to the shareholders with the annual report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1946, a statement in the following terms:

"It is gratifying to the directors to be able to produce the report and accounts in their pre-war size and to present a clearer picture with more statistics than has been possible during the last six years. The form of the accounts is slightly different from previous years, as we have given effect to the more important provisions of the new Companies Bill now before Parliament, especially regarding provisions for taxation.

"You will notice that we have now brought our taxation reserve up to the date of the balance-sheet instead of following our previous practice of reserving only for our legal liability at that date. In order to do this we have reduced our general reserve by £230,000, but you will see that the future taxation now reserved appears in the balance-sheet as a deferred liability. The provision in the profit and loss account this year is therefore an estimate at current taxation rates of the actual taxes, which will eventually be assessed on those profits.

Lacking Arrears of Maintenance

"Expenses have increased, as I warned you last year that they would, but this year we have not had to reserve for any arrears of maintenance; indeed, we were able to make a small start in catching up on past arrears.

"The profits for the year amounted to £88,859, which has been carried down to the appropriation account, and after various adjustments there is a balance of £126,860 to the credit of this account.

"The directors recommend that a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, less income tax, absorbing £72,189, be paid, that £12,000 be transferred to dividend equalization account, and that the balance of £39,671 be carried forward to the next accounts.

"As you will see from the report, the Portuguese Government did not exercise their right to expropriate the company in 1946, and this right does not arise again for another 10 years.

"The prospects for the current year are good, though I foresee that operating costs will again show increases over last year, due to the ever-rising cost of material and labour.

"With effect from December 4 last, employees have been granted a higher cost-of-living allowance, considerably wider in scope, as has been granted to the other companies comprising our transport group. It is estimated that this will cost us a further £24,000 in a full year, or £20,000 in the 10 months of the current year.

"During the past three years, ended September 30, last we have received in the division of certain specially rated through traffic an allowance in excess of a straight mileage proportion. In view of the greatly improved position this allowance has been discontinued with effect from October 1, 1946. Nevertheless, our gross receipts for the first three months of the year, amounting to £269,153, show the substantial increase of £1,900 over the same three months of last year."

Kenya Land Prices

DISMISSING APPEALS by the East African Lands and Development Co., Ltd., against the Kenya Land Control Board, the Land Control Appeal Tribunal said in its judgment: "The proposed subdivisions have not been made in accordance with good agricultural practice and so as to establish farms which are economic units, and the proposed contract prices are much too high." The Land Board's valuations per acre (with the original contract prices in brackets) were: 1,400 acres at 25s. (45s.); 550 acres, 25s. (45s.); 530 acres, 25s. (45s.); 1,000 acres, 25s. (45s.); 550 acres, 20s. (45s.); 208 acres, 45s.; 860 acres, 25s. (45s.); 900 acres, 20s. (35s.); 600 acres, 35s. (42s.); 1,980 acres, 27s. 6d. (32s. 6d.); 590 acres, 17s. 6d. (25s.); 1,200 acres, 31s. 6d. (45s.); 400 acres, 30s. (60s.) and 1,340, 27s. 6d. (40s.).

Heavy Penalties for Overcharging

HEAVY PENALTIES for overcharging for watches and handbags over a period in 1945 were imposed by a resident magistrate in Nairobi recently. Messrs. Dobbies, Ltd., the jewellers, were fined £100 on each of 66 charges and ordered to refund the amounts overcharged. Mr. P. S. Deffield, the managing director, was sent to prison with hard labour for two years and fined £300, or in default of payment of the fine a further 36 months imprisonment. Mr. H. G. Harris, the two other directors, were each fined £25 (or seven days imprisonment with hard labour) on each of 66 charges. The three directors were the only shareholders.

Bulk Buying of Cotton

AN APPEAL to the Prime Minister to withdraw the Cotton (Centralized Buying) Bill and so give Liverpool and Manchester raw cotton merchants the opportunity to respond to his call for keen work has been made by Lieut. Colonel F. L. Orme and Mr. G. Holden, Presidents of the Liverpool and Manchester Cotton Association. Colonel Orme was for some years engaged in cotton growing in Tanganyika.

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Anti-Locust Report

IN HIS REVIEW for last year the Anti-Locust Research Centre reports (in part):

Sudan—Infection has been a considerable source and control operations have been of an exceptional nature, but the results are generally satisfactory. No serious damage reported.

Some locust devastation was combated by a very efficient organization under the military administration, but in spite of all efforts some 25,000 tons of grain were estimated to have been lost through locusts.

Ethiopia—Serious infestation continued, and exceptional rains in the Danakil desert produced conditions very favourable to locusts. Only limited control operations were possible as the area was penetrated by an anti-locust mission for the first time. The work of the British mission is progressing steadily, and local technical personnel have now been trained.

Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika—The general situation remained serious throughout the year, and three successive campaigns were carried out by the East African Anti-Locust Directorate. The first campaign in Kenya dealt with some 7,500 square miles, though the operations extended over some 9,500 square miles infested with hoppers, and the second with 125,000 square miles in each case. No figures are yet available for the third campaign of the year, but it was approximately of the same extent and highly successful.

Army Assistance Has Ceased

A feature of the campaigns was that they were for the first time run without the assistance of the Army, and proved fully efficient. The results were generally very good, but escapes occurred locally and some 2,500 acres of grain crops were damaged by swarms. In addition to bait, dusting with DDTs by ground machinery proved effective against adult swarms under certain conditions. The local situation at the end of 1946 became easier, but further developments are dependent on invasions from countries to the north and north-east.

British Somaliland—Steady progress in control has been maintained and local breeding kept under control.

Gambia—Two very serious campaigns had to be conducted by the military administration. The results were satisfactory. Further prospects are still very serious.

Lecturers for Gordon College

RECENT ARRIVALS in Khartoum include six new lecturers for Gordon Memorial College.

MR. E. P. LOUGHER, physicist, secured a scholarship to Brasenose College, Oxford, and won the Power prize for mathematics; he played for his college Rugby team.

MR. K. N. G. MACLEAY, botany, holds a B.Sc. with first-class honours. He captained the hockey XI, was a member of the swimming team and President of the Athletic Union at St. Andrew's University.

DR. J. RZOSKA, zoology, a well-known freshwater biologist, who studied at Poznan University, was demonstrator in the Zoological Institute in Poznan and later lecturer and reader in biology there; he served in the Polish campaign and with the Polish Army in France before being released for work in the Bureau of Animal Population at Oxford University.

DR. H. SANDON, zoology, at Queens' College, Cambridge, took his degree in natural sciences and mathematics, was for nine years on the research staff of Rothamsted Agricultural Experimental Station, and held appointments at the Egyptian University, in Cairo, the Rockefeller Foundation in America and the University of Cape Town. At Cambridge he won half-colours for swimming and water-polo.

MR. G. M. SMITHS, physics, a student of Keble College, Oxford, took mathematical moderations and a war course in physics finally, graduating M.A., during the war he worked in the Oxford electrical laboratory, instructing candidates from the Royal Corps of Signals in natural sciences.

MISS V. M. WALKER, mathematics, graduated M.A. with first-class honours at Edinburgh University, won the Sir David Baxter post-graduate scholarship, studied mathematics at Torton College, Cambridge, became experimental officer in the mathematics section of the Attainment Research Department of the Ministry of Supply, and taught at St. Andrew's University. She was tennis champion of her school and a member of her university golf team.

Beira Railway Company

THE BEIRA RAILWAY CO. LTD. reports that in the year ended September 30, 1946, the net earnings of the line amounted to £26,014, an increase of £4,530, and that the profit carried to the appropriation account was £28,359, against £26,480 in the previous year, the difference being largely due to a lower non-renewability of £28,000 compared with £270,000 in 1944-45. A dividend of 6s. 6d. per share, less tax at 2s. in the £, required £72,000, and after £15,000 has been added to the dividend commission account the amount carried forward is £39,671 (£44,771). The report states that the agreement recently concluded between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Southern Rhodesia in regard to double taxation has considerably benefited the company.

Since the Portuguese Government did not exercise its right to appropriate the railway last year, the right will not recur until 1956.

Outstanding 5% debentures total £1,746,800. Fixed assets appear in the balance sheet at £1,906,800 and current assets at £4,400,503, including British Government securities at £619,522, tax reserve certificates £165,000, other investments £4,858, cash £3,022, and debtors £167,866.

The directors are Mr. Arthur E. Hadley (Chairman), the Hon. M. W. Elphinstone, Sir Patrick Ashley Cooper, Mr. A. Pacione, Group Captain General Sir E. Hammond, Sir Douglas Macpherson, Sir Henry Gammans, Mr. V. L. Ouly and Mr. J. L. C. De Selvanhaas. The secretary is Mr. E. D. Grayson.

The 4th ordinary general meeting will be held in London on Monday, March 27th next. Full text of the Chairman's statement appears on page 766.

E.A. Forces Dinner Club

A DINNER is to be held in London in the autumn of all officers who have at any time served in the King's African Rifles or other units of the East African Forces. It is also proposed to form an East African Forces Dinner Club. All interested are requested to communicate with the honorary secretary, c/o Box 758, Hartpoul Advertising Agency, London, S.W.1.

Uganda Strikes

RECENT STRIKES among African labourers in Uganda have affected 400 miners in the Western Province, 150 employees on an estate about 25 miles from Kampala, and 900 workers on a tea estate.



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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Trypanosomiasis among the cattle of the Upper Nile has reached alarming proportions.

The school for African forest rangers has been reopened at OI.

Bandanga, the rubber-tapping company, has declared a dividend for the year.

Towards the opening of a new labourers' club in Khartoum the Governor-General has given £E100.

The Municipal Council of Ndola intends to introduce free and compulsory spraying of all houses with D.D.T.

Vernacular periodicals are being sent weekly to 900 Africans engaged in anti-locust work in the Lake Rukwara area of Tanganyika.

In a referendum of coffee growers in Kenya 96.58% voted in favour of extending the life of the Coffee Marketing Board till June 30, 1952.

Two Sudanese doctors, graduates of the Kitchener Medical College, have arrived in Addis Ababa to serve with the Ethiopian Ministry of Public Health.

The Udonia Company, Ltd., has declared a final dividend of 24% on the ordinary shares, making 25% for the year, compared with 20% in the previous year.

European births in Southern Rhodesia in the first nine months of 1946 numbered 7,544, compared with 1,520 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The clothing allowance made to Europeans who were demobilized from the armed forces in East Africa on or after October 16, 1944, has been increased from £15 to £25.

A consignment of pedigree large white pigs from the herd of Messrs. Clivets and Sons, of Cambridge, has been sent to the Central Breeding Research station in Tanganyika.

Before leaving an internment camp in Burguel, Kenya, a number of Nazi saboteurs changed all the taps on the diesel pumping engine and pipe system, causing considerable difficulties.

The Sudan Government has renewed its contract with Airwork, Ltd., of Heslon, by which Sudan officials travel by air between that country and London when coming on leave and returning.

Southern Rhodesia's State Registry, established in 1943, found some 6,000 jobs last year for ex-Servicemen and immigrants. Of immigrants from Great Britain 600 were placed in employment.

The Umma Publishing Company and the Editor of the Umma newspaper have been fined £E75 and £E25 in Khartoum for attempting to incite feelings of disaffection against the Sudan Government.

A Survey of British Export Industries has been published by The Times for overseas circulation only. Its purpose is to show how British industries, especially those engaged in export, have altered since 1939.

Experimental work at a research station near Lake Kyoga has resulted in the production of a variety of cinchona. The bark of which contains 20% of sulphate of quinine, or about double the normal yield hitherto.

Health Division of the UNRRA Mission in Ethiopia have started a programme of education under the supervision of Captain G. J. Sobol, Sanitary engineer, to train sanitary inspectors and to improve the general sanitary conditions of the country.

A fisheries research laboratory to accommodate a team of scientists is being built in Jinja, Uganda. Productivity of the fish and the efficiency of the methods of Native fishermen will be studied. There are nearly 200 different varieties of fish in Lake Victoria.

The Government of the Sudan estimates its revenue for the current year at £E9,208,380 and expenditure at £E9,148,341. The major expenditures are 13% on agriculture, 10% on education, 9% on irrigation, 8% on medical services, 7% on public works and 7% on science work.

All customs duties on building materials imported into Southern Rhodesia are to be suspended in order to lower building costs. An arrangement has also been made between the Government and the Land Bank whereby persons erecting houses for their own occupation may receive advances up to 90% of the Bank's valuation at 4% interest.

Of 47 successful candidates in the examinations held last November at Makerere College in Uganda for higher studies courses, 12 passed from the Makerere preliminary year, 16 from schools in Uganda, 46 from Kenya, and three from Tanganyika. Of the 36 entrants for the preliminary year, 15 were from Uganda, nine from Kenya, six from Tanganyika, three from Northern Rhodesia, and three from Zanzibar. One in each grade is a woman; in addition, four women will be starting their adult women's course this year.

Regional planning may develop from the intensive soil conservation work in Southern Rhodesia, according to a statement issued by the Secretary of the Natural Resources Board, Mr. L. H. Stewart who plans to group the existing conservation districts in five. There are now eight declared areas in the Colony, two more have been gazetted and another 17 will probably be declared before the end of the year. There is a shortage of trained men and mechanical equipment but 35 young Rhodesians are now being trained as soil conservation officers at the Witwatersrand University.

Tea Restrictions Going

EAST AFRICA, we have good reason to believe, is no longer to participate in the international tea restriction scheme, which has limited the planting and export of tea from the territories. Some form of local control will, however, be continued, and the planting of tea will still be under licence.

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Parliament

(Continued from page 754)

The matter is being considered at all times as to how we shall deal with each of the local forces in each of the areas concerned.

Mr. [Name] asks the Minister say whether in following this policy the Government propose to play a large part and then the Imperial defence in peace time he intended to do. The Minister of King's Regulations, which is the same as saying this war allowed Africans and West Indians to hold the King's commission?

Mr. ALEXANDER: "I would like to have a look at that question on the paper if my hon. friend will put it down."

Mr. R. ROSS: "When the Minister has come to a conclusion about Dominion and Colonial defence, will he issue a fresh White Paper on the subject?"

Mr. ALEXANDER: "I will consider that."

Uganda Estimates for 1947

ESTIMATES of revenue and expenditure in Uganda for 1947 are £4,786,794 and £4,375,934 respectively, in each case including the sum of £407,102 for grants and costs of development and welfare schemes. These figures compare with revised estimates of £5,891,416 and £5,563,585 for 1946, when the development and welfare allocation was £1,665,576. The estimated balance at December 31, 1947, is £281,470. The main items in revenue are: Customs and excise, £2,445,500; cotton and coffee taxes, £1,270,000; and Native poll, £82,697,000. On the expenditure side, public works appear at £877,834; emergency services at £420,152; medical services at £395,329; education at £373,095; pensions and gratuities at £200,480; Native affairs at £191,189; and service of the public debt at £173,681.

East African Rhodes Scholars

THE EAST AFRICAN RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS for 1947 have been awarded to EIGHT SERGEANTS: MASTER T. J. W. VAIL and FLYING OFFICER J. S. SANDS. Mr. Vail, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Vail of Nairobi, was educated at St. Andrew's School, Furu, and the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi, joined the R.A.F. in January 1942, and after nine months as flying instructor in Northern Rhodesia came to this country. Flying Officer Sands is the son of the late A. B. Sands and of Miss Sands, of Nairobi, was educated at Kilimani School, Nairobi, the Primary School, Nairobi, and the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi, enlisted in the R.A.F. in January 1944, and after training in Rhodesia, was given a commission in April 1945. He is at present serving in Nairobi.

Asian Entries into Tanganyika

APPLICATIONS for entry into Tanganyika were received from 7,795 Asians during 1946 up to November 30. Of these 374 were refused and the remainder accepted. These figures compare with 923 for 1945 (232 refused) and 789 for 1944 (235 refused). Applications from Europeans in 1946 totalled 1,148, of which 121 were refused, against 257 the year before, with 45 refused and 131 in 1944, with eight refused. The number of Asian immigrants admitted was twice as many as in 1949, when 1,104 permits were issued. For the three years preceding 1939 the figures for Asians were 1,393, 1,405 and 1,162. The official records, from which these figures are taken, do not distinguish between new immigrants and those returning to the Territory after previous residence.

Uganda Battalions of K.A.R.

THE KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES propose to compile a list of honorary members of the 1/4th, 2/4th, 3/4, 4/4th and 7th (Uganda) Battalions, which have now been amalgamated into the 4th (Uganda) Battalion. Officers concerned are asked to communicate with the P.M.C., 4th (Uganda) Battalion, K.A.R., P.O. Box 4,035, Nairobi, Kenya.

Help for Peasant Agriculture

IN APPROVING the 10-year development plan for Tanganyika, the Colonial Secretary has laid stress on increasing the productivity of the peasant farmer. He recommends the acceleration of the expansion of the Agricultural Department and the provision of financial credits to enable peasant farmers to acquire the necessary implements, fertilizers, etc., and improved marketing arrangements. With regard to labour, he agrees that the land power needed for the plan is available, provided that men can be induced to come forward and work efficiently. In the opinion of the Minister something more than the educational scheme put forward in the plan is required to fulfil our obligations in connexion with African education outlined under the Trusteeship Agreement, and it has therefore been decided that an outlay of £1,000,000 will be necessary. The Tanganyika Government has been discussing with Mr. C. W. A. [Name], Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State, the plan on this basis.

Land of Milk and Honey

SUBSCRIBERS to a tin of English-packed condensed milk to make tea and other proprietary foods are the subject of a letter written by Mr. R. G. Greaves to the editor of The Times from Upper Soighor. He writes: "In the milk stores one sees row upon row of large tins of English-packed condensed milk (sweetened), also considerable stocks of breakfast cereals and other proprietary products which my wife has been unable to purchase in London for a long time. Local Britons in my neighbourhood understand these shipments to a land already overflowing with milk and honey."

THE EFFECTS of the drought the Government of Northern Rhodesia has taken powers to requisition machinery to compel farmers to surrender cattle at the time of the export of certain foods.

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VIROL - THE FOOD FOR GROWTH

Liberals and the Colonies

Empire Preferences Would Be Repealed

THE LIBERAL PARTY has prepared, for submission to its Association, a statement to be held in Bournemouth between the 28th and 30th, on a statement of policy which contains the following:

"We believe that the peoples of the Colonies and Dependencies are held in trust in the interests of the indigenous inhabitants and of the welfare of the world. We welcome the formation of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations and believe that the peoples who have not yet attained self-government should be treated as a trust under their stewardship, and earnestly hope that the capacity and collaboration which exist in the Colonies and with any Federal Commissions established for their subjects.

"It is our aim that the overriding principle of British Colonial policy should be to fulfil the wishes of the peoples and to give them the widest possible freedom so soon as it is reasonable to do so. We believe that freedom can be attained only by the removal of discrimination or other internal abuses and against external aggression. The fulfilment of that purpose and the raising of the standards of living call for simultaneous progress in the material, economic and social spheres.

Recommendations for Development

"It therefore recommends:

(1) the development and encouragement of local institutions and the enlargement of the responsibilities of indigenous and non-indigenous elements in Colonial administration and institutions;

(2) the application of scientific methods to agriculture and the furtherance of co-operation, the survey and development in the interests of the indigenous inhabitants of other natural resources, the encouragement of such industries as can in the circumstances of each territory be calculated to maintain the level without fiscal, protectionist and other aids;

(3) the expansion of the social services of health, education, labour welfare and the encouragement of democratic trade union movements.

"It reaffirms the party's leading principle to the policy of the Open Door and condemns any imposition on any Colony of a fiscal system not designed in its interests.

Abolition of Protective Duties

"We believe that full employment and high wages in the country are absolutely dependent on the volume of the volume of international trade. We believe that it is a necessary agreement which His Government should wholeheartedly promote with the aid of the United States Government, to abolish or to regulate by action through the International Trade Organisation the use of quotas and devices other than tariffs which are calculated to restrict or divert trade.

"It recognizes that a large part of imports and exports cannot be freed from control during a period of shortages and the transition from war to peace, but believes that as and when the present system of control by licence can be abolished, protective duties should be abolished, since it is believed that the resumption of free imports and the abolition of protective legislation are fundamental to the restoration of our competitive efficiency, to the removal of our export trade to a strong permanent position, to the reduction of our dependence on foreign supplies, to the fulfilment of our present trusteeship obligations to the Colonial peoples and to the assurance of their peace and well-being.

"It is therefore in the interests of the people of the Colonies

and Dependencies to be the duty of a Liberal Government to repeal the Import Duties Act and to repeal Empire preferences in the Overseas Trade Act and to give effect to the following:

- (a) undertake to introduce legislation to repeal protective tariffs and to increase the duties on imports;
- (b) to withdraw all other restrictions.

The aim of Liberal policy will be firstly to extinguish all protective tariffs on food and the raw materials of agriculture and industry, and afterwards to repeal all other protective tariffs in five equal annual instalments.

Rhodesia's National Income

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S national income is analysed in the current issue of the Colony's Economic and Statistical Bulletin. The figures for 1944 are as follows: Europeans—Salaries and wages of over £720 a year and under £10,387,000; incomes of over £720 a year, £7,576,000; incomes of small traders, ministers, farmers, etc., not included in above, £2,000,000; income of companies, £7,441,000; overseas dividends received, £750,000; estimated rental of houses owned by occupiers, £300,000; non-contributory pensions, disability allowances, etc., £246,000; other pensions below £720 a year, £375,000; interest on loan certificates and savings deposits, £172,000; miscellaneous, £20,000. Wages—Wage-earners, £6,376,000; produce sold, £1,085,000; earnings of independent traders, £292,000; pensions to Native chiefs, £6,000; miscellaneous, £10,000. Total income, £36,836,000.

Kenya Labour Census

PRELIMINARY FIGURES for the census of African labour held in Kenya on November 28, 1946, disclose that there were approximately 281,012 native in employment on that day as compared with 267,791 in 1945. Details of the numbers working on the census date (with figures for 1945 in brackets) are as follows: agricultural, 171,292 (152,924); non-agricultural, 85,832 (82,055); Government, public services and H.M. forces (armed soldiers excluded), 92,721 (72,718). The figures for 1945 included 14,794 conscripts. All conscripts were released in September, 1945, and voluntary labour for 1946 showed an increase of 8,526. Returns received from the general public were: agricultural, 2,319 (2,315); non-agricultural, 12,401 (13,574); those from Government, the public services and the forces numbered 938 (876).

