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Thursday, October 17, 1946

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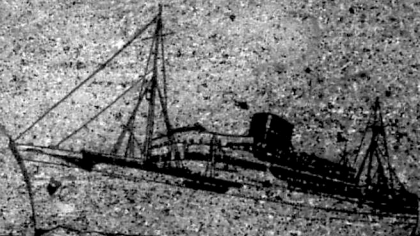
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

KEEN DISAPPOINTMENT will be felt by many young men in East Africa and the Rhodesias at the decision of the War Office—announced in Nairobi by Sir Kenneth Anderson, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in East Africa, before the War Department was itself prepared to issue a statement on the subject—that the future army of East Africa will be officered, as in the past, by officers of the British Army seconded from their regiments for short tours. It has been an open secret that the local permanent forces in East Africa were to be considerably expanded, and that the King's African Rifles and the Northern Rhodesia Regiment would undergo marked changes. If the move comes as no surprise, to learn that the control and administration of the post-war forces of East Africa will be removed from the hands of the Colonial Office, and transferred to the War Office, that had been fully expected in all interested quarters. The intention to establish large formations of the British Army in the territories must have influenced the decision, but even if that had not been the case, had not been contemplated, the Imperial Government would assuredly have recognized that the size and complexity of the necessary peace-time force must take its management far beyond the scope of the Colonial Office.

Many men have hoped that with this change would be coupled another of fundamental importance, namely, the replacement of the present practice of seconding officers to the forces in East and Central Africa by a system of permanent posting, in other words, of commissioning officers when they leave the Royal Military College direct into the King's African Rifles, the Northern Rhodesia Regiment and other East African corps. This journal would be the last to disparage the estimable services rendered both to British arms and to the East African territories as a whole by the fine type of Regular Officer which these regiments have been fortunate enough to attract in the past. Many of the the best of them went to Africa for one tour of duty, stayed for several, and then left with regret and the wish to return. Some entered the Colonial Service; others retired, and settled in the country. Most made their contribution to regiments which have proud records in war and peace. They spent the few years with the troops learning something of African languages and customs, and teaching the askari the qualities of a good soldier. While the King's African Rifles and the Northern Rhodesia Regiment were more than a police force, but less than an army proper, there was a great deal to be said for this system, but no other could have

given comparable results. The constant renewal of the officer corps avoided any tendency for the forces in East Africa to isolate themselves from current military precept and practice. But one of the defects of the system became immediately apparent in 1949, when many of the officers who had trained and known the African troops hurriedly rejoined their regiments at home. The motives which impelled them to take this course were wholly creditable, but the loss to the East African forces was a sore one. The period which elapsed before temporary officers were trained and ready to take their places in field units was mercifully short, thanks largely to the wisdom and foresight of those responsible for the defence of the territories in having re-formed the once disbanded Kenya Regiment and created the Northern Rhodesia Defence Force from the young and not-so-young Ianbold, mainly non-official, of the two territories.

But now that the army in East Africa is to be more firmly established and embodied in the defence forces of the Empire, is it not time to consider the ill-effects of continuance

of the system of professional officers which Local Youths Should Not Be Handicapped

has hitherto prevailed? During the last two wars many Rhodesians and East Africans served with distinction as officers, warrant officers and senior non-commissioned officers. Their example has inspired others who have been growing up during the past few years to take up a military career. One complaint of youth in Africa is that its freedom of choice of a career is restricted, but the higher grades of the Colonial Service are not sufficiently open to them, and that their choice must generally lie between agriculture, mining and commerce. As these countries develop opportunities of employment will be automatically diversified, but it is meantime important that the Colonial boy or girl should never be made to feel handicapped by having been born in a Colony. Why should youths from the East and Central African Dependencies, including Southern Rhodesia, not compete each year for a certain number of places in the Royal Military College for the purpose of undergoing training as cadets before being commissioned into the East African forces? After being commissioned they might well serve with a British regiment for a year or so in order that they might observe and appreciate the importance of regimental traditions and to see first-hand the military career there. Such a system of exchange with British regiments to enable their officers from Africa

would not lose touch with contemporary military teaching. A splendid chance is now being offered to the authorities to open a new avenue of casual service to the younger brothers and sons of the men who helped to weld the imperial mosaic, but staunch East African forces into the stern fighting machine which played so large a part in the defeat of the Italians in Africa and so small part in defeating the Japanese in Burma.