A Commonwealth Parliament

MR. DOUGLAS DOBBS PARKER, Conservative M.P. for Banbury, speaking in last Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C., said that the Statute of Westminster had the defect that while it rightly decentralized the Empire, it failed to maintain any central authority; he hoped that after self-government had been granted to those dependent territories, representation should be elected by them all to a central Commonwealth Parliament.

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Hedeidah (Arabia), Assiut, Assiut and Assiut
(France), Jibuti (French Somaliland), Aden
Agaba (Ethiopia), Cairo (Egypt).

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Above: A "Metrovick" 110 KV 3 phase outdoor transformer at a power station in Madrid.



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



The photograph shows a 110 KV "Metrovick" transformer installed in India.

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East African Service Appointments

EDUCATION SERVICE.—**Mr. J. G. GRAY**, of Sunderland, Durham, was educated at Bede Grammar School, Durham University, graduated B.Sc. in Education (Education); he held teaching appointments in Education Authorities in the United Kingdom, and troops from Bechuanaland and Basutoland. **Mr. J. H. BEATON**, of Glasgow, was born in Dundee, was educated at Greenock High School and Glasgow University, graduating M.A. with honours; he served as an officer in the Royal Air Force, and held teaching appointments in Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, and Northern Ireland, was born in Moy, Co. Tyrone, was educated at the Royal Victoria College, Belfast, and Trinity College, Dublin, he graduated B.A. and qualified for the Ministry of Education, and served as an artillery officer during the war; part of his Army service was spent in the Middle East. **Mr. E. LLOYD**, of Bortleside, was born in Pontypool, and studied at Caerleon College, qualifying for his teachers' certificate; he has held teaching appointments under Surrey and Gordon Education Committees.

MISCELLANEOUS.—**Mr. B. BREWSTER**, of Hertford, a veterinary officer in Kenya, was educated at Hertford Grammar School, King's School, Worcester, and the Royal Veterinary College, London; he served as an officer of the R.A.F. **CAPTAIN L. W. CLARKE**, of Dartford, of distinction in Kenya for duty with the East African Governors' Conference, was educated at the Grammar School, Dartford and London School of Economics, London University, graduating B.Sc. in Economics, was embodied in 1939 with the Territorial Army in which he held a commission, and served in Nyasaland and Somalia; he has held statistical appointments with a commercial firm and with the Air Ministry. **Miss V. M. DALES**, of Watford, a woman welfare officer in East Africa, studied at University College, London, graduated B.A. with honours, and after two years as a teacher at a senior girls' approved school she took a course of training under the Home Office Probation Training Board and afterwards held appointments as probation officer in Southern Sea and in Hertfordshire. **CAPTAIN T. A. DUNSCOMB**, of Croydon, an assistant auditor in Tanganyika, was educated at Whitgift Middle School and University College, London; he served as an Artillery officer in the war and was twice wounded. **Mr. D. A. HARKIN**, of Greenock, a geologist in Tanganyika, was educated at Columbia's High School, Greenock, and Glasgow University, graduating B.Sc. with first class honours in geology; he has held appointments in the Geology Department of Glasgow University and in Venezuela with the North Venezuelan Petroleum Co., Ltd. **MAJOR R. E. MARSH**, of Crowthorough, an accountant in British Somaliland, was born in Ledbury, and educated at Aylesbury Grammar School; he was engaged in audit work in London and the provinces before the war, embodied with the Territorial Army in 1939 and commissioned in 1941. **MAJOR W. G. POPPLE**, of London, a police officer in Tanganyika, was born in Pendlebury, Manchester, and educated at Tonbridge School and St. John's College, Cambridge; he served in the war as an officer of the Indian Army, was awarded the Military Cross in the Western Desert campaign and mentioned in dispatches in Eritrea. **Mr. W. P. STRELS**, of Richmond, Surrey, a superintending engineer, Water Development Department, Tanganyika, was born in Gateshead-on-Tyne, studied at University College, Southampton, and City and Guilds College, graduating B.Sc. (Eng.), and has held engineering appointments with Burmeister and Wain, Denmark; Harland and Wolff, Ltd., Southampton, Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons, Southampton, Frontino Gold Mines, Ltd., Segovia, South America, R. P. James and Partners, London, Brathwaite and Co. Ltd., Topham, Jones and Rajlton, Ltd., and Singapore Naval Base; while at Singapore he was commissioned in the Singapore R.E. Volunteers and was taken prisoner of war. **MAJOR P. R. STEPHENS**, of Colshill, Warwickshire, a medical officer in Northern Rhodesia, was educated at Rugby School and Birmingham University, graduating B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., and has held appointments at Birmingham Medical School, the General Hospital, Birmingham, and Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Birmingham; as an officer in the R.A.M.C. he served in East Africa.

NURSING SISTERS.—**Tanganyika.**—**Miss A. M. McILROY**, of London, was born in Aberdeen, qualified as a State registered fever nurse at Fazakerley City Hospital, Liverpool, and State registered general nurse at Herefordshire General Hospital, and holds qualifications including the Tuberculosis Association certificate, sanitary certificate, housekeeping certificate, and sister tutor's certificate; from 1935 to 1945 she served as an Army nursing sister. **Northern Rhodesia.**—**Miss K. F. BARTLEY**, of Banbury, received her training at Middlesex Hospital, and General Middlesex County Hospital; she has also had nursing experience at Horton General Hospital, Banbury. **Miss J. W. HARTY**, of Surrey, was born

in Acton; is a State registered nurse, State certified midwife, and has qualified for the gas and air analgesia certificate and hospital certificate of Hertford County Hospital; she was trained at that hospital, at Chiswick Maternity Hospital, and at Bushey Maternity Hospital. **Miss M. P. HART**, of St. Albans, is a State registered nurse and certified midwife, and was trained at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and the General Lying-in Hospital, St. Albans; she has recently been employed at Jubilee Hospital, Woodford Green. **Miss M. B. HARTLEY**, of Skipton, was born in Ripon; and qualified as a State registered nurse at the Royal Infirmary, Sheffield, and as a midwife at Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield, and Bristol Maternity Hospital; she has held nursing appointments with Sheffield Royal Infirmary and Somerset County Council. **Miss W. A. B. HOLLAND**, of Lutferworth, qualified as a State registered sick children's nurse at Belgrave Hospital for Children, London, and as a State registered general nurse at University College Hospital, London; she has also had nursing experience at Warfield General Hospital, Leamington Spa. **Miss M. KINNEAR**, of Axminster, was born in Birmingham, qualified as a State registered nurse at Bath Royal United Hospital and as a state certified midwife at Southmead Hospital, Bristol.

Promotions and Transfers

The latest list of promotions and transfers includes the following:

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE.—**Tanganyika.**—Deputy provincial commissioners, to be provincial commissioners: **MESSRS. A. M. B. HILL**, **J. P. JOHNSTON**, **R. W. VERRAN**. Administrative officers to be deputy provincial commissioners: **MESSRS. H. S. G. GILL**, **R. DE Z. HALL**, **E. H. PATERSON**, **A. H. FICK**, **T. M. REYNOLDS**, and **A. W. WYATT**. **Uganda.**—**Mr. R. F. C. CHILDS-OLIVER**, senior district officer, to be provincial commissioner; **Mr. B. J. SLAUGHTER**, district officer, to be senior district officer; **Mr. W. R. C. CUST**, District Officer, senior district officer, to be temporary provincial commissioner; seconded as Labour Commissioner.

MISCELLANEOUS.—**Kenya.**—**Mr. K. S. COLLINS**, assistant auditor, to be auditor; **Miss E. M. PAINE**, assistant mistress, to be principal; Government Indian Girls' School; **Mr. W. B. LOGAN**, assistant conservator of forests, Gold Coast, to be assistant conservator in Kenya. **Nyasaland.**—**Dr. J. H. WATSON**, senior medical officer, to be Deputy Director of Medical Services. **Northern Rhodesia.**—**Mr. I. E. WORKMAN**, Commissioner of Police, Fiji, to be Commissioner of Police, Northern Rhodesia. **Tanganyika.**—**Mr. S. M. BAX**, Assistant Director of Game Research, to be Inter-Territorial Director of Game Research in East Africa.

Disease in Pyrethrum

A NEW FUNGUS DISEASE of pyrethrum in Kenya is chiefly affecting the crop in the higher altitudes. In some cases the loss of flowers has amounted to 75%. The causative fungus has not yet been identified, and experiments in search of a remedy are being made. It has been estimated that about 2,400 acres under the crop are present affected.

Settlement in Usambira

MR. VICTOR HAVILAND, Chairman of the Usambira Association, said at the annual meeting that recommendations for the encouragement of colonial settlement had been sent to the Government of Tanganyika nearly a year ago, but that this promised visit of the settlement officer had still not taken place. Favourable interest had been shown by the Government in the proposed route for a direct road between Lusoga and Mombasa. The Chairman hoped that a passion fruit industry would be established in the Usambira.

A Gift from Rhodesia

MR. K. M. GOODENOUGH, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, recently presented a gift from the Southern Rhodesian Government to the Royal Air Armament School, Manby, Lincolnshire, in the form of a chair made of mukwa, an indigenous Rhodesian timber. On the back rest panel is carved the coat of arms of the Colony. On the walls of the hall are crests of all the Dominions, and it is hoped that in time will in time have a chair in position under the coat of arms of Southern Rhodesia, the first country to have made this arrangement.

MR. JOHN SIMMONS, a cricketer and sportsman, visited Rhodesia in his literary caravan, in which he has travelled through South Africa. The body, mounted on a five-ton chassis, has three compartments. His next destination is the Orange Free State.

Mr. J. G. Jackson, who played in the hockey match against Rhodesia, was born in Port Jameson, Northern Rhodesia, and lived there until he was eight years of age, his father, Mr. J. N. Phipps, being a tobacco grower.

The Rev. E. G. and Mrs. Laverick, who worked with the Africa Inland Mission among the Zanda in the Belgian Congo from 1920 to 1924, and with the Church of the Nazarene in the Equatorial Province of the Sudan from 1924 to 1937, and from 1944 onwards, will shortly return to the United Kingdom.

Owing to ill-health, Mrs. L. E. Leisk will retire of her duties from the vice-chairmanship of the central board in London on Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) and from the chairmanship of the Southern Rhodesia board, while retaining his seat on the Water Board. Mr. E. L. Jackson, Vice-Chairman of the Southern Rhodesia board, will succeed Mr. Leisk as Chairman, and has been elected to the central board.

Two senior members of the Public Services Board of Southern Rhodesia have retired. They are Mr. J. H. Leisk, the Chairman, who had been in the Civil Service for 36 years, and Mr. V. S. B. Mercer, with 40 years' service. After serving with the 1st Rhodesia Regiment in the 1914-18 war, Mr. Deane Simmons was appointed magistrate in Umtata in 1925, he subsequently served as civil commissioner and magistrate in most of the larger towns in the Colony. Mr. Mercer, who was born in Port Elizabeth, went to Southern Rhodesia as a child in 1895 and entered Government Service in 1906, during the 1914-18 war he served with the 1st South African Brigade, and after returning to the Civil Service was in the Audit Department and the Treasury.

Public Appointments

GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA
ROADS DEPARTMENT

TWO HIGHER SOIL LABORATORY ASSISTANTS are required for the Rodesia Department, Southern Rhodesia Government. Applicants should have had a good knowledge of the laboratory procedure in connection with mechanical analysis, soil stabilization and in-situ survey, including unconfined and confined compression tests, California bearing capacity tests, index tests, etc., and it will be considered an advantage if candidates have completed a course at the Rodesia Research Laboratory, Harmondsworth.

Successful applicants will be required to serve on probation for a period of two years and will then be eligible for appointment to the fixed establishment; their passage to the Colony will be provided by the Government who will also bear half the cost of fares in respect of wives and dependent children under the age of 18 years.

Salaries will be on the following scale: £198 x £22 to £330 per annum, x £55 to £385 per annum, x £33 to £560 per annum, x £27 10s. to £660 per annum. Initial salary will be assessed in accordance with the applicant's previous experience and past service, so that it may not be necessary to be at the lowest step in the grade. A cost of living allowance of 10% is paid and married applicants will be entitled to a marriage allowance at the rate of £38 per annum, which will be payable in arrears.

Application forms may be obtained from the Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia House, 23, Strand, London, W.C.2. The forms should be returned to that office, not later than the 15th March, 1947.

Periodical publishers have been asked by the Board of Trade to reduce paper consumption. The Board will publish a notice which will be widely and reluctantly accepted to reduce the average length of the weekly papers by four pages. We shall be glad to hear from you as they become possible.

Obituary

Sir John G. Watson

SIR JOHN WATSON GIBSON, who died in London at the age of 62, was Chairman of Messrs. Pauling & Co., Ltd., who are undertaking all the bush-clearing and civil engineering operations in connexion with the great East African groundnut scheme.

In association with the first Lord Cowdray he started the firm of S. Pearson & Son, Ltd., and was in charge of the building of the Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile. Afterwards he went into business on his own account in Egypt and the Sudan, and undertook contracts for additional aprons to the Sennar Dam and for large irrigation schemes in the Nile Valley. With Pauling & Company, he formed Gibson & Pauling (Foreign), Ltd., and was responsible for the construction of the Gebel Aulia Dam across the White Nile. He joined the board of Pauling & Company in 1937.

When the last war broke out he was released for national service, giving his full time to the construction of Royal Ordnance factories and open-pit coal working. He was knighted in 1945 for his successful leadership in the construction of the Mulberry Harbours for the invasion of Normandy. In the first world war he was director of shell, gun and small arms ammunition produced in the United Kingdom for the Ministry of Munitions.

LIEUT. COLONEL GEORGE KENDALL SPANNER, D.S.O.

of the Rifle Brigade, eldest son of the General Sir George V.C., died suddenly on 22nd February 1947. He leaves a widow.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN ERIC WRAY, who was

gazetted in the Royal Artillery in 1884 and first saw active service in the Sudan during the 1886-87 campaign, has died at his home in Kent, aged 82.

MR. BERNARD ALBERT ROBINSON, manager and secretary

of the Tanganyika Cotton Co., Ltd., and a member of the company's staff in Tanganyika since 1925, has died at his home in East Africa at the age of 48. He was a member of the Morogoro Gynkhana Club. In 1936 he led the British athletic team to Paris as a reserve for the Olympic Games.

MR. RODNEY ALFRED BARTHOLOMEW, who was

born in Southern Rhodesia, died on 22nd February 1947. He served in the Rhodesian Mining Journal and several African publications, and was at one time editor of the Standard, Nairobi. He had served 10 years in this country, and was Portuguese Consul for the Union of South Africa.

MR. W. STOKES JARVIS, a well-known Nairobi auctioneer,

who was born in 1919 to join the firm of Newland and Co., Ltd. in the Colony at the age of 60. He served in the New Zealand Machine Gun Corps in the 1914-18 war, and in the reserve forces held a captain's commission in the Kenya Forces. Later he became Chairman of the Nairobi Auction Board. In his younger days he was a keen tennis player, winning the Kenya singles championship on one occasion, and several times being one of the winners in the men's doubles.

MR. W. STOKES JARVIS, a well-known Nairobi auctioneer,

Rhodesia, has died in Salisbury. He emigrated from Pretoria with one companion and returned to Salisbury, leaving Mr. Jarvis to continue alone with the first piano and the first bicycle in Salisbury.

MR. W. STOKES JARVIS, a well-known Nairobi auctioneer,

married Miss E. M. Jarvis, daughter of Wivenhoe, in 1917, and in the same year returned to Pretoria as an accountant. In 1904 he went to New Zealand, but returned to Africa after three years and worked as an accountant in the capital of Southern Rhodesia until his retirement owing to failing health in 1937. He was a member of the Rhodesian Society of Accountants.

PERSONALIA

Mrs. V. A. DUFFY has been elected President of the Uganda Branch of the British Middle East Club.

Mr. P. G. B. ... has been appointed Assistant for Colonies in the ...

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER has arrived back in this country from Australia.

Mrs. M. C. ... has been elected President of the League of Mercy in Kenya.

Mr. H. S. ... has arrived in Kenya to make a geological survey of conditions in Mombasa.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR DOVE has been Director of Infantry at the War Office, is visiting East Africa.

SIR CAMPBELL SMART, a director of the Union-Castle Company, has been appointed a director of A.C. Cassor Ltd.

MR. E. B. ... and MR. W. L. ... will shortly fly to Kenya with a view to establishing a Kenya Rubber Union.

Mrs. ARTHUR CAWUS has been elected President of the English Branch of the East Africa Women's League.

SIR ARNOLD OVERTON, head of the British Middle East Office, and Lady Overton, recently visited Khartoum.

SIR JACK YOUNG, a former Governor of Tanganyika Territory, is returning in May from the post of Governor of Hong Kong.

IRILENA ... of ... after a six weeks stay in Dar es Salaam, spent a few days in Kisumu which she first visited in 1908.

BRIGADIER R. W. ... and Mrs. ... have announced their engagement.

Lieut. Colonel SIR KENNETH ANDERSON, lately G.O.C. in East Africa, arrived in Gibraltar last week to assume the office of Governor.

Miss E. L. ... has resigned from the boards of A.S.P. Chemical Company Ltd. and Axcel Ltd. and is no longer associated with these companies.

DR. ... has been appointed Director of the Agricultural Experimental Station at ... is visiting Kenya to advise on agricultural problems.

MR. A. L. ... and MR. G. C. ... have been elected President and Vice-President respectively of the Tanga Branch of the Royal Society of St. George.

MAJOR DIGBY ... and Mrs. ... only child of ... and Mrs. ... of Kenya, have announced their engagement.

MR. W. B. G. ... has been appointed chief inspecting engineer in the Sudan Government Office in London on the retirement of Mr. H. N. S. ...

MR. J. R. ... M.L.C. has been elected President of the Uganda Boy Scouts Association. The Vice-Presidents are Mr. S. A. ... and Bishop ...

MR. CLAUDE ... Governor-General of Madagascar during the Vichy régime, was last week condemned to the loss of civic rights for life by the High Court of Justice in Paris.

COLONEL T. S. ... Acting Commander of the military forces in Southern Rhodesia, has been the guest of the Home Defence Force during a three-day visit to East Africa.

Mrs. ... has been appointed Director of the Children's World & Community Chest, who recently visited Kenya and Rhodesia, will shortly leave South Africa for Poland.

SIR DOUGAL ... President of the British South Africa Company, left London last week for Southern Rhodesia at the beginning of the week. He expects to return in about a month.

Mr. A. M. ... who gave a display of his East African films at a meeting of the East Africa Women's League in London last week, will shortly return to Kenya via the Argentine.

MR. BRIAN E. K. ... and Mrs. ... of ... and Miss ... of ... have announced their engagement.

MR. E. ... and MR. H. ... joint managers of Mitchell Cotts and Co. (Middle East) Ltd., have been appointed respectively manager of the northern and southern branches of the company.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN H. ... is about to retire from the chairmanship of ... Ltd. but will retain his seat on the board. ... Desmond ... is to be the new Chairman.

Lieut. Colonel A. ... has been appointed Secretary of the Uganda Branch of the British League in place of Mr. R. E. L. ... who has left.

MR. F. ... has been appointed Food Controller in Southern Rhodesia. He will make a complete survey of the food position with a view to controlling domestic distribution as well as the export and import of food.

MR. FRANK ... managing director of the United States Co. Ltd., addressed the Royal African Society yesterday on "The Mechanized Production of Minerals in East and Central Africa." A report will appear in our next issue.

MR. C. A. ... has been appointed general manager of the Sudan Power and Light Co. Ltd. on the retirement of Mr. A. M. ... Mr. F. C. ... is deputy general manager, and Mr. F. S. ... is assistant to the general manager.

THE following appointments in Southern Rhodesia have been gazetted: Dr. A. E. ... Secretary for Agriculture; Mr. P. ... Acting Secretary-General; Mr. F. ... Secretary of the Mining Royalty Review Committee.

Lieut. Colonel MCCRELL received secondment to his Military Cross, which he won in British India in 1940, from Sir Philip ... Governor of Kenya at a ... in Mombasa, where Colonel McCrell is serving as an administrative officer.

MR. H. E. ... recently appointed adviser on industrial relations to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in Lusaka. A member of the Home Civil Service for 34 years, he has been on the staff of the Ministry of Labour since 1910.

Mrs. ... general manager of the tropical areas administration of the Westminster Native Labor Association, has left Rhodesia, where he is normally stationed, by air for London to attend a conference which started last week on migrant Native labour.

The special charge for small advertisements (that of a whole charge) is 3d. per word per insertion.

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In Southern Rhodesia, Kopp of Johannesburg. At present sales manager with large manufacturers, is substituting evening electrical apparatus. Would consider any interesting projects and genuine offers in a class of employment with outlet for initiative, staff, qualified electrician, conscientious hard working, entirely satisfactory. Mr. 35, Reply Box No. 326, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66, Great Russell Street, London.

TO THE NEWS

"E.A.R. may have been the time of day week means of... —Lieut. Colonel P. Reshwalley.

"All State absorption of individual needs and interests is a stranglehold, not freedom." —Mr. E. M. Almedingen.

"If the Government seeks national unity in face of the present crisis, it must cease sectional action." —Lord Cranborne.

"What our rulers owe to the nation is not opium dreams of the Socialist State, but day-to-day government." —*Time and Tide*.

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer has a song in his heart. It should be something out of the Beggar's Opera." —Lord Cherwell.

"In proportion to population, this country is seeking to maintain twice as many men and women in the forces as the United States." —Mr. J. Eaton, M.P.

"Assuming that American coal could be obtained, we should borrow it against later repayment in coal, the basis of ton-for-ton taking into account differences in calorific value between the British and American coal." —Mr. Walter Fletcher, M.P.

"If the Socialist Party had issued the Economic White Paper as their election programme, how many votes would they have polled?" —Mr. W. J. Beak.

"One of the chief virtues of a democracy is that its defects are always visible and under democratic processes can be pointed out and corrected." —President Truman.

"The Socialist Government, elected to office on the promised benefits of a five-year plan, have been labouring for 18 months without a plan." —*Evening Standard*.

"The Lords probably represented the common man far better than did the whipped-up House of Commons when by a heavy majority they censured the Government's inadequate schemes for economic salvage." —*Observer*.

"The Minister of Agriculture has satisfied himself that there is no alternative, if essential food supplies are to be maintained, to continuing this year the employment of school children in urgent seasonal agricultural work. With the parents' consent, children will be exempted from school for this urgent work for not more than 20 half-days in the year." —Mr. Tomlinson, Minister of Education.

"The stability of the Indian Army may be a deciding factor in the future of India. It has shown how all communities may work together to meet a common danger with comradeship and self-devotion." —Lord Swire, in his farewell broadcast as Viceroy.

"During the war I knew a man who, calling himself a director of equipment, got himself a brass hat and an organization of 70 men, though the job could have been done by one secondary schoolboy with three weeks' training." —Mr. R. T. Paget, M.P.

"None of the Bills now being rushed to the Statute Book has any relevance to our present needs. Their consequences are remote. None the less Ministers and the principal officers of the Departments are diverted from immediate and pressing tasks to devote themselves to the cloud cuckoo land of a distant and doctrinaire Socialism." —The Rt. Hon. William Mabane.

"The best way to cooperate economically with your fellows is to do your own business and mind your own business—incidentally, however, good prescription for the maintenance of liberty. The concept of cooperation as something that has to be organized from Whitehall is ludicrous. So is the idea that the business man has consciously to relate his activities to the whole pattern of the universe." —Mr. C. G. Schwertz.

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THROUGHOUT East Africa Vauxhall cars and Bedford trucks have the backing of the largest motor organization in the area—in an organization with years of experience in Vauxhall and Bedford maintenance, staffed by specialists and equipped to give you all the assistance you may need with your transport problems.

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

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BACKGROUND

Coal the Pivot.—Well over one-third of the available man-hours in manufacturing industries are still being lost owing to lack of fuel. It may be months at best before industry can get back to normal. The coal situation is a real one. The country is being progressively wasting its present and mortgaging its future by draining the dollar credits. They may be exhausted before even the most elementary measures for reconstruction of the nation's economy have been taken. Coal is the pivot on which all else depends. New industrial equipment can avail itself if it can be worked for a few days a week, the will to work is frustrated if work itself is limited by what is in the bunkers, the call for more workers for industry becomes senseless if there is only coal enough for two-thirds of those already employed.

The Incentive.—The Government have to choose between a Socialist programme and national unity between party and country as the main spring of endeavour. Government policy, as distinct from mere aspiration, remains hazy. There is much talk of planning, but planning is only a method. Will the plan increase output, provide materials and fuel, check inflation? Or will it only obscure the need for harder work and less spending and add more restrictions on industry to the present existing harness? The main problems are the productivity of the man-power available for trade and industry and its distribution among different branches of economic activity. Both problems require for their solution a constructive policy for wages and hours. This crucial element in planning—conspicuously absent from the Government's programme—is the only alternative to compulsory direction of labour. A wages and hours policy need not imply official fixation or enforcement of the terms of employment in different industries. But it does mean the strongest possible lead by a Government closely associated with trade unionism, on both sides of industry as to what those terms ought to be. The question of incentive is fundamental to our recovery. Inducement to work, inducement to save, inducement to advance and not stagnate. But it goes much deeper. State monopoly must in the end kill individual zeal and pride of achievement. We are in the grip of a leveling doctrine which allows individual advantage as much as it abhors unplanned activity. It is the enemy both of freedom and of progress.—*Sunday Times*

The Testing Time.—Mr. Attlee said he did not intend to score party points. But what he repeatedly called his Plan, which appeared to be merely to nationalize transport, electricity, and perhaps other industries, also, is the most controversial of party politics. You cannot judge the nation on that basis, for even on the figures of the last General Election about half the nation was against the Government of the day. They cramp and confuse the nation and clutter up the minds of all servants who should be attending to more urgent tasks. I say to the Government: Stop galloping ahead down Nationalization Avenue and pay attention to the things that matter most now—food and fuel, houses and clothes, the balance of trade and the balance of the budget, and the fate of home agriculture. The Government is faced with issues as complex and urgent as have ever confronted our State in peace. Let them give a true national lead and we can win through. Instead of an endless vista of growing restrictions and dismal forebodings, let our people be given a clear and definite task, which, though harsh, holds out its conclusion the prospect of a freer and fuller life for ourselves and for our children. For those on 300 years the British people have solved their political differences peacefully by democratic methods and Parliamentary processes. Now has come our greatest testing time.—Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P., in a broadcast.

United States and Russia.—Russia is conducting a war of nerves against Turkey, which has therefore to maintain a large army. The proposed United States loan to Turkey is to provide support for the maintenance of national sovereignty and freedom to develop free institutions. If the United States does not accede to requests for help from Greece and Turkey, there will be a strong conviction throughout the Middle East and elsewhere that we are not prepared to help an institution in which we believe. Britain has been a stabilizing influence in Greece. The United States, however, will have its own policy there. We are attempting to give Greece and Turkey an opportunity of preserving the conditions under which they wish to live. We are not trying to aim a blow at any country, economy or doctrine. Refusal by Congress to sanction aid would lead to the collapse of the Greek Government the following morning. If we allow Greece to go to pieces we will have a commissar in charge of the place in short order.—Mr. Dean Acheson

Zionist Propaganda.—“Into every American newspaper flows more pour daily diatribes against British policy in Palestine sent out by one or more of the 16 most active Zionist organizations in the United States. Every day full-page advertisements of the same organizations appear in the newspapers giving a distorted picture of British actions. Most of the anti-British activity has been organized by a group of Americans who are in direct contact with the Palestine terrorist Irgun Zvai Leumi. This group raises money, buys ships, organizes an underground railway across Europe, and recruits helpers to take illegal immigrants into Palestine. It sends the terrorists bandages, medicines and surgical instruments. It sends money to aid the families of imprisoned terrorists. Its advertisements and pleas for money make no pretence that it does anything else. This year the United Jewish Appeal, which, unlike the other organizations has no connexion with the terrorists, is asking for £42,500,000—and it will get the money.”—Mr. T. S. Steele, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

Micawberism.—“In future we shall have to pay for our imports by our exports, and we shall not be able to do this unless we can do one-third of the world's trade. It is ridiculously impossible for us to expect to do this unless our prices are much lower than there is any major prospect of their being, unless we can greatly increase our productivity per head. Defeatism is not the only thing that can lead to disaster. Another thing, which can lead to disaster is Micawberism—trusting to luck, not facing facts, irresponsibility in face of difficulties, not reconsidering one's attitude under new conditions, and not cutting one's coat according to one's cloth. There is too much Micawberism in His Majesty's Government. I am glad we have a Labour Government, but I would like to change a little of the mind of the Government. The Government has emphasized its determination to put first things first, but how can that be reconciled with the spending of nearly 40% of the American loan on tobacco and films? The President of the Board of Trade says we must have films to maintain courage. Our ancestors did not need films to keep up their courage. In 1946 the coal output per man-year was 259 tons, whereas in 1937, under what had been the inefficient capitalist system, it was 308 tons. If we go back to that inefficiency we shall be getting 330,000,000 tons in 1947.”—Lord Beveridge

Museums in the Colonies A Missionary's Views

Mr. HUBERT HIDDLESTON, Inspector of Ethnology in the National Museum, Southern Rhodesia, writing in the *Journal of the Livingstone Institute*, says that the museum is now well on its way to becoming what its name implies, a Temple of the Muses, or in other words, a place of study, instead of being merely a place of amusement.

Discussing the place of ethnography and the results of culture contacts in Africa, he says:—

"The European-imposed square home is ousting the round hut, the omnipresent paraffin tin has altered the landscape, the middle-heap of 1-day tins contain more integrating enamel-ware than Native pottery, and the picturesque costumes of the past have given place to cast-off European clothing or Native raiment modelled on foreign fashions. While in this respect some of the blame is bound to fall on the missionary, who has introduced the notion that an uncovered female bust is indecent, he cannot be expected to carry all of it. As these changes would have taken place without him, and the European's towns and mines have a much greater responsibility to shoulder.

"Everywhere one looks the same insidious process is eliminating Native culture and substituting a hybrid one, which is having the same effect on material culture as the linguistic abomination known as Kicheh Kaffir is having on the beautiful and expressive Native languages. The process can neither be prevented nor arrested. One course only lies open—to take immediate steps to place Native material culture on the programme of intensive study and implement it without delay. What would have been comparatively easy half a century ago is difficult to-day and will be impossible in the immediate future.

Making a Beginning

"Ideally, of course, for the proper study of the human race every museum ought to be equipped with an adequate staff, with specialists in prehistory, anthropology and ethnology, assisted by a clerical staff and skilled preparators. The departments of anthropology in the American Museum of Natural History and the Smithsonian Institution have staffs of 15 and 14 respectively. We in Southern Africa cannot expect to emulate these big museums, but it behoves us to make a beginning.

"The greatest essential in the curator of human history in general and ethnography in particular is that he should be imbued with a certain rather undefinable reverence for everything that is man-made—not so much from the utilitarian aspect, but rather because everything that shows the handwork of man reveals something of the man himself, of his skill in artifice, and of his triumph over difficulties. The work of human hands reveals the mind behind it, and represents man's inherent striving to give expression to his Godlike attribute of making nature serve his own ends, bending her to his will, and so conditioning the inanimate objects with which he finds himself provided as to make them contribute to his happiness and continued development. Such objects not only enable us to see into man's mind, but they help us to reconstruct his way of life, understand his likes and dislikes, and sympathize with his aspirations.

"A museum owes it to the community that supports it to maintain the standard of its collections, and a curator must have the courage to refuse a gift as well as to accept one. Of the gifts offered to a museum only a small proportion is of lasting value, and the curator is called upon to decide on this point. The art of turning down a gift without antagonizing the donor requires some cultivation.

"The most assiduous collectors and investigators in Native culture have been missionaries. For the most part they have had no special training other than what they have given themselves, but their interest in and sympathy for the people for whom they have worked has given them an urge to know and understand the Native, and past generations of missionaries have left us collections of ever increasing value, to say nothing of their literary works. The present generation is hardly so productive, not because their interest is less but because their opportunities are fewer.

"For this I blame the motor-car, which has done much to destroy the intimate contact between the missionary and

his people which belonged to the ox-wagon and mule-cart days, when he was obliged to make leisurely journeys and spend long periods away from his base. He learned the Native language around the camp-fire rather than in the study, and he learned the Native among the unfettered country folk rather than among the sophisticated people living on his head station.

Progress in Sudanization

SIR HUBERT HIDDLESTON, Governor-General of the Sudan, opening the recent session of the Advisory Council of the Northern Sudan, said that continued progress had been made in substituting Sudanese for non-Sudanese in the higher posts of the administration. Last November 91 Sudanese were holding posts in the first division, which represented a 50% increase in two years. Since then the figure had risen to 112. The first Sudanese to hold such a position had been appointed only just over 10 years ago. Two new schools of law had recently been created for Sudanese in Atbara and Khartoum, the first posts appointed were those of vice-principal of Gordon Memorial College, an assistant legal secretary and a judge of the High Court.

Kamba Suspicion of Government

THE KAMBA Local Native Council recently discussed the employment of a works company by the Kenya Government to clear and condition land at Makneai for re-settlement by part of the tribe. Considerable opposition was expressed. Mr. G. R. Brown, District Commissioner, said Government did not intend to ask for repayment for the services of the works company nor did they intend permanently to deprive Africans of their present holdings. He emphasized that it was quite useless for the tribe to ask for more land if they were not prepared to accept conditions imposed by Government for the proper use of that land. If the tribe refused to allow the works company to do certain heavy work, they would have to undertake that work themselves.

Future of Italian Colonies

TO DISCUSS the future of the former Italian Colonies, Great Britain has invited the United States, Russia and France to send deputies for their Foreign Ministers to a conference in London. The Italian peace treaty provides that the final disposal of these territories should be decided within a year, in the case of disagreement the matter is to be referred to the United Nations. Commissions to study the views of the peoples concerned and to make recommendations will be appointed by the deputies. The meeting has been called by Britain because she is now wholly responsible for the administration of the territories.

£10,000 for European Education

WILLIAMSON DIAMONDS, LTD. have offered an initial donation of £10,000 to the European Parents' Association of Tanganyika in order to promote the education of European children born or living in that Territory. In making their generous offer, the company suggested that the money should be used principally to provide a fund from which loans might be made to European children of promise wishing to enter a university to study an approved subject, especially science.

India and East Africa

MR. NEHRU, head of the Indian Interim Government, has told the Legislative Assembly that a request has been made to the British Government to withdraw the Immigration Bills introduced into the East African legislatures. He said that relations between Indians and Africans were harmonious and that a plan for granting scholarships to enable Africans to study at Indian universities was being considered.

Mr. G. FOX asked the Minister if he was satisfied that everything was being done to stamp out black-marketing activities in East Africa; and if he would consider calling an East African currency notes of the value of 100s. and over.

Mr. CREECH-JONES: "The answer to the first part of the question is 'Yes.' As to the second part of the question, the matter is under consideration by the Government's committee, who are endeavouring to make it desirable to recommend adoption."

Mr. G. FOX asked the Minister what the policy regarding private air enterprise in Tanganyika Territory, having regard to the scheme on the East African Airways made by the Standing Finance Committee of the Tanganyika Legislative Council in its recent budget session.

Mr. CREECH-JONES: "It is the accepted policy of the East African Governments, including Tanganyika, that air services on scheduled routes in the four territories concerned should be provided by a State corporation, the East African Airways Corporation. Non-scheduled services may be provided by private enterprise, subject to compliance with the local licensing regulations."

Mr. G. FOX asked what progress had been made with this matter in Kenya.

Mr. CREECH-JONES: "I have asked the Governor for more recent information about mass education in Kenya than that at present in my possession and will send it to my hon. friends."

Mr. W. SMITHERS asked the name and qualifications of the railway worker appointed to the Kenya Labour Department.

Mr. CREECH-JONES: "The name is Mr. James Patrick. In the course of a wide experience in the trade-union and co-operative movements and in local government, he has been honorary secretary of an important branch of the Railway Clerks' Association for 13 years, secretary of a trades and labour council for six years, and Chairman of the western division of the Railway Clerks' Association in Scotland. He has acted as secretary of a branch of the Co-operative Society for 15 years, and during the war served on many committees and tribunals on manpower questions."

Mr. W. SMITHERS: "In view of the obvious political bias behind this, will not the hon. gentleman and someone better known who will carry more weight?"

Target Workers

Mr. G. FOX asked if the Minister was aware that the majority of workers in East Africa were "target workers"; that the post-war increase in salaries and the price of produce had seriously affected the labour supply; that the general Native working output had deteriorated as a result of their being able to "bottle their target" more easily than before the war; and how he proposed to prevent this state of affairs spreading.

Mr. CREECH-JONES: "I am fully aware of these facts, which were described in my Labour Adviser's report on labour conditions in East Africa. This problem can be met in several ways—by improving the efficiency of workers in terms of health and sound conditions, by increasing the incentive to work, and by making the actual conditions of work more attractive. Greater efficiency should follow from the health, educational and social services provided for in the long-term programmes now being made."

"Increased incentive depends not necessarily on wages, though these are receiving attention; but also on an increased supply of consumer goods, which is only possible to a limited extent in present circumstances." All the East African Governments are taking active steps to secure an improvement in the general conditions of labour, and with this object have since the end of the war given attention to improved welfare provisions and considerably strengthened the organization of their Labour Departments."

Mr. ERROLL asked if the Minister would publish a statement on the contribution of agricultural produce and raw materials made by the Colonies to the United Kingdom during the last 10 years, together with details of any price fixing and marketing arrangements entered into.

Mr. CREECH-JONES: "The details of imports of agricultural produce and raw materials from the Colonial Empire into the United Kingdom in the years 1937 to 1946 are contained in the trade returns published by the Board of Trade. I regret that my statistical staff is too hard-pressed with current work for it to be possible for them to extract from these returns the information desired and publish it in a separate statement. Practically all Colonial exports of primary products during the war were purchased by His Majesty's Government under contracts and agreements of which the conditions and duration varied from commodity to commodity. I regret that the pressure of work on my staff at present makes difficult the task of compiling the information about price fixing and marketing arrangements and publishing all the documents concerned, but I will consider whether this can be done."

Mr. ERROLL: "Does the Minister realize that there is considerable feeling about price fixing arrangements not only in the Colonies but also in England, and will he give this matter a fairly high priority?"

Mr. CREECH-JONES: "Yes, sir. I am anxious that the House

should be in possession of all the relevant information on this matter."

In answer to Mr. GEOFFREY COOPER, the Minister said that 1,947 inquiries had been received about the scheme for Government-assisted settlement in Kenya. As a result of those 228 applications had been made to the selection boards, of which 139 had so far been approved.

The President of the Board of Trade gave a list of exports of agricultural machinery from the United Kingdom in 1946. Exports amounted to 446 tons valued at £93,000, had been exported to all the other Rhodesias and 538 tons valued at £74,000 to Kenya.

Armed Forces in the Colonies

BRIGADIER LOW asked the Secretary of State for War what forces raised in the Colonies were under his control; what were the strengths in each case; and what restrictions were imposed on the use of such forces.

Mr. BELLENGER: "The following table gives the territories in which the local Colonial forces are at present under War Office control, together with the limitations imposed on their use in each case: Ceylon (local service only); East Africa (no limitations); West Africa (no limitations); Malta (local service only); Gibraltar (local service only); West Indies (no limitations). In addition, Colonial companies have been raised in Cyprus, Mauritius and the Seychelles for employment on general service. It would not be in accordance with practice to give strength."

Mr. DONOS-PANAKI asked the Secretary of State for War what losses of military stores, the property of His Majesty's Government, had occurred at Lusaka, the amount of such losses, and how much had been recovered by prosecutions.

Mr. BELLENGER: "The only loss that I have been able to trace is that of kit in June, 1946, valued at £10 16s. The kit has not been traced and none of the kit has been recovered. If the hon. Member has additional particulars I will make further inquiries."

Mr. REES-WILLIAMS asked the Secretary of State for War how many civilians had been arrested as the result of disturbances in Eritrea between July 28 and August 1, 1946; with what offences such civilians were charged; what punishments were awarded; and whether any persons were still awaiting trial.

Mr. BELLENGER: "Of the 57 civilians brought to trial 22 were acquitted. Eighteen were sentenced to terms of imprisonment—one to 12 months; reduced to six months on appeal; and further reduced on clemency to three months; six to 12 months; reduced to six months on clemency; two to three years, reduced on clemency to nine months; one to 12 months, reduced on appeal to nine months and further reduced on clemency to four-and-a-half months; three to 18 months, reduced on clemency to nine months; one to six months, reduced on appeal to four months; one to three years, reduced on clemency to 15 months."

"Eight persons were sentenced to 12 strokes of the whip and one to 10 strokes. Four persons were sentenced to reformatory. One person was sentenced to reformatory or 10 strokes of the whip and two to reformatory or 12 strokes. All these sentenced to corporal punishment were males under 18 years of age."

Charges Against the Rioters in Eritrea

All of the above were charged under Article 2(L) of Proclamation 15 of 1945 with taking part in a public demonstration or assembly of a nature likely to endanger public security, which is punishable with five years' imprisonment and/or a fine of £200; or, if a male of not more than 18 years of age, with 12 strokes of the whip."

"In addition one person was charged with attempted homicide of a British police officer and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. There are no persons still awaiting trial."

BRIGADIER LOW asked the Minister of Defence in which Colonies it was intended to recruit land and air forces to service in peace-time outside their home countries; and if he would make a statement of H.M. Government's policy concerning the employment of Colonial man-power to share the burdens of Imperial defence.

Mr. ALEXANDER: "The Colonies made a notable contribution to our war effort in the recent struggle, and Colonial forces served abroad with great distinction in a number of campaigns. The help of the Colonies will be needed to ease the burdens of Imperial defence in the years that lie ahead. Careful consideration is now being given to the form this assistance should take in the future. For the most part service in peace time will be confined to the Colony, but questions of service outside the Colony are also being investigated."

BRIGADIER MACKESON: "Is there likely to be much more delay in reaching this decision? The matter was raised in the House in July last year."

Mr. ALEXANDER: "There is no question of delay about it."

(Continued on page 763)

injustices, inequalities and difficulties derive not from social or economic causes but from communal or racial differences.

There are also many differences between the national people of the Colony—differences of origin, language and outlook of knowledge and behaviour in craft and industry, and a great many other things which are all familiar and of which we have had to take account in the past. We have to take account of the differences in the habits and customs of the different communities.

What is peculiar to such countries as this is the confusing interpretation of the circumstances of our daily lives in terms of race or community, and the loudly expressed (but, if I am any judge, the by no means so widely held) belief—I would prefer to call it the racial delusion—that a solution is to be found in isolationism or segregation, in erecting communities of races in law, privilege, or practice against each other, in guaranteeing a place of exclusiveness in political, social or economic devices for the Association of this or that group of communities from the others with whom it has to share this land of Kenya.

This kind of thinking seems to me to lead inevitably through misstress to aversion, and thence to fear, and hence through an over-concentration on sectional interests to others through the division of responsibility and authority on racial or communal lines to a repudiation of one or other. The contemporary world is surely willing enough of the consequences of this approach to our problems.

In these matters, the State has a duty and a heavy responsibility. And a critic of the State in Kenya could justly point to many matters in which it is falling short of its duty and failing in its responsibilities. Both here and abroad many critics have all in no doubt of our own imperfections and that is very good for us.

We surely know, and ought to show forth, not only with our lips but in our lives, that faith is the only antidote to fear and trustfulness to uncertainty, and that the Church does not know and can never admit any division among Christians by reason of race or community.

Universal Brotherhood

In so far as the Church is to take a part—and I hope and believe it will take a very active and important part—in the forming and development of society in this land, it must do so from that standpoint, not asserting that there are no differences between the many kinds of human beings who inhabit Kenya, but that there is a place for all within the universal brotherhood which we must proclaim—or deny for we cannot be neutral.