THAT ONE OF THE TWO DISPUTES on the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt has been settled is cause for satisfaction. It is in respect of the wages for European artisan employees who **One Copperbelt came out on strike on** **Dispute Settled**, July 15 and did not resume work until August 22, when agreement was reached between the mining companies and the Mineworkers' Union on the basis of arbitration. Pending the result of arbitration the management granted an interim increase of pay of three shillings per shift and this amount has now been increased to five shillings by the arbitrator, Sir Charles Doughty, who thus allows the strikers half of what they originally demanded. In this age of strikes and industrial disputes there is nothing remarkable in this sequence of events. But with no thought of conducting an inquest, it is pertinent to note that while not explicitly rejecting the offer of arbitration made originally on August 15, the secretary of state for the Colonies, the artisan union leaders took seven days to decide that they would not accept it and then asked that in spite of this attitude the offer should remain open. Their decision led to the discharge of all daily paid European workers and night, if the strikers had not resumed work when they did, have also called the discharge and subsequent dispersal of the African labour force of some twenty-eight thousand men. It should be said that a large body of opinion in the Protectorate was entirely out of sympathy with the manner in which the strikers' leaders conducted their side of the dispute.

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If any reader of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has spare copies of any issues of March 7, April 4, May 2, 10, 23, July 4, August 1, 8, 15, September 19, October 3, 24, November 7, 21, 28, and December 1940, or of those of January 27, March 13, 1941, should be most grateful to bring them for binding purposes. It would be a convenience to envelope containing any such issues, and be addressed to: manager, East Africa and Rhodesia, The Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1, and marked in the top left-hand corner "Back issue(s) for binding".

of the year in which the expenditure is incurred, and where payment of semi-permanent crops are planned the whole of the expenditure on clearing the land and planting may, as at present, be deducted in the year in which it is incurred, or at the option of the farmer or planter, spread over the productive life of the crop.

Where the option is exercised the allowances to be granted have been defined in broad terms so as to allow the expenditure to be written off annually after having regard to the age and condition of the crop. Experience of the present law has shown that fixed annual allowances are frequently inequitable and that it would be proper to take account of the effect of drought, pests and the size of the crop harvested. Further consideration should be given to current expenditure on manuring, weeding etc. which has the effect of maintaining the value of the cleared land and the crops, even though production may vary.

New allowances are granted in respect of expenditure on scientific research if the true value of research work has been emphasized beyond all doubt during the recent war, and it is hoped that the new proposals will encourage industry to give financial support to research of this kind in East Africa.

Under the existing law expenditure on research work falls into two classes, (a) expenditure which, although not of a capital nature, is to be regarded as having been incurred in the production of the income; and (b) capital expenditure on the provision of buildings, such as laboratories, or of the conduct of experiments, etc.

None of this expenditure is at present allowable in computing taxable income for purposes. The schedule permits any expenditure incurred on scientific research connected with a trade or business to be treated as contributions to scientific research associations, societies, colleges and research institutes, to be deducted as expenses incurred when it is incurred.

Annual Expenditures for Next Five Years

Kenya, £6,333,000; Tanganyika, £4,000,000; Uganda, £3,250,000

Kenya

IN THE ABSENCE of the statistics of immigration required for a theoretical estimate of Kenya's taxable capacity I have attempted to gauge the volume of unavoidable expenditure from revenue during 1947-1951 and reach the conclusion that the total annual expenditure from revenue during that period will be in the neighbourhood of £6,333,000 exclusive of expenditure from the Development and Reconstruction Authority funds but including an annual contribution of £300,000 from revenue to the Development and Reconstruction Authority.

Kenya's sterling requirements must be considered in connexion with future expenditure. These requirements are not likely to disturb exchange equilibrium, but this aspect of Kenya's fiscal problems should be carefully watched.

Local loans for development purposes are preferable to additions to external debt, even at a slightly higher rate of interest has to be paid, provided such local borrowing does not divert capital from agriculture and productive industry, but I express this opinion without prejudice to my view that avoidance of a loan during the next five years is desirable.

Kenya's productive capacity is now sufficiently broad-based and well established to justify a reasonable expectation of a future annual revenue comparable with that estimated for 1946.

Present revenue-raising methods, viz. duties, consisting mainly of income tax, Native poll tax and non-Native personal tax, and indirect taxes, of which customs and excise duties would contribute the largest part, are those best adapted to the present economic condition of the country. They should be continued.

Yield from Existing Tax

Income tax, with modifications to be expected, will yield an average sum of £1,000,000 per annum during the next five years.

The minimum value of interest liable to estate duty should be increased to £500. The non-Native personal tax should be perpetuated and not be treated as a part payment of income tax. These two direct taxes may be expected to yield £140,000 per annum during the next quinquennium.

No substantial increase of the total yield of the Native poll tax can be expected to reinforce central revenue in the near future; nor can any very substantial increase in the yield of the local rates be expected to add to the revenues of the local Native Councils. Additional Native taxation, sufficient to modify substantially the budgetary position of the Central Government is unlikely in existing African economic conditions. Changes in the distribution of these Native taxes do not appear to me expedient in present circumstances. Redistribution of functions and financial responsibility between the local Native Councils and the Central Government does not at present offer prospects of material relief to the central budget.

Customs and excise duties (disregarding the sugar con-

sumption tax) may be expected to yield about £2,800,000 per annum during the next five years. The sugar consumption tax should be continued until the result of improved conditions of supply in respect of the local industry is no longer required. The petrol consumption tax is not oppressive and the existing rate, which is a minimum, will yield an average annual revenue from the tax of £1,200,000 per annum during the quinquennium.

A small increase in revenue might be expected as a result of a limited extension of the existing stamp duty and I recommend this should be carried out in the near future. The existing scheme of local franchise licences should be continued for its economic purposes.

The extension of local government institutions which have proved of considerable importance in the case of five central municipalities and the extension of local rating to other areas should be encouraged, but the limits of such extension for the present and future are narrow, and neither substantial contributions to central revenues nor relief to central expenditure can be expected.

The yield of non-tax revenue is not likely to differ materially from its present volume during the next quinquennium. I have some doubts as regards proposals for financing the cost of certain specific services to individuals by drawing on the taxable capacity of racial sections of the community. Subject to this consideration and excluding certain cross-enteries, I expect non-tax revenues to be of the order of £1,600,000.

Estimated revenue and expenditure will just about balance each other during the next quinquennium at least, with a sufficient margin to cover the transfer of £300,000 per annum from revenue to the Development and Reconstruction Authority's funds. The taxable capacity of Kenya is strong enough to justify an expenditure policy based on this expectation.

Uganda

THERE IS INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION on which to base a theoretical estimate of the taxable capacity of Uganda, and the fiscal problem must be approached from the point of view of commitments and needs. From information given in the Government report on post-war development, capital requirements for development over a period of five years may be estimated at about £4,000,000. Recent budgets have not contained appreciable provision for development expenditure, and apart from special development funds, future budgets cannot do so either. On the other hand, future budgets must provide for new recurrent expenditure thrown up by development expenditure. These factors suggest that the average annual expenditure to be met from revenue in the next five years may be estimated at £3,250,000. Uganda is dependent for more than 90% of her tax revenue and for more than 75% of her total revenue on customs and excise duties, the cotton tax, income tax and the Native poll tax. I have not been able to discover any new methods of raising revenue which could replace any of them, and they should be continued.

The existing scheme of income tax, subject to certain modifications in the matter of allowances, should be continued. It should produce an average annual sum of £300,000 per annum during the next five years. No appreciable relief can be expected from the

* Being the second half of the summary of conclusions and recommendations contained in Sir Willfrid Woods's report on his fiscal survey of East Africa.

ions by per capita revenue in the next five years can be expected as a result of increased direct Native taxation. The introduction of a graduated form of poll tax is important from a social point of view, but it is unlikely that it would have much fiscal importance in view of the probability that an increase in the burden borne by the wealthier sections of the community would be accompanied by some relief of the poorer sections. During the next five years central revenue will continue to benefit, to the extent of about £40,000 per annum as a result of direct taxation of the Africans.

Proposals, which are sound in principle, have been made to introduce a tax on cattle. The introduction of such a tax presents a number of difficulties, and the solution of these except in one or two areas will probably take a considerable time. No substantial effect on revenue during the next five years is probable.

The non-Native poll tax should be perpetuated and not be treated as part payment of income tax. The current rates should be maintained. The yield may be expected to be about £40,000 per annum during the next five years.

Cisport and excise duties should be increased about £1,500,000 per annum during the next five years if any recommendations are adopted.

Estimate of Cotton Export Tax

In present circumstances there is no objection to an export tax on cotton, and the existing rates should be maintained. Provided production can be maintained at its present level and marketing arrangements continued to secure for the producer a reasonable price which will enable him to pay a tax, revenue of £400,000 per annum might be hoped for, but in view of the many uncertain factors which will have a bearing on its future yield, I allow for an annual revenue of only £250,000 from this source during the next five years.

The export tax on coffee may be expected to yield some £80,000 a year during the next five years, but in the absence of information with regard to future prices and marketing arrangements this figure is little more than a guess.

The existing rates of traders' licences should be maintained, they may be expected to yield about £100,000 per annum.

Collection of inland revenue should be made the responsibility of one authority and might well be entrusted to the Uganda representative of the Commissioner of Income Tax.