We cannot be content with a negative, defensive or inactive part. We must have the faith and the inspiration to face the great adventure of living in such a day as this, and the certainty that the work we have to do is the work of God in which we dare not fail.

Parliament

**East African Ten-Year Development Programmes
Tribute to Rhodesia's Post-war Air Training Scheme**

MR. CREECH-JONES, Secretary of State for the Colonies, told the House of Commons in reply to a question by Mr. SKINNARD:

"Subject in many cases to certain restrictions, I have already approved the 10-year development programmes of Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Seychelles, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, St. Helena, and Cyprus.

"If the improvement of education, medical and health, housing and ancillary services and miscellaneous social welfare schemes are included under the heading of welfare, and other services are classified as development (though this classification is far from sound), the amount devoted in the programmes to development is £58,500,000 and to welfare £23,500,000.

[Details circulated in the official report showed the following divisions for development and welfare respectively: Kenya, £12,097,000 and £3,489,000; Zanzibar, £310,000 and £1,140,000; Tanganyika, £40,548,000 and £7,535,000; Seychelles, £83,000 and £291,000; and Mauritius, £3,069,000 and £4,638,000.]

MR. SKINNARD: "Is my rt. hon. friend satisfied that in general the proportion devoted to development is adequate in view of the necessity for Africans to provide their own revenue as soon as possible in order to solve their own social problems?"

MR. CREECH-JONES: "This is a very difficult problem. In our development plans it is most important that the economic basis should be laid so that the social services can be sustained later."

MR. DUMPLETON: "Would not my rt. hon. friend agree that owing to staff and material difficulties the description of the plan as a 10-year plan is unrealistic? It will probably last 20 to 30 years to put into effect."

MR. CREECH-JONES: "The Act provides for a 10-year plan and it is only on a 10-year basis that we can go ahead."

MR. GRANVILLE asked whether Colonial civil servants retiring on pension were to be allowed relief similar to that granted to Home civil servants by the recent amendments to the Pensions (Increase) Act.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "West Colonial Governments would temporary increases on the basis prescribed in section 1 of the Pensions (Increase) Act of 1946. I have drawn the attention of all Colonial Governments to the recent amendments to the Act."

MR. WATLES asked about the composition of the governing body of Association of Nyasaland, and whether that body was consulted when Government nominations were made to Government boards of the Legislature.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "The Commission includes members of the European community of Nyasaland and bodies such as the Farmers' Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Nyasaland Y.M.C.A., and the Nyasaland Council of Women. In the circumstances of Nyasaland the Commission has been used by Government as a means of securing candidates and through a vote of the six non-official members of the Legislative Council, a seat is nominated."

Gratitude to Rhodesia

MR. DE FREYBUS said during the debate on the Air Estimates: "I am glad to have this chance to put on record the gratitude of His Majesty's Government to the Government of Southern Rhodesia for the help that they are giving us in training our Air Force overseas. Southern Rhodesia has made us many money and materials. Their money contribution will be about £250,000 this year. Last summer, when the Minister of Defence of Southern Rhodesia came to this country, we signed the agreement setting up the Air Training Scheme. I told him how right it seemed to me that the youngest fighting cadres should be linked with the youngest British self-governing nation in the training of young men."

MR. BESWICK asked the Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs to what extent His Majesty's Government was accepting financial responsibility for emigrants to Southern Rhodesia.

MR. SOUTHWELL: "Financial responsibility is confined to the arrangements already announced but not to operative where any free passage will be granted to a defined number of qualified British men and women who served in the armed forces or Merchant Navy of the United Kingdom during the present war."

MR. CREECH-JONES reported that the majority of cases in the repatriation in Uganda were made with the aid of the Government of the Buganda Government and the Native Administration in order to obtain their own revenues. The *luwalo* tax in Buganda had been £200,000 in 1945 to 1946, and a Native administration had been introduced for the first time in Kasubi.

MR. E. W. SKINNER, M.P. for Harrow, and a member of the Council of the Fabian Society, who had attended by invitation a formal interview which he had had with Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, had introduced the subject of the new British policy of the Government of Southern Rhodesia. He pointed out its practical implications for the country, the position of the water and electricity. He and other critics recognized that bad methods of Native husbandry were largely responsible for the condition of the land. Much that had been said at that meeting had been new to him, and he would gladly be a channel of communication with some of the most active critics of Rhodesia.

Colonel J. P. B. recalled the statement of Sir Stewart Gore-Brown that the Rhodesias and East Africa were standing back to back. That was largely due to lack of communications, and there ought, he felt, to be insistence on the need for railway communication from Broken Hill to and through Tanganyika, perhaps to Lindi. There ought to be pressure for such construction.

Mr. Skinner said that the critics of his Colony practically never took into consideration one of its fundamental

difficulties—that the tribes were almost entirely without leadership when British administration was introduced. Mosilikazi and Lobengula were bloody-minded tyrants who eliminated all possible rivals, so that the indunas about them were just syco-phantic cheer-leaders to the King, devoid of any qualities of leadership.

Thus the early administrators and settlers found no Native aristocracy, and Southern Rhodesia had had to try to develop an emergent commoner. That was neither a quick nor an easy task, and because he had no background of inherited responsibility, it happened all too often that the Native after years of education and training merely wanted a white-collar job and a chance of looking scornfully upon his fellow Africans.

Perhaps the greatest success had been with the system of Native agricultural demonstrators, many of whom were natural husbandmen, so that they took a pride and pleasure in showing by their own work to the Native areas what could be done by wise methods. There were now 99 Europeans and some hundreds of Africans engaged in this promising work, which was being developed year after year as more suitable Africans were trained. The whole idea was based on the force of example, and it was proving really effective. It seemed to him the best way of encouraging Native leadership.

Political and Social Maginot Lines

Sir Philip Mitchell on Fundamental Problems

IF THE CHURCH FAILS, really fails, then the current episode of civilized society must be superseded by a new dark age of barbarism and bloodshed, rapine and destruction.

Is the church a living faith of a set of dead rules? Is it an active society of men and women discharging throughout their lives a task to which they have devoted themselves, or just the Nairobi Amateur Dramatic Society in their well-known piece, "Worship in the Cathedral"? Is it a body of people trying to live their lives by the grace of God and in the faith of Our Lord, or just a series of clubs which you join as a matter of convenience and social practice? Questions just as awkward could rightly be asked about the State and the Government.

In Kenya to-day most people are living in more or less useful lives and doing their duty as they see it much as they have always done, but with this difference, that many are rather tired, discouraged by the inability of the world to get going again, apprehensive over the slowness with which peace is being restored and over atomic weapons, and worried by uncertainties and changes.

Many Europeans find it increasingly difficult to live as they feel they should live on the salary or income from farm or business which they now receive. They are oppressed by the high cost of living, and especially of education for their children, and by anxiety for their future when they have been educated. They look with alarm at the growing demands of labour and tell themselves anxiously that output is going down and costs rising and that markets are about to collapse.

Defensive Thinking

They say that they have no confidence in the Government, while their real trouble is that they have no confidence in themselves. Their minds are becoming obsessed with devices to obtain security for themselves, with the digging of political and social Maginot Lines. Such defensive thinking needs little to turn it to what an English newspaper recently described as "spiritual absenteeism," of which it wrote: "It cannot be put on record like physical absenteeism; it consists of evading worries by declining to sponsor new enterprise. It is a short step from that until a state of affairs is created by timid men in which the dominant political thinking derives from fear, and when fear comes in at the door, good sense flies out of the window."

*Being an abbreviated report of an address to the Christian Council of Kenya.

As for the Africans, the vast majority are concerned mainly to support themselves under all the limitations and difficulties of their own nature, of their moral and physical environment, and of the technical skill and industry which they are able, or willing to employ. To many of them Europeans appear fabulously rich and powerful people, while they themselves are very poor, anyhow in money. They have to pay two or three times as much as before the war for the things they need to buy. They complain that their wages have not been increased to an extent commensurate either with the increase of the cost of the things they wish to buy or with the increase in the profits which they believe their employers have made.

In many of the areas technically known as Native Land units the population has so increased that a man now finds it difficult, or even impossible, to secure a sufficient piece of land to provide for his old age and for his wife and children in the only way which hitherto he has known—and which even now, for most of them, is possible—by cultivation of the soil. He sees what appears to him to be almost empty land belonging to Europeans, and not unnaturally thinks that he ought to be allowed to have it, and that there lies the solution of all his difficulties.

A Kindly, Courteous and Cheerful People

Africans are by nature kindly, courteous and cheerful people for the most part, responsive to sympathy, if not always as logical and industrious as others may desire. In any case, whatever else they are, they are as God made them and as the society for which we are mainly responsible is causing them to evolve.

At present they are subject, if they can read, to a continuous propaganda of racial hate and malice, which most of them are very poorly equipped to evaluate at its true worth—or worthlessness. Educated Africans are in little danger of being infatuated by it, for they are sensible people with a critical faculty; but those who are merely literate are considerably influenced.

The Asian in an economic and social sense overlaps both European and African, and is confronted with the problems and anxieties of both. There are rich Asians, Asians who are professional and business men and civil servants, and Asians who are acquisit, small shopkeepers and labourers. Asians who are Indians have a cause of anxiety in the current events in their native land and the tremendous problem which faces them there, especially the communal problem? So they have their reasons for uncertainty and anxiety, which their Press, which cannot be said to be distinguished either for moderation or tolerance, continuously exploits in pursuit of the particular controversy of the day.

Most of our political, social and economic complexities and difficulties are common to almost any society at present, and are not in their essential nature derived either from the form of our Colonial constitution or the racial divergences of our population. But because of the acute Colonial and communal consciousness of many people in East Africa, who by publicity to their views, the problems which confront us tend to take on a Colonial, communal or racial colour.

There is, of course, an element of communalism or racialism in many of our problems. There are still far too many people whose minds are so obsessed with communalism and racialism that it is difficult for them to find room for humanity. Some

reason that, enjoying a large measure of political freedom, she was not under the tutelage of Whitehall and was not concerned with doctrinaire theories about Africa for the African. It is true that the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Creech Jones, had said publicly that in East Africa the white settlers were the factor in the advancement of the country, and in which in many cases he has been proved right. In this country, including some of the territories of the political party now in power, were strongly opposed to the white African and white settlement and enterprise, although they knew little about Africa as a rule, and were largely political theorists.

The special service which Southern Rhodesia could render was to prove in practice that the European in Africa could be trusted to displace leadership and not repression of the indigenous inhabitants, and that his presence was necessary to the advancement of the territories wherein he dwelt, which without him would stagnate or at best remain of doubtful value as a world asset.

Federation Under the British Flag

If a demonstration could be made during the next few years, as Mr. Goodenough was confident that it could, it would be extremely difficult for the Colonial Office to adhere to its present objection to amalgamation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland on the grounds that the indigenous Africans of the two more northerly territories could not be entrusted to the care of a local European administration. Sooner or later there must be a fusion of the three territories, but it would be a thousand pities if it were delayed; the development of the area as a whole, for which the times were crying, would be retarded by their continued separation. Furthermore, their fusion might well be a prelude to a similar process between the three East African territories, leading in the event to one large federation under the British flag.

But the first step could be hoped for only when Southern Rhodesia convinced the Imperial Government that her policy towards the Native was not only progressive but realistic; that it was, in fact, not only just and fair, but right, insofar as it was bringing the Native along the road to full and free citizenship, as a man among men, at a pace he can stand—a pace varying with his fitness, but always equal to it.

Referring to projected developments in Southern Rhodesia in line with the pressing needs of the times, Mr. Goodenough stated that his people had declared their determination to acquire the railways, and he was in a position to say, then as a result of the recent talks in London between their Prime Minister and representatives of the Imperial Government, the principle of nationalization had been agreed, although many technical and financial aspects of the matter had still to be considered.

State Ownership of Railways

State ownership of the railway system was basic to their plans for the country's development. Quite understandably, the directors of a privately owned railway, with the interests of their shareholders their primary care, could only plan extensions which promised immediate profit; in other words, railway progress would follow development. Owned by the Government, the directive outlook would be reversed, and the railways would be made and their services extended from the point of view of their being a servant to the national development, and not primarily as a dividend-producer. Under State ownership lines would be built which would open new areas and link up others. One obvious demand would be a link from Simons in Southern Rhodesia to Kafue in Northern Rhodesia.

At some future date it might well be that a connexion might be called for between the Northern Rhodesian system and the borders of Tanganyika, to link up with a port such as Lindi and provide sea access by a line running entirely through British territory. Nothing would do more than such direct railway communications to bring the two groups closer together. The services of Central African Airways, which went regularly so far north as Nairobi, were already doing something, and he was very glad that the Great North Road, linking all the territories, was to be greatly improved.

Investigations which were now being made of the possibilities of using the Kariba Gorge and the Kafue Gorge for hydro-electrical and irrigation purposes, held out immense potentialities, not merely for development on a scale hitherto not conceived, but for closer working between the Governments, for if it was decided to proceed with the Kariba plan, it would be the joint concern of both Southern and Northern Rhodesia, between which a very strong new bond would be forged.

Tremendous possibilities for development of the Sabi Valley were likewise being examined from the standpoint of reology, irrigation, and agriculture, and a railway survey was also to be undertaken. It was probable that about 100,000 acres would be irrigated within the next two years, and that would be merely the start of much bigger things.

In its lower reaches the valley had been an inland lake, and

there was alluvial soil some 75 feet deep, merely waiting for water. It was already known that there were large deposits of coal, limestone, phosphates and iron ore, and there might well be other minerals. The whole of the Sabi Basin demanded development on lines similar to those followed by the Americans in the Tennessee Valley, and one or more experts, acquainted with the work of the Tennessee Valley Authority, would probably be invited to visit Rhodesia to advise upon this great problem and opportunity.

If half of the hopes of the Government fructified, a very much larger European population could be settled in the higher parts of the valley, while closer settlement by Africans was undertaken in the lower, better portions. This Native re-settlement might prove to be a spectacular success, thus providing the very best answer of all to the somewhat un-informed critics of Rhodesia in this country.

Southern Rhodesia was anxious to increase immensely her production of high-grade tobacco for the British market, so that the Mother Country might economize in her expenditure of dollars. It had been hoped to produce about 60 million pounds weight of leaf this year, but the very severe drought had reduced present expectations to about 40 million, which would, however, apparently be of exceptionally good quality. Within a few years, it would be quite possible to reach at least 100 million pounds and possibly 120 millions a year and maintain the present quality.

Natural Resources Board

The Natural Resources Board would, in the opinion of the High Commissioner, prove to be one of the greatest factors in Rhodesian progress. Largely the creation of its first Chairman, the late Sir Robert Macpherson, an outstanding personality with a great love of the land, it had been fortunate in his successor, Mr. A. W. Redfern, who as a former Chairman of the Land Bank knew the Colony from end to end, and now in its third Chairmanship, Mr. Humphrey Gibbs, a man of tremendous energy and wide practical experience as a farmer. Under the auspices of that Board the country would spend 10 to 15 million pounds in the next 15 to 20 years on the conservation of soil and water and on the afforestation of the headwaters of the river systems.

It was in such ways as these that Southern Rhodesia would prove her capacity for leadership, and that, in the long run, must be the strongest argument for amalgamation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

CAPTAIN I. H. MORTEN, R.N., Southern Rhodesia tobacco Representative in London, emphasized the danger of sacrificing quality for quantity in tobacco production. Grandiose schemes in East Africa would merely increase inter-Empire competition. Anyone could grow tobacco, but the preparation for market required experts. It ought never to be forgotten that between 1928 and 1939 nine tenths of the flue-cured tobacco growers in Nyasaland were put out of business by a slump and that growers in Southern Rhodesia suffered a crisis at the same time, during about three years of which it was scarcely possible to sell tobacco in London. East Africa did not seem to have suitable for mass production of tobacco.

Tobacco Production by Natives

MR. S. S. MORRAY, Nyasaland Government representative in London, agreed that tobacco could not be properly produced by mass methods. Even after 25 years of tobacco growing by Natives in Nyasaland it was very difficult to get the African to do the work properly. Fire-burnt leaf, the kind grown by the Natives, was not in short supply, Nyasaland producing enough for the requirements of the United Kingdom. For many years Africans would be far too unlikely to achieve much success with flue-cured leaf.

MR. J. G. S. SCOVELL, having mentioned the criticism of the Fabians that not nearly enough was done to provide water for the Natives,

MR. GOODENOUGH said that Southern Rhodesia was in fact doing much more for Africans than for Europeans. A very large number of boreholes had been put down in the Native areas, which had methods of African cultivation had gone a long way towards ruining. It was often said that the Native lands were the worst in the country, but it was unfair to assume that that was their quality at the time of demarcation.

The fact was that Natives had tended to go down the rivers where there was more water to practice which left the higher, cooler parts of the country free for Europeans; that happened, to suit both parties. Shifting cultivation had meantime ruined a great deal of the Native lands, but unhappily, as in East Africa, South Africa and the United States, it was only in quite recent years that the national conscience had been awakened to the evils of soil erosion. Control measures were being pressed forward, and thousands of miles of contour ridging had been done in Southern Rhodesia's Native areas.

MR. W. J. L. PALMER, who had recently undertaken a long tour of the Rhodesias and East Africa, interposed that the Native township in Umfolozi afforded easily the best example of the housing of Africans which he had seen anywhere in the continent.

product of all third countries is similarly prohibited or restricted." That means that this country may not reduce its purchases of tobacco from the United States unless it proportionately reduces the import of leaf from, say, the West Indies and Nyasaland. That fantastic claim is one of the matters which ought to be rejected outright in Geneva. Meantime, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that it was the real reason why His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom did not recently make firm arrangements with the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia for that large increase in tobacco production for the British market which Sir Godfrey Huggins was more than ready to undertake. It would have had the dual advantages of economizing in British expenditure in dollars and of promoting ex-Servicemen's settlement in Rhodesia.

Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, assured the House of Commons that "His Majesty's Government are fully aware of the importance of Imperial Preference, both in practice and in sentiment, and they fully appreciate the value attached to the system by other Commonwealth countries." Yet his long speech failed to put

Imperial Preference in its Imperial setting — as a matter, not merely of trade but of affection, of day-to-day family relationship, of essential safeguarding of the livelihood of our kith and kin overseas. It is not just a series of financial arrangements of mutual convenience. It is practical recognition of the special relationship subsisting between the different parts of the Empire, and for psychological reasons, no less than the practical, it ought not to be the subject of bargaining with other Powers, however friendly. The safest and most attractive trading area for British exporters is within the Empire, as is the best market for non-Dominion and Colonial products, and it would be a crime to surrender great and mutual advantages for the temporary appeasement of non-British interests. The better plan is to concentrate increasingly upon the development of inter-Empire trade and the promotion of the general progress of the Colonial Empire. There is no limit to the possibilities of Empire development, given proper leadership. But success demands wholehearted faith, which must express itself in the strengthening of the present bonds of fellowship, not by loosening them at the behest of the envious.

Southern Rhodesia's Capacity for Leadership

Strongest Argument for Amalgamation, says High Commissioner

SPECIAL TO EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR SOUTHERN RHODESIA, MR. K. M. GOODENOUGH, has outlined to the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board his views on the great importance of closer contact between the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland as a southern group in Capricorn Africa, and Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika as a northern group, and on the need for constant collaboration between the two.

Development of a strong Imperial bloc in South Central and East Africa was, said Mr. Goodenough, of great importance to the defence of the Empire. If there were ever another armed clash it was likely that Europe would still be the storm centre, the United Kingdom, the core of the British fortification system, would be most vulnerable, but so long as the perimeter stood the day would not be lost. The bastions of the Imperial perimeter were Canada, Southern and Eastern Africa and Australia, and of these three, Africa needed most strengthening.

Economic Progress of Eastern Africa

But apart from its strategic position, it was urgent on other considerations that Central and East Africa should achieve the maximum of economic progress in the minimum of time. From the point of view of Empire economics development of the area was of importance. Great Britain was making Herculean efforts towards economic rehabilitation, and her failure to achieve that object would have calamitous repercussions throughout the world. If the world's best customer ceased to occupy

that position every country's economy would be upset, those of Empire members most of all. In her bid for solvency while maintaining her standard of living, Britain was relying on exports, but it had still to be proved whether the tremendous target she had set for herself was capable of achievement, even under to-day's self-made market conditions.

Great Britain's Task

In normally prosperous times Britain's average increase in her export trade amounted to some 3% per annum, and there were men of great business experience, both in this country and overseas, who certainly could not be termed pessimists but who were more than dubious of the practicability of Britain's approximately doubling the pre-war volume of her overseas trade within the next two or three years, which she would have to do if exports were to meet all her commitments and maintain, or rather regain, a 1928 standard of living for her people. Whether this high export target was in fact attainable remains to be seen; that fierce competition from American and other sources would be encountered very shortly was beyond question.

Meanwhile, in the struggle towards a satisfactory balance of payments position, Great Britain needed to draw the maximum supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials from the Commonwealth. British Africa in particular could contribute to a significant extent, not merely or even primarily by buying British whenever possible, but by producing far greater quantities of commodities, especially those for which the Mother Country would otherwise have to pay in hard currencies. Southern Africa, apart from the Union, and East Africa had hardly been scratched, and her millions had been barely utilized in contributing to the necessity of the times of the benefit of the world for all time.

As far as British Central and Eastern Africa was concerned, Southern Rhodesia could and should take the lead, for the

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

A FORTNIGHT HENCE the delegates of sixteen countries will meet in Geneva to bargain about tariffs and preferences, and representatives of the nations of the British Commonwealth and Empire are now discussing their mutual problems in London in readiness for that second session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment. In these circumstances Monday's debate in the House of Commons on export and import trade problems, with particular reference to Imperial Preference, was of exceptional importance, especially as the British Government stands pledged to include these preferences in the bargaining process. That does not, however, imply any unilateral obligation to eliminate or reduce preferences; the extent of the obligation is to consider reduction in return for acceptable tariff reductions from other countries, the several nations of the Empire being the sole judges of what is acceptable. Since the undertaking was given that Imperial preferences would not be barred from discussion, the whole position has been changed by the insistence of the United States Congress that all future trade agreements must include an escape

clause authorizing Congress to withdraw or modify the agreement three years later in the case of any article of which the import into the United States causes or threatens serious injury to domestic production. As that provision can obviously invalidate any tariff concessions which the United States may make now or in the future, it would be the height of folly for any British Government to base its hopes on so insecure a foundation.