During the next five years annual expenditure, apart from development expenditures but including recurrent expenditure arising from development expenditure, will exhaust during that period the taxable capacity of Uganda, which I estimate at about £3,200,000 per annum. It is therefore highly unlikely that it will be possible to attempt development funds by contributions from general revenue. It has to be borne in mind, however, that an annual revenue of £3,200,000 will not be realizable unless cotton and coffee flourish. The extreme dependence of Uganda on these two crops in her economy which demands a close relationship upon recurrent expenditure.

Tanganyika

IMPROVEMENT OF TANGANYIKA political structure is unattainable, even on a moderate scale, without an increase of annual expenditure on development measures of the order of £1,500,000 continuing over a period of protracted but uncertain duration.

The scale of normal expenditure during 1947-1951 is likely to be of the order of £3,836,000 per annum, to which a sum of £1,250,000 to £1,500,000 would be a normal (but not cumulative) addition. The sum of £3,836,000 would include provision for minor measures of development only. Making allowance for expected grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act and for certain accumulated territorial reserves, the annual expenditure budget could not be adjusted to development requirements without a large annual addition to the annual resources which the Territory has now

Assuming continuance or extension of existing economic ties between the three East African territories, the present taxable capacity of Tanganyika is only barely adequate to meet annual expenditure on the scale of £3,800,000 to £4,000,000. An increase of taxable capacity is dependent upon success in broadening the base of the Territory's economic structure by development of both African and non-African activities.

New methods of raising revenue are not available. Direct and indirect taxation is the main source of the Territory's revenue, and no tax is likely to be introduced in the near future.

Income tax should be perpetuated at present rates, subject to modifications, which may be expected to produce about £400,000 per annum during the next quinquennium.

The stamp, lease and poll tax may be expected to yield a net revenue of £20,000 per annum during 1947-1951. Introduction of graduated rates is unlikely to increase central revenue materially, and application of the graduated principle to taxation imposed by the Native authorities is unlikely to add much to their resources in the near future. Graduation would be justifiable by social rather than purely fiscal considerations, since it could not be expected in existing economic conditions either to increase central revenue or to reduce central expenditure to any material extent. Doubts as to the expediency of an attempt at this stage to press graduation on the people are pardonable in view of its possible political and administrative consequences.

The non-Native poll tax should be perpetuated and not be treated as part payment of income tax. This tax and estate duty may be expected to produce £300,000 in 1947-1951.

Customs import duties and excise duties may be expected to yield £1,598,000 per annum during 1947-1951. In addition, a sum of about £21,000 may be expected to accrue to revenue if conditions permit the perpetuation of the existing export duties on Lake Province coffee and beeswax.

Tax revenue from licences, estimated at £126,766 for 1946 (£130,000 per annum for 1947-1951) includes £67,000 for trade licences. The source of revenue should be retained for the present, notwithstanding theoretically sound arguments advanced by the revenue committee. I assume perpetuation of the assuar consumption tax, estimated for 1946 at £26,000, and the cattle sales tax, estimated at £46,000.

Municipal rates are not likely either to increase central revenue or to reduce central expenditure to an appreciable extent, and therefore will not have much fiscal significance during the period under review, important as they undoubtedly are from the point of view of long-range planning.

Non-tax revenue (including revenue from self-liquidating expenditure from mines and other Government properties, and from charges for specific services, etc.) may be estimated at £873,000 per annum during 1947-1951.

Change in Royalty Recommendation

The present method of calculating gold-mining royalties is discouraging the mining of low-grade ores and should be shifted to a percentage-of-profit basis as soon as possible.

Railways and ports services may be expected to be self-supporting during 1947-1951.

An effective development programme will involve considerably more assistance from external sources than that now in sight. Such assistance will be needed continuously over a protracted period. The duration of this period cannot be foreseen because of the unavoidable time lag between application of development measures and their reflection in financial capacity to maintain them without further external assistance.

Rhodesian - South African Trade

Plain Speaking by Mr. G. A. Davenport

Speaking at a dinner given in Salisbury in honour of the South African Good Will Mission, the Southern Rhodesian Minister of Mines, Commerce and Industry, Mr. G. A. Davenport, said that South Africa was rivaling the United Kingdom as chief supplier to the Colony, but with the important difference that whereas the United Kingdom was taking 52% of Rhodesia's domestic produce, giving a favourable trade balance of £1,000,000 in the first half of the current year, the Union of South Africa was taking only 10%, which in value was only about one-third of her exports to Rhodesia and left an adverse balance of more than £1,500,000 in six months.