It is, of course, from the United States that the attack upon Imperial Preference has been launched, because manufacturers in that great country plan an enormous expansion of their exports to the Fantastic Claim Dominions and Colonies of United States. There is no corresponding aim to increase purchases from those markets, for the Americans still do not understand that they cannot engage without limit in this one-way trade traffic. They are so determined upon this policy that they insisted on writing into the Charter drawn up by the first session of the Preparatory Committee the statement that "no prohibition or restriction shall be applied by any member of the United Nations on the importation of any product of any other member unless the importation of the like

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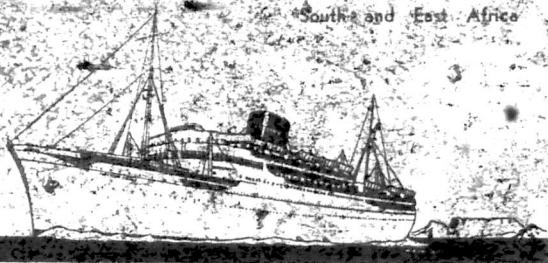
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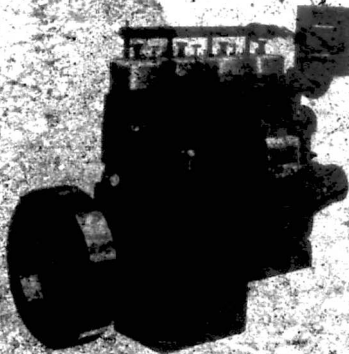
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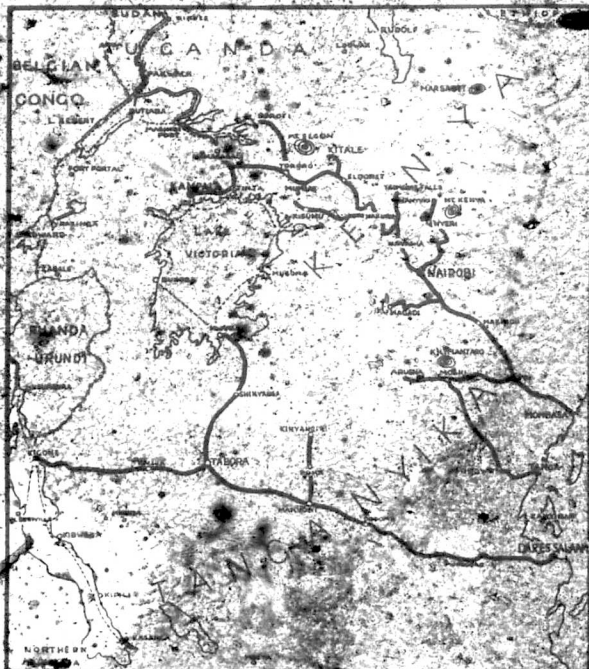
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Company Progress Reports

Falcon Mines.—The new vertical shaft on the quarter ended December 31 last a total of 257 ft. of development was done, the hole being proved for 260 ft. along the strike. At the Lufkko mine the tribute agreement has been terminated and the property is to be de-watered to the 10th level. At the Arlanza mine a vertical shaft 300 ft. apart are to be sunk to 200 ft. and connected by a drive. Steady progress continues at the Sunde mine, where 5,992 tons of ore were milled during the year for a recovery of 1,842 oz. gold, equal to 675 dwt. per ton. Ore reserves are calculated at 40,355 tons averaging 6.2 dwt. The Bay Mine shaft has been de-watered to the 17th level, and during the year 1,410 tons were milled for 546 fine oz. of gold. Ore reserves are calculated to be 19,310 tons averaging 6.1 dwt. Tribute over the Umyuma claims has been renewed for four years, but is confined to the upper levels, the company reserving the lower levels for itself.

Institution of Mining and Metallurgy

The first post-war annual dinner of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy will be held on Thursday, May 1, at the Grosvenor Hotel, London, W.C.2.

Union Miniere Production

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA produced 143,700 pounds of copper last year, compared with 160,208 tons in 1945 and 167,884 in 1944.

Mining Personalia

Mr. J. B. DENISON has been appointed consulting engineer in England to the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd.

MR. EDWIN CHARLES BLOOMFIELD (A.R.S.M., M.I.M.E.M.), whose death at the age of 58 is announced, was from 1934 to 1937 general manager of the Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Co., Ltd. He then resumed practice in England as a consulting engineer.

DR. J. S. LEWIS has retired from the board of the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd., and from the post of consulting engineer in England. He is a director of the Rhokam Corporation, Ltd., and of Kufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., and assistant director of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd.

THOMAS GEDDES, who has lost the sight of both eyes after two recent operations, has for many years been closely concerned with the development of copper mining in Northern Rhodesia as Chairman of the Rib-Rinto Co., Ltd., and of Rhokam Corporation, Ltd.; Deputy Chairman of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., and a director of Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd. When the British Overseas Mining Association was founded towards the end of the last year, he was elected the first President. Lord Geddes is now 68 years of age.

Consolidated Mines Selection

THE CONSOLIDATED MINES INVESTMENT CO., LTD., which is largely interested in Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., and Rhodesian Anglo-American, Ltd., reports that in the year ended December 31, 1946, receipts from dividends and interest totalled £66,821 (£57,231 in the previous year) and that the profits on realization of investments, less interest paid and the amount written off investments, totalled £62,917 (£50,902) giving a profit for the year, subject to taxation of £122,834 (£100,173). Income tax required £43,384 (£24,629) and the National Defence Contribution amounted to £3,709. A dividend of 21½% equivalent to 2s. 1d. 3/4 per 10s. unit of stock, less income tax at 9s. 10d. equated £70,123 (£63,750), and after adding the additional remuneration of the directors amounting to £6,750, £34,799 is carried forward against £379,224 brought in.

The issued capital is £600,000 and there is a reserve of £204,799. Investments quoted on the Stock Exchange, which appear in the balance-sheet at £859,232, had a market value on the last day of last year of £2,332,018 and the directors value the unquoted investments at £56,829. Cash appears at £7,757 (£75,120).

The directors are Mr. S. S. Taylor (Chairman) with Mr. C. F. S. Taylor as alternate, Lord Balfour of Inchrye, Mr. H. Stuart Ebbell (Mr. W. E. Groves, alternate), Mr. J. O. Hembo, Mr. E. D. McDermott, Mr. Louis Oppenheimer (with Mr. H. W. Berkeley Foster as alternate), Mr. R. H. Oppenheimer, and Mr. R. C. Rogers (who is also secretary of the company).

Rhodesian Gold Production

PRODUCTION OF GOLD in Southern Rhodesia for the month of December amounted to 45,296 oz., of which 12,870 oz. came from the Gwelo district, 11,032 oz. from Hatfield and 18,829 oz. from Bulawayo. The total output for the year was 544,500 oz.

News of Our Advertisers

FOR MOTOR COMPANY workers at Leamington have sent a formal expression of their gratitude to the directors and management for the way in which the company mitigated the hardships which would have been caused to their families by the recent interruption of industry. They expressed thanks for a substantial cash contribution and for the energy with which an auxiliary power unit was installed as an insurance against a repetition of such a stoppage.

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The East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd.
Kenya: Nairobi, Mombasa, Malindi, Eldoret.
Uganda: Kampala, Jinja, Kisumu, Juba.

The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
P.O. at Salween and Tanga.

The Dar es Salaam & Dist. Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
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interesting essay into the recently opened world of free overseas marketing and will be read by many with great interest, if, too, with some anxiety.

Burma, as it has been said, has made the first step forward in the new world, and it is expected that the year will export 1,000,000 tons of very much more than in the preceding year. In other ways, though transport and communications are improving, her progress in reconstruction is slow and has not been helped by the unfortunate and widespread prevalence of disease, by labour unrest and the general lack of law and order. It is to be hoped that the recent political agreement with His Majesty's Government will be the precursor of more settled conditions generally. I also hope that within the year the question of war damage compensation will be resolved, for, failing that, no real programme of rebuilding of industries can be drawn up and pursued.

As from April 1, Burma's currency will be separated from that of India—although parity will be maintained—and will be managed by a Currency Board, temporarily based on London. As a consequence, the Reserve Bank of India is closing its office in Rangoon.

Expansion of East African Economy

I have already mentioned that in East Africa conditions have been relatively settled. Crops and trading conditions have been good.

Special mention, however, must be made of the large scheme of agricultural development now being launched under theegis of His Majesty's Government by the Governments of Tanganyika, Kenya and Northern Rhodesia, in conjunction with the United Africa Company, Limited, who will in the development stages act as Government agents. By this scheme it is hoped to bring three and a half million acres under crop with the principal object of producing groundnuts, and the eventual programme will entail the employment of a labour force of 25,000. Water supplies will have to be assured, storage facilities will have to be provided, railways built and ports extended. The eradication of the tsetse fly from certain areas is also a necessary preliminary. This and other developments in East African territories cannot but lead to a great expansion of their whole economy and to a general rise in the standard of living of the population.

Staff problems are always with us, and last programmes I regret have again been sadly interfered with, this time by strike of clerical staffs in Bombay and Colombo, now happily over, but which imposed much extra strain on our European officers, who with their wives responded nobly to all calls made on them. Many are now overdue for home leave, and these affairs it will be our aim to overtake as conditions permit.

It is a pleasure to thank our staff in London and throughout our branches for a splendid year's work and for the results they helped to achieve.

Our inspectors of branches, Mr. Kerr, is now on a tour of Indian and African branches, and we look forward with great interest to his reports.

Tanganyika Development Commission

TO SUPERVISE the execution of schemes under the 10-year development plan in Tanganyika, a Development Commission has been formed. It consists of the Chief Secretary as Chairman, Mr. A. M. B. HARRIS as Deputy Chairman, and five non-official members appointed by the Governor, namely, MR. E. C. PHILLIPS, M.L.C., MR. M. A. CARBON, M.L.C., BRIGADIER W. E. H. SUTHAM, MR. A. A. ANDRÉ and CAPT. PIERO DESSA MARELLI. The non-official members have been appointed for two years as from June 1, 1947.

Mining

Dr. McCann's Report on Geita Development Works to be Extended

THE GEITA GOLD MINING Co., Ltd. (incorporated during the last six months of last year) 46,726 long tons of ore and recovered 8,729 fine oz. of gold at an average cost (before depreciation) of 33.5s. per ton.

Operations were again governed by shortage of labour, but the average daily milling rate was increased to 254 tons compared with 175 tons during the corresponding period of 1945. It is expected that increased recruiting activities will now advance the milling rate. Half the work of excavating and laying the foundations for the mill extension to 1,000 tons daily has been done and most of the heavy plant has arrived.

DR. W. S. McCANN, Ph.D., M.Sc., F.R.M.S., who visited the company's properties in Tanganyika a few months ago, has reported (*inter alia*):

The Geita mine must bear the onus of future operations, and from its nature the deposit will belong to anxious development. The presence of well-defined walls in the ore-shoots will necessitate close sampling to avoid undue dilutions and the low-grade character of the ore prevents even moderate adjustment of mill heads by selective mining of richer ore.

It is believed that the ironstone formation, which contains the ore-shoots, is a roof pendant; older rocks embedded in younger igneous rocks (porphyry) and that the lowest limits of the ore-shoots will be the contact between these two formations. There is nothing to indicate where this contact lies, but there is reason to believe that the encroachment of the porphyry of the footwall between the 5th and 7th levels may be the beginning of such a cutting off of the deposit.

Possible "bonanza" in the rich ore-shoot which is exposed in the crosscut on the 7th level where both footwall and hanging wall ore-bodies came together, to give 70 ft. of ore between 8 and 9 dwts.

It is not known how important this enrichment may be for the future of the mine. It is possible that it may be the result of secondary sulphide enrichment below the ordinary secondary sulphide mineralization on the levels above. Should this be the case, it will be expected that primary sulphide will lie below at some indeterminate depth and that such primary ore will be even poorer in grade than at present.

The labour situation is unsatisfactory, not only is the quality poor, but the sources at present are inadequate for the demands.

It is believed 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, due to the exigencies of the war and the necessity of making a debenture issue, it is difficult to raise more than a simple return of capital over the 16 years allowed. This would require the ore reserve position to be improved from 1,400,000 tons to 3,000,000 tons, with corresponding investment down to the 14th level.

Alternatively, in order to provide for a minimum return of 8% interest with redemption of capital at the end of the ore reserves would have to reach 4,000,000 tons and would require the favourable development in the north-eastern extension of a scale comparable with that of the Geita mine, but now developed.

It is considered that such expectations under the existing circumstances are optimistic, but considerable encouragement for the future has been gained from the results of diamond drill holes H and 15. These two holes, approximately 1,500 ft. and 3,000 ft. north-east of the nearest workings of the mine intersected ore of good grade and widths at an approximating the No. 3 level of the Geita mine. It is impossible to assess the importance of the north-eastern extension on such meagre information, but further exploration is recommended in the expectation that important quantities of ore may eventually be added to the reserves.

The directors of Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd., the proprietors of the Geita mine, have agreed a programme which includes the full development of the 7th level and extension of the main shaft to the 8th level. It is also proposed to extend development to the north-east of the mine on the 2nd and 3rd levels.

Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. and the Zambesia Exploring Co., Ltd., the majority holders of the debenture stock of the Kentan Company, will continue to give financial assistance till the situation clarifies.

Company Meeting

National Bank of India, Limited.

Mr. K. M. M. Chairman's Statement

MR. K. M. M., CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, has circulated to the shareholders the annual report and accounts for the past year's statement in the following terms:

The last Chairman's statement to the shareholders is from Mr. Langford James, whose resignation from the board on March 31 last was accepted by his colleagues with deep regret. His return after 21 years as a director and 30 years as Chairman was a very real loss to the Bank, for both by business experience and personal qualities he was quite pre-eminently fitted for the chairmanship of your board. I follow him with some trepidation but encouraged in knowing I have succeeded to a goodly heritage.

The late Mr. Walter Shakespeare also retired from the board on March 31 last after 17 years' service. His wide knowledge of Ceylon and its business affairs had been of the utmost value to the Bank, and his recent death was a great grief to his late colleagues and to his many friends in the City.

On the other side of the account we were fortunate in the acquisition of Mr. W. H. Miles as a member of your board. His name is a well-known one in Ceylon, and I confidently recommend him to you for confirmation of his appointment.

The further strengthening of your board is having our consideration.

Profit Higher than Last Year

It is a pleasure to me to be able to put before you the results of another satisfactory year's work. As you will see, despite unsettled conditions in India and Burma, net profits, after necessary reservations and due provision for taxation and other charges, are slightly higher than for the year 1945.

The total of the balance-sheet is again higher by a little more than £1,000,000, the bulk of this increase appearing under the heading current, fixed deposit and other accounts. This increase is the more satisfactory when we take into account that during the closing months of the year many manufacturers and exporters required much larger sums to finance their business, mainly owing to the considerable advance in the prices of certain raw materials and manufactured goods. Available funds in current accounts were accordingly drawn upon to a very considerable extent.

Cash on hand, at call and at bankers amounting to £16,111,000 is about £451,000 lower than last year. Despite the reduction and the fact that our portfolio of Treasury bills was much reduced, we still maintained a very satisfactory liquid position, holding about 20% of the total of our demand liabilities in cash and Treasury bills. During the year our investments increased by £14,000,000, mostly represented by dated securities maturing within the next five years. Bills of exchange show a considerable reduction of approximately £6,700,000, entirely accounted for by the fall in our holdings of Treasury bills. Discounts, loans receivable, etc., increased by about £6,000,000. The bulk of these borrowings took place in the late months of the year, when prices of certain of our key exports advanced and when increasing imports also required financing.

Throughout 1946 and throughout the world each country in its own way was struggling to adjust its economy to conditions fundamentally altered by war and its aftermath, and, as we have recently been reminded, this adjustment is only in its early stages, and the process is likely to be slow and painful.

The only general view I feel justified in making

is that sound and progressive banking will be one of the absolute essentials to a sound and lasting world recovery, and it is our policy to ensure that the National Bank of India will be in a position to take its full share in that service in the difficult times ahead of us.

The countries in which the Bank operates could not expect to escape this problem of readjustment, and, indeed, recent happenings in India, Ceylon and Burma have already given illustrations of the foras it can take and the dangers that are a consequence. In East Africa and Aden so far, I am glad to say, the manifestations are fewer and less marked.

India and Burma are faced with the added major complication of working out new political patterns for themselves, and as an institution which has served the public in these countries for the better part of a century, we wish them wisdom in their counsels and success in resolving the many difficult and thorny problems which this supreme task entails.

Food the First Necessity

As Mr. Langford James has repeatedly told you, a sufficiency of food is the first economic necessity for India, and, as it happens, its attainment is partly tied up with the recovery of Burma's agriculture. This, fortunately, has made a promising beginning, but India's population does not stand still, and the problem will remain one of urgency for many years.

India's produce has continued to command good prices in world markets, and her trade balance for 1946 has been favourable, but unfortunately much invaluable production and effort have been lost through strikes and disturbances, and these in turn have led to a considerable recession in stock exchange values. In Calcutta and Madras minimum prices have recently been fixed to hold for a period of six months. Even more recently, as a consequence of the budget proposals, the main stock exchanges in India have been closed for an indefinite period. In itself this fall in values is nothing to be sorry about, for the levels that had been reached were in many cases too high and speculative to be healthy, and the shake-out should have a salutary effect.

Government's Policy of Cheap Money

As in this country, the upward movement had been in part a result of the cheap money policy pursued by the Government, but with lower profits, high taxation and the need for large amounts of capital for industrial development, the prospects of a continuance of ultra cheap money are, to say the least, doubtful. Costs of living continue very high, but I hope sincerely that further inflation can be avoided, and here I would repeat and re-emphasize the danger of money is, without question, a contributory cause of inflation.

Preliminary talks between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government have recently been concluded in India on the question of the sterling balance. In the present circumstances it is unlikely that these conversations have produced anything more than an interim plan, although it is of the utmost importance to both countries that a fair and workable solution should be reached at the earliest possible moment.

Ceylon's principal export trades in tea and rubber are embarking on the experiment of free marketing, a move as the result of an international decision, but tea at the instance of the Government of Ceylon.

It has been considered necessary to impose an export duty on tea of 7d. per lb. to be used partly to relieve rubber of an export duty of 10 cents per lb. What remains to be seen are the effects of the measure on the Ceylon tea industry, particularly as India, the infinitely larger producer, has imposed the smaller duty of 4s. per lb. Ceylon's action is at least not

connexion with plant and equipment required for its rehabilitation, and we have made a survey, in the light of post-war conditions, of the tariff structure on which a report has been submitted.

"In Ethiopia we manage the electricity undertaking as the Median of Enemy Property.

"The total amount of electrical engineering work at home and overseas on hand at the moment is upwards of £15,000,000 in value.

Coal Engineering Side of Business

"The civil engineering side of our business has been fully engaged during the year on work in this country and in Iraq and elsewhere.

"In this country our activities have included such diverse work as speargast coal mining, tunnel repair work for main line railways, and bomb damage reconstruction, which, together with much miscellaneous work, totalled £150,000.

"Our Behaviour Beauty Company has been awarded recently the contracts for the construction of the Loch Sloy dam and the Fannich Tunnel and intake works for the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, and preliminary work on these important contracts is in hand.

"The flood relief works at Habbaniyah which we are carrying out for the Government of Iraq have proceeded satisfactorily in accordance with a revised scheme drawn up by the consulting engineers to the Government. The construction of the Kirkuk-Erbil Railway for the Iraq State Railways has continued according to programme during the year.

"In addition to these works we began during 1946 investigations on behalf of the Iraq Government into the suitability of a dam site in the Bekhme Gorge on the Greater Zab (one of the principal tributaries of the Tigris in Kurdistan) for a proposed very large storage reservoir, and arrangements have been made to continue these investigations and borings during the current year. If they prove satisfactory and it is decided to go ahead with construction of the storage reservoir, an expenditure of many million pounds will be entailed.

Contracts in Hand for £18,000,000

"The total value of work in hand by the civil engineering side of our business is about £3,250,000. You will thus see that, taking the electrical and civil engineering departments together, the works contracted for aggregate in value some £18,000,000.

"During 1946 the volume of financial business which we transacted was substantially greater than in the previous year. The Corporation sponsored three important issues of capital which were well received, and we have participated in numerous underwriting and other financial transactions. If the Electricity Bill

becomes law, opportunities to carry out such financial work may be denied to us. Nevertheless, we shall seek to expand this side of our business in other fields and to employ our financial knowledge and experience to the best advantage.

Financial Results

"As I mentioned at the beginning of my speech, the gross profit at £128,342 shows an increase of £13,309 over last year's results. On the expenditure side, administration and general expenses at £12,160 compare with £10,434. With directors' fees remaining unchanged and a provision this year of £2,150 in respect of National Defence Contribution, the net profit carried down amounts to £112,802, as against £103,368 last year.

"Adding to this figure of £112,802 the balance of £60,151 brought forward from 1945, the resultant total is £172,953, out of which there have been paid or provided £49,774 in respect of income tax, £20,000 to general reserve, £19,250 in respect of preference dividend for the year, less income tax, and the proposed dividend for the year on the ordinary shares of 6% less income tax, which requires £26,400, leaving £87,529 to be carried forward to the next account.

Tribute to Staff

"I cannot conclude my remarks without referring to the excellent services rendered during the year by the members of our staff, both at home and abroad. Their loyalty, enthusiasm, and efficiency have contributed in no small measure to the success we have achieved, and they all work together as one team with the directors, not only of this Corporation but of our subsidiary companies—nearly all of whom act in an executive capacity—animated only by a desire to advance the interests of the business and to make a real contribution, each in his own sphere, to the successful carrying out of the numerous projects we have in hand.

"The report and accounts were unanimously adopted and the proposed dividend was approved.

"The retiring directors, Sir Felix J. C. Pole and Mr. Ian C. A. Murray, were re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. George A. Touche and Company, were re-appointed.

"The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, directors and staff.

Rhodesian Finances

"A SOUND POSITION is disclosed by the figures for the first nine months of Southern Rhodesia's financial year. Revenue receipts amounted to £8,672,080, so that the estimate of £9,642,000 for the whole year ending March 31, 1947, may be substantially exceeded. Expenditure for the nine months has fallen short of the year's estimate by £4,087,395, chiefly owing to staffs being short of establishment and various items of equipment not being available.

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have been enjoying to the same extent the advantages and amenities of the cheap and abundant supply of electricity as those that have been made available.

The Corporation was established on February 1, 1924. Mr. George Gourlay, my predecessor in the Chair, in referring to the reasons for the formation of this Corporation, said—

"It has long been felt that there was a growing need for an institution specially organized to deal with every aspect of public utility undertakings capable of dealing with the problems of concession rights, finance, engineering, construction and operation—a time when such undertakings could not look for or obtain assistance from bankers, due to the fact that they had not reached a stage when they could submit proposals which would justify any banker granting sufficient credit facilities. This Corporation was the necessary technical and commercial staff to justify it in dealing with this class of business at a time when it is obviously business which does not come within the scope of ordinary banking.

"The advantage of such an institution had already been demonstrated by Balfour, Beatty and Company who had for many years specialized in the finance, construction and management of public utility undertakings and successfully handled a large volume of business on a moderate capital. As you are aware, the capital of that firm was acquired by this Corporation and enabled us to begin with an experienced staff and a considerable amount of business. The financial resources of this Corporation will enable us to deal with larger or alternatively a greater number of projects by providing credits to bridge over the period until the properties are sufficiently advanced to make capital issues.

"Our success depends not upon spectacular operations but upon solid, patient work in the planning or assisting in the development of new or partially developed public service undertakings of a thoroughly sound character.

"These are the lines upon which our business has been built up, and I feel sure you will agree that we are fulfilling the object for which we were formed with energy and efficiency both at home and abroad. In this country the success of the large electricity supply companies with which we have been connected, having a capital expenditure of some £45,000,000, is a tribute to the sound lines along which these developments have been directed; without, I am glad to say, asking for or receiving any State subsidies. And indeed in spite of hampering legislation. As in the case of many other enterprises, home developments have dovetailed into our foreign work, the two branches being in many ways complementary to and assisting each other.

Services to Electricity Supply Undertakings

"You will understand, therefore, that it may be that if this Electricity Bill passes into law our opportunities for service in the provision of finance and in the management and operation of supply undertakings in this country will be curtailed. Nevertheless, I am pleased to give you an assurance that both on the technical and civil engineering sides our organization has sufficient work, both at home and abroad to occupy our attention very fully for a long time ahead.

"At this point I should like to emphasize that although we are closely connected with the construction, operation and management of electricity supply undertakings, the Corporation's investment in such undertakings in this country is not in excess of the ordinary participation of a finance and investment company, and indeed represents only a little over 5% of our total investments.

"I observe that in the second reading debate on the Electricity Bill the Minister of Fuel and Power attempted to discover 'further' unconvincingly, a sinister connexion between the supply and manufacturing sides of the electricity industry, insinuating that there might be special arrangements which were not always disclosed to the public. In the ordinary course I should not have felt called upon to refer to such statements, but as the Minister cited the fact that our colleague, Sir John Greenly, is also Chairman of the world-famous firm of Babcock and Wilcox, Ltd., I should like to make it clear that neither this Corporation, nor the

various groups of electricity undertakings for which we carry out certain important services, have any special arrangements with manufacturers, and that orders for plant and materials made under contracts involved are subject to open competition.

The Electricity Bill is under consideration by a Standing Committee of the House of Commons at the present time, and I therefore do not propose to refer in detail to its provisions. It is quite clear that the many vital issues raised are of a highly controversial nature. The basis of the proposed compensation to stockholders, being quite inequitable, has been strongly and rightly denounced, and this applies with equal force to the compensation proposals in the Transport Bill. The premium which the so-called compensation terms seems to place on imprudent and short-sighted administration can only be deplored. The somewhat extraordinary responsibilities placed upon directors under the Electricity Bill, and the absence of any provision for their protection, show not only an unfair but also a vindictive approach to the whole question.

Work Done During the Past Year

"Turning now to the affairs of our organization in greater detail, I am glad to inform you that a large amount of work has been carried out during the year. On the electrical engineering side, work in this country to the value of over a million pounds was completed during 1946, covering, among other activities, power station extensions in Scotland and the Midlands of England, together with very extensive development of main transmission lines and substations. In this connection, I might mention the contract recently placed with us by the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board for the construction of the main 132 kw. steel tower transmission line, which will eventually carry the power generated at Loch Sloy to Glasgow, a distance of some 40 miles.

"Work was begun during the year on the site of the new Stavthorpe generating station on the River Trent in Nottinghamshire, which our organization has designed and is constructing under an agreement with the Central Electricity Board and with the approval of the Electricity Commissioners, the design of the building having been approved by the Royal Fine Arts Commission. The Stavthorpe station is designed for a minimum capacity of 300,000 kw. and is to be constructed in sections, of which the first, comprising two 60,000 kw. sets and six boiler units, is in hand.

"We are also engaged in the design and construction of another large new generating station in South Wales to be known as the Carmarthen Bay Power Station, with an ultimate generating capacity of not less than 1,000,000 kw. Again, the construction is being undertaken under an agreement with the Central Electricity Board and with the approval of the Electricity Commissioners. The Carmarthen Bay station is to be constructed in sections. The total estimated capital expenditure on the first section amounts to some £5,000,000.

East Africa, Malaya, and Ethiopia

"In East Africa extensions have been carried out during the year to the Pangani hydro-electric power station in Tanganyika, together with construction work on transmission lines and the installation of steam and oil generating units in various parts of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

"In Jerusalem a new 2,000 kw. unit was put into operation during the year, and erection of another 2,000 kw. set has been completed since the end of the year. Certain extensions to the distribution system have also been carried out. In addition to the foregoing we have placed on order a further 3,000 kw. of plant, and this should be in course of erection towards the end of 1948.

"During 1946 we carried out certain work for the Perak River hydro-electric undertaking in Malaya and

Company Meeting

Power Securities Corporation, Ltd

Mr. W. S. Shearer, Chairman

Government Policy Retarding Prosperity

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED was held on March 12 at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM SHEARER, CHAIRMAN and managing director, presided.

THE SECRETARY, Mr. H. C. Balfour, having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors, the Chairman said, *inter alia*—

"The accounts submitted for your approval to-day show that, in spite of the disturbed conditions of the year under review, the business of the Corporation continued steadily, and the accounts now presented show satisfactory results. The gross profit for the year amounts to £128,312, an increase of £13,809 over the comparable figure for 1941.

"The country at the present time is passing through a grave crisis, and I do not think that I am unduly pessimistic when I say that further and even more serious crises may emerge in our national affairs in the not distant future. In these circumstances I believe I am right in saying that the sane elements in the country are convinced that it is essential to encourage and foster by every possible means the growth of unity among all classes of the Nation, which was so conspicuously displayed during the long and arduous war period.

Huge and Unwieldy Monopolies

Unfortunately the present Administration, in pursuance of a policy which seems to be dictated by a close adherence to theories, ideologies and political dogmas, is, in a most precarious period of our existence, pursuing a policy which, in my view, is creating grave disunity. This can only have the effect of retarding the return to prosperity, of lowering the standard of living and of diminishing the prestige of the country in the eyes of the world.

"It is not my custom at meetings of this kind to indulge in the expression of political opinions about the country and the Empire are at present beset by so many dangers that I think it is the duty of everyone who has the national welfare at heart to now raise his voice heard in opposition to policies which if carried out, can lead only to irretrievable disaster. Many of those responsible for advancing at the present time the theories to which I have referred are actuated by sincere, though mistaken motives. Others again, I fear, look only to the extension of patronage and of their own political power and influence.

"It is an ironic thought that many members of the present Administration who have declaimed so vehemently against so-called monopolies should themselves be now engaged in the process of creating in various industries huge and unwieldy monopolies to be administered by a swollen bureaucracy under Ministers with dictatorial powers.

"I foresee that unless individual citizens are again permitted to make their special and unhindered contributions, within the framework of the general law, to the trading and industrial life of the country and by their activities to provide that intricate system of checks and balances in respect of the numberless requirements of our economic life which previously kept it in adjustment, this country is condemned to slip rapidly from the great position it has so long occupied in world affairs.

Fetish of State Monopolies

"And the present fetish of State Monopolies is not only infecting the Mother Country, but rumours are persistent that an attempt is being made to foist them on to some of our Colonial possessions. These be true, and the alleged attempt succeeds, the essential flow of private capital into any such territories would be seriously impeded and the development of all sorts of potential enterprises stifled. Incentive would be destroyed, and the adventuring and pioneering spirit, which in the past created the Empire and made it great, would be killed.

"The reply of Bureaucracy would of course be: 'You have built up a successful undertaking, we would like to control it now; we don't want any more of your private capital invested on a risk-taking basis, and at the moment we can borrow at a cheap rate.'

"This policy, as a short-term one, may have attractions to those who live for the day, but it has no permanent stability and will not preserve for our successors the great heritage bequeathed to us from the past.

"I am afraid it is only too true to say that at the present time the country is being subjected to a deliberate political attack on capital, and this at a time when there is a greater need for capital than ever in our history. For the purposes of re-equipment and development of industry in this country alone, capital of considerable magnitude will be required in the next year or two. Where is this to come from? It cannot come from the Government, for the Government has no resources except what it takes out of the pocket of the taxpayer, and from borrowings.

"The former is at present being extracted on a pump, and the latter must inevitably come home to roost as dates of repayment arrive and when further loans are wanted, the potential lender may well button up his pocket. Of course, the Government can create money; but that is not capital. The money that the Government creates is watering down the existing capital of the nation, and by doing so is largely increasing the cost of carrying out any given operation.

The Attack on Capital

"When I say that the present attack is on capital I think you will understand that this is not necessarily an attack on the so-called rich, for there are few of them left. It is an attack on the average provident citizen who by his thrift and foresight has invested his modest savings in Government stock or in industrial enterprises.

"I think it is generally recognized that the real value of the pound continues to depreciate, and when we have sold up our few remaining overseas assets the price of everyday commodities may well rise to an extent that would create widespread poverty and suffering throughout the country. Therefore I am convinced that an attack on capital prejudicially affects every man, woman and child in the land. There can obviously be no accumulation of real capital as long as it is not allowed to earn a fair wage, and in any event the individual or firm who continues to live on borrowed money must be regarded as a parasite.

"The present Administration has under consideration the nationalization of the electricity supply of this country. That Bill is of special importance in connection with our associated companies, and I am sure that many of you, limited as both they and we are in our other activities, for many years past have been engaged in initiating and furthering the supply of electricity in various parts of the United Kingdom.

"In several large areas we were the pioneers of these developments, and I think I can justly claim that but for the vision and enterprise which our organization has displayed numerous districts in the country would not

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ATLAS PRESERVATIVE CO. LTD., BRISTOL, ENGLAND

Parliament

The Sudan

Pasha's Statement

THE PRIME MINISTER, Mr. ATTLEE, said in the course of a reply in the House of Commons last week to the recent statement by the Prime Minister of Egypt on the causes of the failure of negotiations for the revision of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty...

The statement issued by the Egyptian Prime Minister on the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations stated that the final break-off of these negotiations might be attributed only to the inability of Egypt to obtain satisfaction on the following two essential points:—(1) the evacuation of British troops from Egypt...

This declaration can best be judged in the light of the agreements reached between Sidiq Pasha and the Foreign Secretary in London last October. These agreements provided for mutual arrangements for defence, arrangements for evacuation, and for the Sudan. The agreements were initiated by the two Ministers in London at a reference to their Government...

The Egyptian Government submitted their to the Egyptian Chamber of Deputies on November 22 and received a vote of confidence. Thereupon the Egyptian Government informed His Majesty's Government on December 1 that they were ready to sign the treaty and the two issues dealing with evacuation and the Sudan.

The Peace Issue

The Foreign Secretary, in his statement in the House of Commons on January 27, made quite clear the sole reason why the signature did not in fact take place, namely the Egyptian Government to conspire one phase of the protest on the Sudan as meaning that they could rely on the support of His Majesty's Government to deny to the Sudanese complete freedom of choice when the time came for them to choose their future status.

The British Government has already agreed as part of the above arrangements for the complete evacuation of British troops in Egypt by 1949. This is not an excessive period for the winding up of the immense commitments built up by the British Army in Egypt, which was the main cause for the war which British arms saved Egypt from being overrun by the Nazis. (Cheers.)

At present, influenced by the Foreign Secretary in this House, the British Government are also in favour of eventual self-government for the Sudanese, who, when the time comes, will be free to choose their future status, would not be barred from choosing complete independence or some form of association with Egypt or even complete union if they wished. It is no policy, therefore, to say that British policy is directed against granting the Sudanese to secure from Egypt.

The Egyptian statement also says that the Sudanese are a people of the same race, language, and religion as the Egyptians. It should point out that the Sudanese comprise many races and types, Nubian, Hamitic and Negro, besides Arabs. Furthermore, out of approximately 7,000,000 Sudanese, more than 2,000,000 are not Muslim Arabs speaking.

He has also stated that the Sudanese will only be able to express their views freely, while British troops have evacuated the Sudan. British troops, in common with Egyptian troops, were in the Sudan at the disposal of the Governor-General for the defence of that country. It is incorrect to say that the presence of either the British or the Egyptian troops makes it impossible for the Sudanese to express their views freely.

Mr. BONES: "I think the rt. hon. gentleman referred to notes exchanged between the Foreign Secretary and the Egyptian Prime Minister when he was here as evidence that the Egyptian claim was ill-founded. I have no doubt that that was right, but I do not think the House has even seen those notes. Would the rt. hon. gentleman consider whether any further information can be given to us on the matter, perhaps in the form of a White Paper?"

The Prime Minister: "I will look into that and see what can be done."

Mr. LEBSON: "Will the Prime Minister say if the evacuation of British troops in Egypt is being continued in view of the fact that the treaty has not been signed?"

The Prime Minister: "We have, of course, fallen back on our rights under the 1936 Treaty, and while we are evacuating Cairo, we are going to the canal zone."

Trade Unions for Kenya

Mr. SCOTT asked if an experienced trade unionist had yet been appointed to the Labour Department of Kenya Government.

Mr. GREENWOOD: "Yes, sir. The experienced trade unionist has been appointed and will shortly leave this country to take up his duties."

Mr. SCOTT: "Will the Minister say what staff this man will take with him, or will it be a case of our single trade unionist?"

Mr. GREENWOOD: "No, sir. There is a Labour Department of the Kenya Government, though I cannot give the number in the department, many of them are experienced in trade union affairs."

Mr. ESHOLE: "Is the appointment of staff, as some other appointments in that the trade unionist appointed draws on pension and other staff from the trade union for whom he was previously working?"

Mr. GREENWOOD: "That man is a railway worker who has been appointed and is at the moment employed as in the appropriation department."

National Bank of India

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD. reports that on 31st December 31, 1946, the assets were Rs. 1,200,000,000. The liabilities were Rs. 1,150,000,000. The proposed dividend for 1946 is 10% on the basis of Rs. 1,150,000,000. The proposed dividend is Rs. 115,000,000. The proposed dividend is Rs. 115,000,000. The proposed dividend is Rs. 115,000,000.

The issued capital is Rs. 22,000,000. The proposed dividend is Rs. 115,000,000. The proposed dividend is Rs. 115,000,000. The proposed dividend is Rs. 115,000,000. The proposed dividend is Rs. 115,000,000.

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Colonial Insecticides Committee Governor-General of the Sudan

Professor Heilbrunn's Appointment

IN VIEW OF THE OPPORTUNITIES for disease and pest control in the development of the new States, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has constituted the Colonial Insecticides Committee to advise him in this field.

The Chairman is Professor Sir Ian Heilbrunn, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Organic Chemistry at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, and the Vice-Chairman is Professor P. A. Buxton, C.M.G., F.R.S., Professor of Entomology at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

The other members are:

Dr. J. H. Michael, late of the Colonial Veterinary Service.
Dr. R. A. E. Galley, Secretary of the Inter-Departmental Co-ordinating Committee on Insecticides.

Dr. A. L. Gunn, of the Anti-Louse Research Centre.

Dr. F. Hawking, D.M., of the National Institute for Medical Research and joint secretary of the Colonial Medical Research Committee.

Dr. A. F. Maltby, C.M.G., M.D., D.P.H., joint secretary of the Colonial Medical Research Committee.

Professor J. W. Murray, M.A., D.Sc., Professor of Zoology and Applied Entomology at the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

Professor J. A. Simpson, B.Sc., F.R.S., Director of Colonial Products Research.

Dr. H. H. Stone, D.Sc., C.B.S., scientific secretary of the Committee for Colonial Agriculture, Animal Health and Forest Research.

Mr. J. K. Thompson, Secretary of the Pesticide and Malaria Research Committee.

The Secretary of State's Advisers on Medical, Animal Health, and Forestry matters.

The Secretary of State's Colonial Affairs Office, S.S.C. A.R.I.C.

Sir Robert Howe Appointed

SIR HUBERT HUBBLESTON, Governor-General of the Sudan, who is now 66 years of age, informed the British Government some time ago of his wish to resign his appointment as soon as convenient, and it is now announced from 10 Downing Street that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have recommended Sir Robert Howe as his successor. King Farouk has issued a royal decree for Sir Robert's appointment.

The new Governor-General, who is 53 years of age, was British Minister in Ethiopia from 1942 to 1945, when he returned to the Foreign Office as an assistant under-secretary of State. As the Minister's principal adviser on Middle Eastern affairs, he has been very closely concerned with the problems of the Sudan and Egypt.

Sir Hubert Hubbleston was General Officer Commanding in the Sudan from 1924 to 1939, and was specially selected for the appointment of Governor-General in 1940, when there was a real risk that the country might be overrun by Italian forces from East Africa. He has had great influence in the country, in which he has pressed on with the policy of Sudanization.

In recent months Sir Hubert has been the subject of many venomous and unjust attacks by Egyptian politicians and journalists, who recognized that he would not be a party to the annexation of Egypt at the expense of the Sudan.

S. Rhodesian Liberal Party

THE LIBERAL PARTY OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA has selected Mr. J. M. Swan as President and leader, with Mr. A. B. W. STEWART as his deputy in both offices. Mr. J. E. M. DENEGAN is Chairman, Mr. P. B. GIBBS, Vice-Chairman, Mr. E. K. FLETCHER, Hon. Treasurer, and Mrs. S. B. STUMBS and C. A. A. BOTHAM, Hon. Secretaries. Messrs. L. LEWELLYN DAVIES (Mashonaland), G. MURRO (Mashonaland), Mr. A. W. BURN (Mashonaland) and Mr. E. O. STOCKL (Midlands) are Vice-Presidents and the other members of the executive are Messrs. E. J. FERRIS, E. A. ELDENBERG, S. RABINOWITZ, V. E. RICHARDS, E. A. SMART, A. C. THORNTON, D. WOOD, S. T. GRAY, J. CAREY and I. MACGILLIVRAY (Mashonaland) and P. H. JAMES, D. R. C. PYBURN, A. S. GIBBS, H. A. HUGHES, S. F. OLIVER, E. MUSHETT, W. GRIFFITH, P. GRIBLER, G. F. HUNTER, Dr. L. A. RUBIDGE and Mrs. C. M. MAREEY (Mashonaland).

Tribute to Colonel Marchant

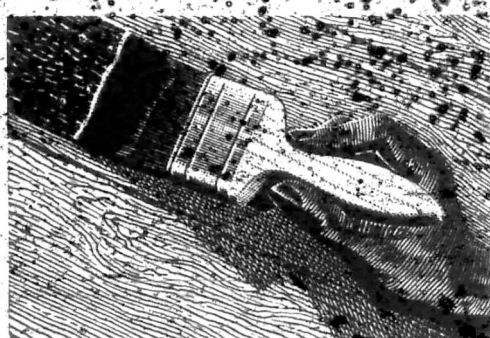
A STRIKING TRIBUTE was paid in the Legislature by Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, to Colonel W. S. Marchant, retiring Chief Native Commissioner. Sir Philip said: "When I saw him first in the perimeter at Guadalcanal he was in very poor health, and I had to compel him to take a short rest, but he insisted on returning very soon to the battle, and there he remained until two United States generals sent me a joint signal saying: 'this officer's health is such that our medical advisers tells us that his sick body can no longer carry his great heart; and that if he stays here he will die.' Even then I had to give him an order before he would leave."

United Kenya Club

UNDER THE PRESIDENCY of Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, the United Kenya Club has been formed in Nairobi to provide a common meeting ground for members of all races. Mr. T. G. Asquith is the first Chairman, Dr. Dhanj, the honorary treasurer, and Mr. Girdler the honorary secretary. Premises have been obtained in the T. G. building, one room being furnished at a table and another as a dining room. Social evenings are held every other week. The club has intended to invite speakers to form monthly lunches.

Excellent rains have fallen in Kenya.

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PERSONALIA

MR. MORGAN was 86 on Monday.
MR. [REDACTED] transferred from Lindi to Kilifi.

MR. A. J. DON SMALLE is due in London next week from Nairobi.

COLONEL CHARLES PONSONBY, M.P., has returned from his visit to Australia.

JOHN NIXON, Middle East correspondent of the B.B.C., has been visiting the Sudan.

MR. G. S. A. YINE, who joined the editorial staff of this newspaper on his demobilization last year, will shortly leave England to take up an appointment in China.

MR. J. N. MCCLEAN, who recently visited Southern Rhodesia, has been elected to the new office of Deputy President of the National Farmers' Union of Great Britain.

MR. VICE-MARSHAL MALCOLM HENDERSON, who has retired after 30 years in the R.A.F., has been appointed to the new post of director-general of the Overseas League.

MR. MICHAEL ANTONY RADCLIFFE and Miss MAY BROOKE EDWARDS, daughter of Lady Chesham and step-daughter of Lord Chesham, were married last week in London.

MR. R. BROWSE and Mr. E. FRASER WATSON (King Edward VII School, Johannesburg) beat Messrs. R. D. and J. England (Charterhouse) in the final of the Grigg Cup for inter-school golf in Kenya.

MR. THOMAS TYRRE BIRRELL and Miss MARGARET COMPTON DEALE, daughter of Sir Edmund and Lady Teale, formerly of Tanganyika and now of Pirbright, have been married in this country.

COLONEL J. M. BLAKISTON HOUSTON, who was in command of the Southern Rhodesia Armoured Car Regiment in East Africa during the recent war, is expected to visit Southern Rhodesia next year.

MR. GREGORY DE FREITAS, Under-Secretary of State for Air, has returned from a 25,000-mile tour of R.A.F. Bases in the Mediterranean, Middle East, East Africa, India, Ceylon, Burma, Malaya, Hong Kong and Japan.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL W. K. FRICKIE has been medically advised not to pay his contemplated visit to East Africa this summer, but Mr. GORDON STEVENS, secretary of East African States, Ltd., will be in Kenya towards the end of April.

MR. ROOPE NORTON, East African Commissioner in London, is staying from tonight and is in hospital in Nairobi. His return to London, which had been provisionally fixed for March 20, is likely to be postponed for three or four weeks.

DR. C. H. NORTHCOTE has arrived in Kenya as head of the team which is to investigate the causes of inefficiency among African workers. One of the main objects of the inquiry is to discover the incentives best calculated to improve output.

MR. COLONEL HUGH SENIOR, lately Political Secretary in Eritrea, has returned to the Colonial Administrative Service in Tanganyika. Since 1941 he has spent most of his service in Eritrea. At the beginning of the war he was an officer in the G.I.A.R.

CAPTAIN EDWARD HERRIN of the Colonial Office, and Miss MARY THOMAS and Mr. JOHN WILSON, of the National Institute for the Blind, arrived back in London last week after an eight-months survey of the conditions of the blind in British territories in East, Central and West Africa.

MIDDLE GENERAL THE EARL OF ABERDEEN presided when the Secretaries of State for the Dominions and the Colonies, the Belgian and Portuguese Ambassadors, and the High Commissioners for South Africa and Southern Rhodesia were the guests of the Knights of the Round Table at dinner last week.

MR. W. F. O. FRENCH, member of the Legislative Council of Kenya for the Rift Valley constituency, whose intention to resign from the Council was announced some months ago, has now declared that he will retain his seat till the general election, unless his constituents wish otherwise. Mr. French expects to leave the Colony in May for a six months' holiday in this country.

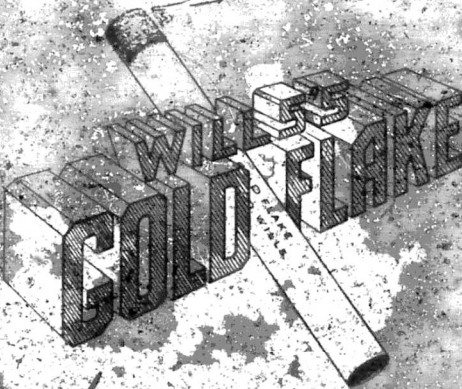
MR. DOUGLAS M. SAUNDERS, previously a joint managing director of the J. Walter Thompson Company, Ltd., one of the leading advertising agencies in this country, has been elected Chairman. After the First World War, Mr. Saunders went to the Sudan to join the staff of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate and remained in that country until 1922, when the serious illness of his wife caused him to resign. For the last year or so he had been in charge of the Lyoba station. Then, after a period as sales manager of a textile mill in the United States, he joined the New York office of the J. Walter Thompson Company, which transferred him to London not long afterwards. When the London branch became a separate limited company in 1933, he was appointed to the board.

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WHEREVER YOU GO
THERE'S



and

WHEREVER YOU GO
THEY'RE GOOD

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R.—The Government has decided to plan for the future. —Mr. Henry Strauss, M.P.

"The first duty of a Government is not legislation but administration." —Mr. Clement Davies, M.P.

"The Minister of Food has about as much stability as a bead of mercury on a polished tray." —Sir Waldron Smithers, M.P.

"In 1946 we exported from this country 47,000 motor cars and 48,000 commercial vehicles to a total value of £50,000,000." —Lord Lucas.

"The consumption of paper by the principal football pool promoters amounts to approximately 95 tons a month." —The President of the Board of Trade.

"It is a common experience for news of the greatest value and interest to the community to appear first in the periodicals and later in the newspapers." —Mr. Stewart Nicholson, general secretary of the Institute of Journalists.

"The Economic Survey will fail in its purpose unless its grim warnings are appreciated first and foremost by Ministers of the Crown. There was never a clearer need for the Government to practise what it preaches." —Mr. A. G. Wood-Smith.

"Half the tragedy of man's life is that he fails to recognize the great issues which they do arise." —The Rev. Sidney M. Berry.

"We must get rid of the Socialist fallacy that there is a bottomless pit from which the people can draw but to which they need not contribute." —Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, M.P.

"The Government cannot preach unity, national concentration and the Dunkirk spirit and at the same time continue its completely fallacious and out-of-date propaganda against private enterprise." —Mr. Harold Macmillan, M.P.

"Psychologically, geographically and historically, we hold the central position between the East and the West. That calls for strength and wisdom, and if we falter in our responsibility, then forces may be unleashed that no man can control." —Mr. Beverley Baxter, M.P.

"During the war agricultural output increased to nearly £600,000,000. This, with a modern effort over the next two years, can be increased by 25%, and thus reduce the cost of food imports by £150,000,000. A further £150,000,000 can be produced by planning and price incentive." —Mr. A. E. Baldwin, M.P.

Lord Essendon, who is in charge of projects of the Bermuda Development Company, is licensed as a taxicab driver. The company sought permission to use a private car but the Government would permit only the use of a taxicab. Lord Essendon would have to accept a fare if he were hailed on the public road. —Bermuda correspondent of *The Times*.

"The word terrorist will be banned from the vocabulary of the Army in Palestine. In future these people will be called murderers, felons and common thugs." Through constant use of this term to describe them, criminals who are members of the Stern gang and Irgun Zvai Leumi now regard themselves as a special class of people invested with special attributes. —Lieut. General G. H. A. MacMillan, G.O.C. British Forces in Palestine.

"The only departments in which there have been staff reductions since April, 1939, are the Service and supply departments and in transport. The Post Office has increased by some 50,000 persons, the Inland Revenue from 24.4 to 45.8 thousand, the Ministry of Labour from 27.9 to 44.7 thousand, the Ministry of Works from 6.3 to 20.3 thousand, the Board of Trade from 4.3 to 15.3 thousand, the Ministry of Pensions from 3 to 12.6 thousand, and other departments from 57 to 89.1 thousand." —Mr. R. A. Butler, M.P.

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BACKGROUND

Leadership.—It is vital to-day that we should have leaders at all levels in every walk of life who are able to dominate the events that surround them. We must let those who are able to do this or of the nature of the events cannot dominate him, is useless. The answer to our problem depends on leadership, the need to pull together as a team, and hard work. I would define leadership as the will to dominate, together with the character that inspires confidence. The enemy is shortage of man-power, coal and dollars. At this moment the enemy has the initiative and we are complying; he is forcing us to dance to his tune. We shall never win a battle this way, the order must be reversed. We must dominate the enemy. It is no use our just saying that every man must get down to work and that we want a greater man-year productivity. All this is very true, but the question of greater productivity is wrapped up in the following fundamentals: (a) We must all be prepared to do a full day's work; (b) the incentive to do a full and hard day's work must exist; (c) there must be collaboration on all sides, employers and employees, to remove any restrictive practices which hinder production and full output; (d) we must all understand and subscribe to the dignity of labour; we must sink any false ideas we may have on this subject, take our coats off, and get down to it. What is the simple answer to our problem? A full day's work, a proper return for a full day's work, no restrictions on production, and a proper pride in working.—Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery.

Living Standard Too High.

The notion that we can easily afford a steadily mounting budgetary expenditure must be abandoned with the idea of further relief from direct taxation at present. Indirect taxation should be increased. The purchase-tax concessions of the last budget should be withdrawn and the duties on tobacco sharply increased again. It has been suggested that we should restrict our tobacco imports in order to economize our dollars; it would be wiser to double the rate of duty on tobacco and hope that imports will be curtailed in consequence. We are trying as a people to obtain a rising standard of living in face of declining productivity. Sir Hubert Henderson, Professor of Political Economy, Oxford University.

"Because taxation of motorists in this country was approximately seven times as high as in the United States, we had only one car to every 24 persons while the Americans have one car to every five persons."—Lord Balfour of Inchrye.

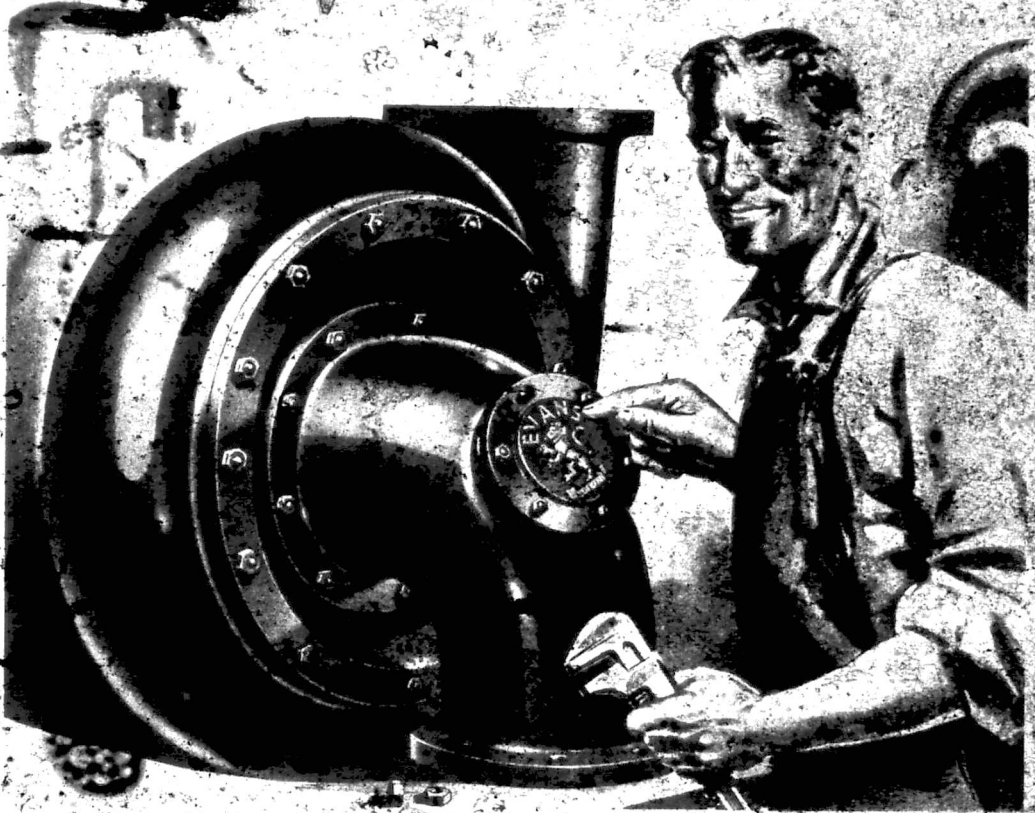
Parliament Frustrated.—The Government which came in with planning on its lips cannot even plan its planning, for here is Parliament suffering from an overdose of legislation. The non-legislative functions of Parliament are being cramped and frustrated by the Government's programme. Now, by the application of the guillotine to two major Bills in Standing Committee, the House of Commons is to be denied proper discussion of measures which affect the whole community. This procedure, never before used in Standing Committee, is a most dangerous innovation. The guillotine should never be used in Standing Committee. The Government's reason for its introduction is that progress on the Bills is too slow. But better slow than scamped legislation. The Government are bent upon ending the session by the beginning of August so as to avoid a short tail-end in the autumn. This is short-sightedness amounting almost to folly. The interest of the country, of good legislation, and of the Government lies in adequate discussion of these measures, which are the foundation stones of the new social and economic order on which they seek to build so much. It is bad enough to have them whisked away from the whole House to a committee of 50 members; but to deny the right of discussion to Committees strikes deep at the whole function of Parliament. A Parliament which exists merely to register and approve (after a little sparring for form's sake) the legislation put before it by Government departments is in the first stage of decay. We are faced with theorists who, in their anxiety to bring in the Golden Age, have no regard for the ancient foundations of political freedom. It is a very short step from such acts to the decision that anything which holds up the benevolent intentions of the party in power is not in the interests of the country.—*Time and Tide*.

Universal Stabilizer.—The United States has been living in large measure under the protection of that Empire. Though proclaimed by the United States, the Monroe Doctrine was really made effective by the British Fleet. Now for the first time in history the United States is forced to contemplate a world in which the British Empire no longer functions as the universal stabilizer. Our sheltered existence is over. The chestnuts we thought were British are also our own. The epoch of isolation is being replaced by an epoch of American responsibility.—*New York Times*.

Bribe the Reward?—I protest against Mr. Home's plea for priority in nylons and other scarce commodities to the mining community to induce them to produce coal. If anyone has a right to extra privileges, it is the agricultural worker. The Socialist Government acknowledges in Command 7046 that agricultural output is 10% to 15% per man above pre-war, whilst the output in coal and building is far below pre-war. Who deserve the extras—the men who have faithfully done their duty or the men who have failed? If miners will not produce coal for the agricultural worker, why should he produce food for the miner? Is it necessary to teach the miners through real hunger that food is at least as important as coal? If the bricklayer refuses to put his back into building houses for the countryside, why should the farm worker swear to fill his stomach? Is it not significant that where trade unionism has been weakest, output has been greatest, while in coal-mining, where it has almost become a religion, output has shown the greatest fall?—Mr. Cyril Osborne, M.P.

Food Crisis Threatens.—The fuel crisis must not blind us to the even graver food shortage that looms on the horizon. Under a planned economy we have been steadily falling away from the high peak of production reached in the war years. Our cattle population declined in 1946 by 50,000 and our sheep by nearly 2,000,000 head. Meanwhile a world shortage of cereals, rice and meat is coupled with our own lack of means to pay for essential imports. To pay with rapidly dwindling dollars, borrowed for quite another purpose, for food that we could produce seems the last word in spend-thrift improvidence. The nation's immediate requirement is an expansionist policy for agriculture, earned out with the ruthless vigour of a major-war operation.—Lord Trent.

Blinding the Unblest.—The British Empire is being blinded out of existence by subtle propaganda, to which the Australian Government has succumbed. America is in the position of a successful buccaner who, after 100 years of activity, now wishes to consolidate his gains and become thoroughly respectable. But the price is the ending of Empire Preference. She is willing for a consideration to take off 50% of the tariff on certain items, knowing that the hurdle is still too high to jump. In return Australia and other nations are being induced to pass the death sentence on Empire Preference.—Sir Earle Page, M.P., Leader of the Australian Country Party.



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European Leadership At Stake Challenge to Western Civilization

THE EUROPEAN LEADERSHIP is at stake and the challenge to Western Civilization is being met in East Africa. Sir Alfred...

The Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Government of Kenya have both reaffirmed the large part which white settlement has played and will play in the development of this country...

The application of the conception of an unqualified equality to all men would at this stage be disastrous for the development of Africa...

The New Ideology

The position of the white man has been achieved and deserved by Western civilizations contributing to the progress of humanity. Nevertheless, it is being challenged...

It would be the height of folly for us in East Africa to suppose that we are immune from this new ideology, which is meeting the whole world...

There is only one way in which we can do this—by continuing to prove, by our example, and the results we attain, that we are the fit and proper people to lead in this part of the world...

Officials and Non-Officials Must Work Together

In East Africa it demands combined action by all sections of the European community. The challenge is too serious, the consequences too great...

It has been said that it is no longer the official or non-official who is at stake, but the leadership of the European. From now on, I believe, it is vital that we should all work together.

Let us give the priority to the development of this country, the setting of the land in both the European and African areas—such task, it must be remembered, is entrusted to some of our own people...

we shall achieve world recognition. We must continue to prove our worth, not only as peoples, but as the vital constructive element of this country...

Royal Visit to the Rhodesias Bug in Salisbury on Easter Monday

ON EASTER MONDAY THE KING AND QUEEN AND THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH were due to arrive in the capital of Southern Rhodesia...

The following reply was given by the King in a loyal message which you have conveyed to the people of Southern Rhodesia...

It is a privilege to be invited to visit Southern Rhodesia, 22,000 capes of the brooch type are being struck at the Mint...

Since the Royal Family cannot be present during their tour, the King has approved that six of the principal African chiefs from the Protectorate should be invited to attend the inauguration...

When the Royal party leave Victoria Falls for Livingstone on April 11, they will travel by barge manned by 43 paddlers from the Barotse State...

A garden party, attended by 200 guests, will be held at the old Government House after the King will hold an investiture ceremony at the town of the Northern Rhodesia Police...

Board of Trade
Periodical publications have been instructed by the Board of Trade to reduce paper consumption by one-eighth until further notice. E. A. & R. is therefore reluctantly obliged to reduce the average size of the weekly paper to four pages. We shall publish larger papers as they become possible.

(4) The executive management of the amalgamated services would be under the direction of a single general manager. The technical department would be combined under one head of department in each case. The general manager of the combined services would not be a member of the Transport Advisory Council but would be invited, together with any other technical expert, to attend at such discussions as the Council might require.

(5) The operations of the amalgamated services would follow the existing practice of governing the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, provision being made in the instrument covering the combined services for the interests of the territories concerned to be safeguarded in the event of major changes being proposed in railway alignment. The amalgamated services would be non-profit earning and surpluses after working expenditure, and proper provision for renewals and reserves had been met, would be applied to the operation of transport costs to the public. Working expenditure would include provision for the salary and other expenses of the Member for Transport and his staff and for the expenses of the Advisory Council and its sub-committees allocated between the services in suitable proportions.

Financial Adjustments

(6) Amalgamation would involve a financial adjustment between the two existing systems, but, since the question of higher control and the managerial arrangements has been agreed, it should be possible to find a suitable solution to this problem. It is proposed that a selection should be made in the near future of members designate of the Transport Advisory Council to be appointed as an *ad hoc* committee to draw up a scheme for the amalgamation of the two railway systems and for placing all ports and harbours under unified administration. Before a scheme to this end was applied it would require the approval of each of the three territorial Legislative Councils of the High Commission, and of the Secretary of State.

H.—FINANCE

28.—*Functions of Central Assembly.*—The functions of the Central Assembly in relation to the estimates of scheduled services would depend upon whether the service in question was or was not a self-contained service. When a scheduled service was self-contained, as is proposed in the case of the East African Posts and Telegraphs Department and of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration (when a scheme for the amalgamation of the two existing systems has been approved), the Central Assembly would perform all the functions in relation to such service which are performed by a territorial Legislative Council in relation to a territorial department.

29.—*Non-Self-Contained Services.*—In all other cases the Central Assembly would approve the estimates of any supplementary estimates of expenditure of the scheduled services (with such amendments as the Assembly might think fit) subject to the relevant contributions from the East African Governments, concerned, being subsequently approved by the territorial Legislative Councils. The territorial contributions, when approved, would be voted as expenditure by the Legislative Councils and paid into the High Commission fund. They would not be recovered by deductions from revenue collected by an East African Department on behalf of the several territories.

Cost of Scheduled Services

30.—*Allocation of Cost.*—The allocation of the cost of such scheduled services between the territories concerned is decided at present by inter-territorial agreement in respect of each service. It is proposed that this arrangement should be continued and that the proportionate shares of the cost of each (non-self-contained) scheduled service to be borne by the three territories should be settled from time to time by inter-territorial discussions and subsequently approved by the High Commission.

31.—*Contributions from East African Governments.*—The estimates in respect of these services as submitted to the Central Assembly would show the agreed or proposed basis on which the cost was to be covered by contributions from the East African Governments or from other sources.

32.—*Customs and Excise Revenue.*—Until a scheme for the amalgamation of the two existing Customs Departments has been approved, this service would not be a scheduled service and the estimates of customs and excise revenue and of the expenditure of the departments would continue to be submitted, as at present, to the Legislative Councils concerned. When a scheme of amalgamation has been approved and the East African Customs and Excise Department has become a scheduled service, estimates of the customs and excise revenue for the ensuing year under the East African tariff would be placed before the Central Assembly for information, together with an estimate of the apportionment of such revenue between the territories concerned. The customs and excise collections by the Joint Kenya and Uganda Department are already allocated between these two territories in accordance with the provisions of ordinances enacted in both

countries. Amalgamation would involve the enactment of a law on similar lines to include Tanganyika.

33.—*Accounting Procedure.*—The High Commission Secretariat would have an accounting officer and would produce accounts showing the expenditure as against departmental estimates and the contributions received from the territorial Governments and other sources. Such expenditure Control over expenditure would be exercised by the Member for Finance in the usual way except in the case of the self-contained departments, when responsibility would devolve upon the Member concerned. Actual accounting work, except in the case of self-contained departments, would be carried out by the territorial Accountants-General. Departments as it is at present.

34.—*Financial Procedure Summarized.*—It is proposed that the financial commitments of the respective Governments on account of the non-self-contained scheduled services should be settled on broad lines in respect of each service by negotiation and agreement, wherever possible, covering a period of years. The administration of the services concerned would be a matter for the executive organization working under the High Commission, the Central Assembly and the inter-territorial advisory and consultative bodies connected with particular services, whose advice would be sought in framing the estimates and programmes.

35.—*Proposals Do Not Involve an Organization Requiring a Large Increase of Staff.*—It should also be noted that these proposals do not involve the setting up of an organization requiring a large increase in staff. The staff required for existing services is already in East Africa, from the three Governors downwards, and most of the services mentioned have been in operation for considerable time. What has been lacking is a constitutional and legal framework and a forum for public debate.

[General comment appears under "Matters of Moment"]

Future of Imperial Preference

Sir Stafford Cripps on the Problem

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, Sir Stafford Cripps, said when he opened the Empire Trade Talks in London last week in preparation for the meeting to be held next month of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment:

"I believe that we shall find in working through the manifold difficulties of the United Nations that the climate of agreement may be more readily reached in the economic than in the political field, and perhaps more easily still in the social field. It is this climate of friendly agreement that is often more important than the detailed agreements themselves. In the frigid coldness of self-interest and non-co-operation we cannot expect to make any advance.

To negotiate on a selective basis over the whole range of modern tariffs is hard enough when two or three countries are concerned, but we are going to tackle this job with 17 or 18 countries simultaneously—a thing never before attempted except at the Tower of Babel. The success or failure of the Geneva meeting will affect the whole economic future of the world, and not only of the 17 or 18 Governments there represented. For good or ill, it will set the tone for future international trading arrangements.

British Commonwealth's Task

We of the British Commonwealth have a specially complicated and difficult task. We have for long had in existence special arrangements between our countries reflecting the exceptional family relationship that we enjoy, which, must be fitted to the whole world pattern. That task, though difficult, is not beyond our powers to fulfil. Given a wide and statesmanlike view of our obligations to our own people and to the world, we can, I am convinced, accommodate our own interests to each other's needs both within the Commonwealth and beyond it in the world at large.

We hope to finish our work in Geneva in time to permit the World Conference to open well before the end of the year. Unless the results of that conference are well on the way to translation into actual operative provisions by this time next year, we risk losing a great many of its benefits. That is one aspect of the general urgency.

The Colonial Empire is represented at the Empire trade talks by Sir Gerard Clauson, Mr. F. W. Davis and Lieut. Colonel G. Darby, all from the Colonial Office; Sir Charles Lockhart (East Africa), and Mr. T. S. Page, M.L.C. (Northern Rhodesia). Southern Rhodesia's delegates were listed in our last issue.

Inter-Territorial Organization in East Africa

Second Instalment of Proposals of Colonial Paper 210

K.—LEGISLATIVE POWERS OF THE CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

20.—*Legislative Powers of the Central Assembly.*—The subjects upon which the Central Assembly should be empowered to legislate during the first four years would be as follows:—

- (1) Appropriation, providing for the expenditure of the High Commission of the Assembly and of the scheduled services, the Appropriation Bill in respect of non-self-contained services being introduced after the relevant contributions from the East African Governments concerned had been approved by the territorial Legislative Councils.
- (2) Civil aviation.
- (3) Customs and excise—administrative and general provisions not including tariff rates.
- (4) Defence.
- (5) Finance—tax—administrative and general provisions, but not the rates of tax and allowances. Rates of tax and allowances would be fixed by the territorial Legislative Councils for application within the territory concerned.
- (6) Inter-territorial research.
- (7) Lake Victoria fisheries.
- (8) Makerere College and related institutions.
- (9) Meteorological services.
- (10) Pensions, widows and orphans' pensions, provident fund and other matters affecting the staff of the High Commission and of the scheduled services.
- (11) Posts and telegraphs, telephones and radio-communication.
- (12) Railways, harbours, and inland water transport—after a date to be agreed when a decision has been reached on the amalgamation of the two railway systems.
- (13) Specific loan, advances in respect of self-contained services.
- (14) Statistics, including tariffs.

21.—*Additions to the List of Subjects for Legislation.*—The above list of subjects would not be augmented during the first period of four years without the clearest expression of approval in each instance in each of the territorial Legislative Councils. If it were found during this period that a motion for extending the list met with substantial opposition from unusual members in any of the Legislative Councils, effect to the proposals would not be given without further consideration and further opportunity for debate.

L.—FURTHER PROVISIONS REGARDING LEGISLATION

22.—*Enactments by High Commission.*—The subjects upon which the High Commission might legislate with the advice and consent of each of the three territorial Legislative Councils could be decided from time to time with such advice and consent.

23.—*Administration of East African Enactments.*—The enactment by the High Commission of legislation on an East African basis, whether with the advice and consent of each of the three Legislative Councils or with the advice and consent of the Central Assembly would not necessarily mean that the administration of the legislation must be centralized. Whether this was desirable for not would be considered in each case on its merits when the legislation was under discussion.

24.—*Subsidiary Legislation.*—Subsidiary legislation in respect of Ordinances enacted by the High Commission would normally be made by the appropriate Members of the High Commission establishment after reference to the advisory board concerned, any regulations imposing fees, charges or penalties requiring the express approval of the High Commission.

M.—DEPARTMENTAL REORGANIZATION

25.—*Customs and Excise Department.*—It is proposed that the Kenya and Uganda Customs Department and the Tanganyika Customs Department should be amalgamated. Before a scheme to this end was applied, it would require the approval of each of the three territorial Legislative Councils, of the High Commission and of the Secretary of State. Pending approval of a scheme of amalgamation the customs and excise services would not form within the executive jurisdiction of the High Commission or within the purview of the Central Assembly.

Colonial Paper 210 (H.M. Stationery Office, K.) was published on the afternoon of March 5. A first instalment was published in our issue of last week. We quote in extenso for the information of our readers.

26.—*Posts and Telegraphs Department.*—(1) It is proposed that the Posts and Telegraphs Department should be converted into a self-contained department with its own capital account on the lines of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration. The assets of the department would be valued and an interest and redemption payment made to territorial revenues in respect of the capital contribution of each territory as ascertained by this valuation. Thereafter capital expenditure would be financed by loan appropriations for which the department would find the interest and sinking fund payments.

(2) It is the intention that the Posts and Telegraphs Advisory Board should consist of two members from each territory nominated by the officers administering the respective Governments, the expenses of the board and of any sub-committees being provided for from the revenues of the department. The Postmaster-General would not be a member of the board, but would attend meetings with the right to participate in discussions, but not to vote.

(3) It is proposed that the Posts and Telegraphs Advisory Board (or a selection of members designate appointed as an *ad hoc* committee for the purpose) should be asked to draw up a scheme for converting the department into a self-contained department with its own capital account. Before such a scheme was applied it would require the approval of each of the three territorial Legislative Councils, of the High Commission and of the Secretary of State.

It would be a matter for consideration whether or not annual contributions should be made from the revenue of the Posts and Telegraphs Department to the general revenues of the territories. Any surplus revenue of the department after its obligations had been met, and after the creation of revenue reserves and capital renewal funds, would be applied to the reduction of rates or the improvement of services.

(5) The annual and supplementary estimates of the department would be submitted to the Central Assembly with effect from the date on which the Assembly was formed and would initially be dealt with in the same way as the estimates of other non-self-contained services. When a scheme for converting the department into a self-contained department had been approved the Assembly would perform all the functions in relation to such estimates which are performed by a territorial Legislative Council in relation to the annual and supplementary estimates of a territorial department.

N.—AMALGAMATION OF TRANSPORT SERVICES

27.—*Railway, Road, Port and Marine Services.*—(1) It is proposed that there should be a complete amalgamation of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration and the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services. The combined administration would have its own capital account and self-contained budget on the lines of the existing arrangements for the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and a common establishment of staff. The higher control of these services, subject to the general directions of the High Commission, would form part of the duties of the Member for Transport, who should be a person with experience of transport administration and economics.

(2) The Member for Transport would be the permanent Chairman of the East African Transport Advisory Council for the combined services with two sub-committees, one for Railway, Road and Inland Water Services and one for Ports and Harbours Services. Co-ordination of policy would be secured through the full Council.

In order to function effectively it is essential that this Council should not be unwieldy and limitation is proposed to a total of 10 members consisting of the Chairman, two each representing Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, appointed by the officers administering the respective Governments, and three appointed by the High Commission. The composition of the Council would not otherwise be prescribed either in relation to race or as to the numbers of official or unofficial members. The objective would be to secure for the High Commission the most competent advice available. It would also be desirable in order to maintain contact with public opinion, that a proportion of the Council should be members of the Central Assembly or of a territorial Legislative Council.

(3) The annual and supplementary estimates of the services after amalgamation has been approved, would be submitted to the Central Assembly which would perform all the functions in relation to them which are performed by a territorial Legislative Council in relation to the annual and supplementary estimates of a territorial department. The relationship between the combined services and other forms of transport would be decided and controlled by the High Commission and the Central Assembly.

might be the reactions of all or any of the Sudanese to the impetus which would be given to self-government, it is certain that none of them would ever in practice subordinate their own interests to those of Egypt; second, that Egypt is in no position to enforce her will in such an eventuality, and, moreover, our own position is weakened if we show here is that of Egypt imperilled.

When we have secured the ultimate freedom of the Sudanese to choose their own destiny will have to be established once and for all, with no burking of the issue, and the will of the wisest of "sovereignty" disposed of. If Egypt thinks that her position would be strengthened by some formal endorsement by U.N.O. of the principles of the Nile Waters Agreement, there could be no objection on our part, and this might serve to reassure public opinion. It is to be feared, however, that the same exaggerated sense of prestige which has led to the claim for sovereignty may cause Egypt to reject this course.

Need for Impartial Authority

One thing is abundantly clear—that no agreement regarding the respective rights of Egypt and the Sudan in the Nile waters will be worth the paper on which it is written unless some strong impartial authority, commanding the personal confidence of the Sudanese, is in control on the spot in the Sudan to see that it is carried out fairly and justly. No international commission can do it, much less assertions of sovereignty. There is at stake, not only the security of the vast irrigation installations already created by Egypt in the Sudan, but the need for equally important projects prepared by her to be completed, projects which will involve the displacement of thousands of tribesmen in the south and the readjustment of their lives to new conditions.

The bald fact of the matter is that, with our experience of similar cases in the past, our relations of trust with the Native population, and our knowledge of local conditions, are the only people who have the slightest chance of seeing matters through on Egypt's behalf.

Lack of our control of the Sudan is unhampered by intrigue and indicated mistrust, Egypt may run grave risks even in the near future. The Sudanese of to-day may respect Egypt's existing rights, but as they take an increasing part in the affairs of their country they will naturally tend to interpret the clauses of the Nile Waters Agreement concerning the safeguarding of local interests more and more widely, and in a manner more conducive to their own interests than to those of Egypt.

British Control of Nile Valley

If our authority is gravely weakened in the Sudan, and, a fortiori, if we leave the Sudan, Egypt will stand in very grave peril. If she were wise she would pray as one man for the indefinite continuance of our control of the Nile Valley from Lake Albert and the borders of Ethiopia.

Assuming that the day must ultimately come when we cease to control the Sudan, who will ensure the ordered flow of the Nile and the guardianship of the irrigation works spread over thousands of miles of wild country? Egypt cannot do it.

I suggest that while conditions are still stable, a Nile Valley Authority should be set up under the auspices of the United Nations, whether the Egyptians like it or not. They are not the only party concerned; the Sudanese have rights also. Reference to U.N.O., whether by Egypt, as is now contemplated, or by ourselves on behalf of the Sudan if Egypt disputes its separate rights, would soon settle the issue.

A Nile Valley Authority could be vested with full powers to allocate the Nile waters according to principles identic or similar to those already adopted in the agreement of 1929. When the day comes that we cease to administer the Sudan as a whole, some agency will still have to be in a position to carry out on the spot the decisions taken. For this agency to rely merely on

strong arm methods would be disastrous, though the power of enforcement in the last resort will be necessary. Together with firmness, there will be need for infinite tact, patience and understanding of local conditions, personalities, languages and customs; and why make any bones about it?—there is no other party than ourselves who would be in a position to apply these along the great international waterways of the Nile from the parent lakes to the frontier of Egypt.

There I must leave the problem of the Sudan, with a prayer that the noble work achieved in the last half century may not prove to have been wasted.

Sir Angus Gillian, who presided, said that there was so vast a difference between the mainly Moslem Northern Sudan and the mainly Negro South that to talk of one Sudan was as inaccurate as to speak of the Nile Valley as a unity. While he would go farther and faster than many people in granting self-government to the Northern Sudan, it would be a gross breach of frankness to give that part of the country any control over the undivided south.

Sir Stewart Syme agreed wholly with Sir Harold MacMichael and his proposal for an international Nile Valley Authority. Sir Harold, Sir Angus Gillian and he, being administrators, were more at home in an atmosphere of common tasks than in that of political controversy, and the common task in the Sudan was to help the Sudanese to man the administrative organs which would enable a spirited people to achieve their national existence.

Status of Northern Sudan

If the domestic problems of the Sudan were to be the subject of intrigue and party divisions in Cairo, her progress would be gravely prejudiced. That thought had led him to propose a year ago that the status of the Northern Sudan should be taken to one corresponding with Dominion status, which would be a logical outcome of the Condominium and a practical fulfilment of Clause 6 of the 1936 treaty with Egypt, which recognized that the primary purpose of administration in the Sudan was to be the welfare of the Sudanese. Having been one of the negotiators, and having had something to do with the drafting of the clause, he could say of his own knowledge that the Egyptian negotiators were entirely in agreement with the British on that point.

General Sir William Platt recalled that even the Italians, in the war against us in 1940, the troops defending the Sudan consisted of three British infantry battalions and a Sudan Defence Force of fewer than 6,000 Sudanese under British officers rather more than half of the men coming from the Negro South. Until reinforcements of British and Indian troops began to arrive three months later, these English and Sudanese troops were the only ones to make an active force against 250,000 Italians equipped with guns, tanks, aircraft and the other hardware of modern war, and in 1941 these British and Sudanese played their part in smashing the Italian East African Empire.

Throughout that period there were also in the Sudan one Egyptian infantry battalion divided between Khartoum and Red Sudan who never laid an egg (laughter) and a coast defence battery of Egyptians manning a couple of British six-inch guns, with two or three British gunnery soldiers looking after their technical equipment. In June, 1940, an Italian submarine appeared off Port Sudan. Aim was laid, the two British soldiers danced about urging the Egyptians to shoot—but the trigger was never pressed. Then Italian bombers came over and dropped their bombs in the sea instead of on Port Sudan—but that was the last time that an Egyptian aim was laid. As Sir Harold MacMichael has said, the Sudanese also have their rights.

Sudan Civil Service Only 14% British

Sir Harold MacMichael said in reply to a question that at the end of last year 79% of the Sudan Civil Service were Sudanese and only 14% British. The Sudanese held 104 of the senior posts, including three of the first grade. Outside the Civil Service there was a complete network of local authorities in the Northern Province, 31 rural administrations and 33 municipalities and towns, having budgets totalling about £1,000,000, which was approximately 10% of the government expenditure for the whole country.

In each of the six northern provinces there was a provincial council, and there was an Advisory Council for the Northern Sudan, consisting of 18 elected representatives from the provincial councils, two of the chambers of commerce, and eight members nominated from the professional classes by the Governor-General.

Alternative papers for the annual entrance examination to secondary schools in the Sudan had to be devised when the Education Department discovered that the originals had been stolen and copies sold to candidates before the examination.

the Rhodesias and Nyasaland as inadequate to their needs, but as it was the most which the Imperial Government was prepared to concede, they accepted it with the determination to make the best of a poor instrument. Because of the continuity in that fundamental matter, they have exceeded the

expectations of the optimists and exploded the misgivings of the pessimists. The instrument was less powerful than had been wished, but men of good will have shown how to use it successfully. The same result can be achieved in East Africa, given the right attitude of mind.

Sir Harold MacMichael on the Sudan Problem

Nile Valley Authority under United Nations Proposed*

THE NEGROES OF THE SOUTHERN SUDAN gave their name to the country, for the word "Sudan" merely means "black." As the raw material of slavery they were the chief lure to the pastures of Egypt. The invasion of 1821. Most of the country, but never all of it, fell to the invaders, whose record was appalling. Their energies were directed to raising taxes and procuring slaves, mainly through Arab concessionaires. That misrule lasted 60 years. Then the Sudan revolted under the Mahdi and Egypt abandoned the country in 1885.

Finding it impossible to ignore the outraged conscience of Europe, and also that he could not trust any of his own people to put things right, the ruler of Egypt engaged a number of Europeans of various nationalities to effect reform. General Gordon was the best known among them, and to him fell the duty of evacuating the Egyptian garrisons.

Great Britain Saved Egypt

Great Britain had just saved Egypt from bankruptcy and civil war and built up a new Egyptian Army, but it declined to assume responsibility for the Sudan beyond bringing out the garrisons. "Everybody knows that many of them were killed," as was Gordon. For 13 years the country was under the Dervishes, who were bent on invading Egypt. An invasion down the Nile Valley was in fact thrown back at the frontier in 1889, and in 1898 Kitchener broke the Dervish power at the Battle of Omdurman.

In 1886 the British and German spheres of influence in East Africa were delimited, Uganda became British four years later, and at that period both the French and the Belgians were pushing towards the Sudan from Central Africa. The French had reached Fashoda on the Nile at the time of the Battle of Omdurman, and immediately after it Kitchener went south to meet Marchand and make it clear to him that any further advance could be tolerated. Only after considerable tension did the French withdraw from the Nile.

Origin of the Condominium

What was then to be done about the Sudan? Egypt could not be allowed to repeat her past performance. Great Britain had no wish to annex the country, and the Sudan could not be left a no-man's-land. So an Anglo-Egyptian Condominium was agreed upon in 1899.

There could, of course, not be two sovereignties over the Sudan, but the one sovereignty was vested in the Governments of the two Powers. It is worth recalling that the Mixed Courts in Cairo gave judgment in 1910 that the Sudan under the Condominium constituted a new State, separate and distinct from Egypt. That must be borne in mind in connexion with the present Egyptian claim to sole sovereignty over the Sudan.

To Egypt the benefits of the Condominium have been incalculable; she has had complete security, water supplies, and great irrigation works on the White Nile. Great Britain has had the advantage of the security of Egypt and of her own communications; while cotton from the Sudan has been of considerable importance to

*In an address last week to the Royal Empire Society.

Lancashire. As to the Sudan under British administration it has been a splendid example of a country redeemed from chaos and set on the path of enlightenment and prosperity.

The administration has been single-minded, and I say candidly that I regret the provision in the 1936 treaty with Egypt for the reopening of posts in the Civil Service to Egyptians. The Sudan has benefited from relative freedom from Parliamentary questions, its Government being left free to do what it thought right without fear of criticism in the House of Commons.

What does Egypt really want? The Nile Waters Agreement of 1929 gave Egypt everything she needs, but her politicians insist on raising the question of sovereignty. Egypt has failed entirely to realize that if her sovereignty were imposed upon the Sudan, that act would itself gravely imperil that sovereignty. The demand is made for reasons of prestige and the exigencies of party politics. The mass of the Egyptian electorate are ignorant and excitable, and the Wafd, or popular party, has for years clamoured for sovereignty over the Sudan as a means of snatching votes.

As to the attitude of the intelligentsia in the Northern Sudan, the Ashikeh, who wish to keep on close and friendly terms with Egypt, even perhaps conceding to her a limited claim to sovereignty, greatly fear the Umma, the old Mahdist party. But the great bulk of the population distrust both elements; they want neither the King of Egypt nor the son of the Mahdi, and they certainly do not want to be administered by ambitious graduates of Gordon College, Khartoum.

Real Issues Disregarded

It must not be forgotten that the largest and most thickly populated area of the Sudan lies in the Negro South, whose inhabitants the intelligentsia affect to regard as more or less negligible, while the Prime Minister of Egypt talks with the same inaccuracy of the "unity" of the Nile Valley.

Our Foreign Secretary was recently prepared to admit reference to "a symbolic dynastic union" of the Sudan with Egypt, and Sidky Pasha, then Prime Minister, would have accepted such terms, which the Egyptian politicians rejected. When Sidky fell, Nokrashy Pasha took office and repudiated any possibility of the ultimate independence of the Sudan.

Most ill-advisedly, and in contradiction to the views of the Arab League, he rejected any possibility of ultimate independence, and announced Egypt's intention of appealing to the Security Council of the United Nations. He did not at first disclose the ground of appeal, but in doing so recently somewhat changed his ground. He attributed the breakdown of the negotiations to the inability of Egypt to obtain satisfaction on two points: (1) the immediate and complete evacuation of British troops from Egypt; and (2) "the maintenance of the unity of Egypt and the Sudan, self-government for the Sudanese, and the restoration to Egypt of her rights in the administration of the Sudan in order to further the preparation of the Sudanese for self-government."

This glossing over of the real issue was ingenious, but three essential points were missed—first, that whatever

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SIR ALFRED VINCENT, Leader of the European elected members in the Legislative Council of Kenya, has told a conference of the Electors of the Union, the leading political organization in the Colony that the coming challenge to the position of the white man in Africa can be met only by close and constant co-operation between officials and non-officials in order to prove beyond question that Eastern Africa can be developed solely under Western leadership. He referred caustically to the "flat-footed, non-co-operative opposition" of those who still desire to divide the European settler community from the Government, stressing that the issue at stake is not that of official or non-official predominance, but of leadership by the European. That is a point which we have made repeatedly in these columns, and it is perhaps not without significance that this call to unity was made on the very day of publication of the Imperial Government's revised proposals for inter-territorial organization in East Africa. Sir Alfred Vincent was, of course, fully aware of the contents of the new White Paper, and though his speech made no

reference to it, that document must have been in the forefront of his mind. It is therefore surely fair to deduce from his words, uttered on the day of issue of Paper 210, that he is prepared to support it.

Telegraphic and air-mail reports which have reached us from various sources in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika all suggest that the new Paper has had a favourable reception among the European leaders in the three territories. Some spokesmen for the commercial community would naturally have preferred the earlier and quicker plan of action, to the present experimental approach, but since business men have for something like twenty years been the strongest advocates of closer union, they will assuredly accept what is now offered in the conviction that inter-territorial co-operation over a wide field will be the best incentive to the three Dependencies to extend their confidence in one another. In this respect the experience of the Central African Council is both illuminating and encouraging. That body was regarded by the public leaders of both

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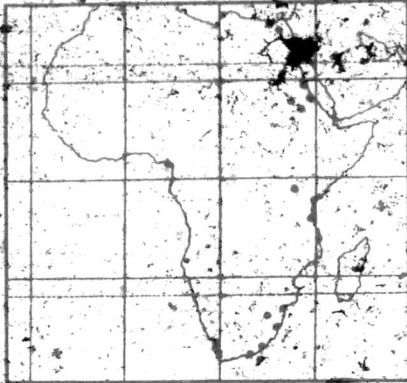


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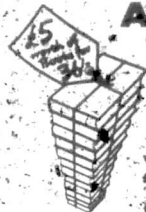
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