The position could, he thought, be reviewed without in any way disturbing the harmonious relations between the countries. High tariffs barred goods which South Africa needed and Rhodesia could supply. Mrs. Davenport instanced leather and vegetable oil. "I hope you will note," added the Minister, "that we are no longer content to be regarded as producers of primary products and consumers of finished articles. We have passed the stage of being a pastoral people."

The Minister also announced the Government's intention to amend the mining laws next year.

British Overseas Mining Association

Progress of British and Empire Mineral Production Reviewed

THE ARE TWO FUNDAMENTAL FACTS which make mining different from all other industries. First, the location of mines is determined by nature and not by man; and second, a mine has a definite limited tonnage of mineral content, which, once mined, is irreplaceable. Elementary as these facts are, it is regrettable that until recently they have not been recognized by the successive Governments of this country and consequently little or no official encouragement has been given to the industry in its endeavours to find and operate mines in every part of the world.

The metals and minerals which we mine are the foundations of which this or any other industrial country's fabric of civilization is built, and on which its survival in times of war depends. This is being increasingly recognized. Let me quote evidence given recently by the Chief of the Economics Branch of the United States Bureau of Mines: "It is our great wealth of mineral resources that makes possible our great industrial and military power, and the sad part is that as we deplete our mineral resources, we deplete the basis of our strength." Those words apply equally to Great Britain and the Empire. It is therefore, little short of suicidal for this country not to encourage the search for and development of new mines of every sort in every part of the world, and especially within the territories of the Colonial Empire.

The failure of successive British Governments to recognize these basic principles happily did not deter the business community of the City of London from the enterprise and willingness to take the risks which mining entails. The growth of the London Mining Market is an interesting and affords an outstanding example of free enterprise in its best sense. In 1807 mineral production in Great Britain in percentages of total production was: Lead, 78%; Copper, 33%; Zinc, 6%; Tin, 23%; Iron, 33%; Coal, 28%. Rather striking figures.

Skill and Finance

At the middle of the nineteenth century Great Britain was still the world's principal producer of lead, zinc, and iron, and, as a result, possessed a corps of men skilled in mining and smelting. There had also grown up a group of financiers well acquainted with the risks and hazards of mining, who were prepared to finance mining enterprise. In those days, too, the copper-smelting of the world was chiefly located in the United Kingdom.

With the rapid development of the industrial age, the world consumption of metals increased and at the same time domestic production of the non-ferrous metals in this country fell away. The smelting industry, which had grown up to benefit domestic ores, began to buy ores from abroad. From the purchase of such ores the financing and operation of the producing mines was a short step. Soon Great Britain was playing a leading role in the financing and development of mining enterprise all over the world. Under the Act of 1866, establishing limited liability, mining concerns operating in South Africa, Mexico, Continental Europe, Cape Colony and elsewhere were among the first to register. By 1880, about one hundred overseas mining companies, registered in London, were in existence. A few of these continue to the present day.

Decrease in home production of minerals in the 'eighties and 'nineties acted as a powerful stimulant to British investment in overseas mining, which increased rapidly until, by the end of the century, London mining company registrations for operations overseas were numbered by hundreds. This large expansion of overseas mining investment under British technical and commercial management was accompanied by advances in mining and metallurgical techniques based largely on fundamental British inventions.

Expansion of the industry continued uninterrupted until an outbreak of war in 1914. In the years after that war, the increase in the standard rate of income tax created an unfavourable position for mineral enterprises in the United Kingdom tax-wise. Many mining pioneers found that liberal treatment was accorded them in other countries, and as a result the London mining industry found itself continually challenged in its search for overseas mines by mining companies registered abroad. I propose to refer later to the very serious effect of taxation on mining. Before doing so, I wish to say a few words more about the economic importance of our industry and to support my remarks with a few statistics.

**Being with us from a speech delivered by Lord Godlee to members of the British Overseas Mining Association.*

The benefits British overseas mining confers on the United Kingdom may be classed in four groups. The first group consists of the contribution to employment in the United Kingdom both in primary employment, by way of export of equipment and services, and secondary employment by way of the incomes received by primary beneficiaries, or spent by recipients of dividends and interest, including the Exchequer. The average annual value of this primary income during the years 1936 to 1938 was estimated at £1,700,000, of which exports of machinery and stores accounted for £8,300,000, and freights paid to ships of British register for both inwards and outwards traffic amounted to £2,700,000. The total contribution to the annual income under this heading was estimated at £13,600,000, after adding income from cross dividends and interest paid to holders of shares and debentures in the United Kingdom. The overseas mining companies provided the United Kingdom with one job out of every twenty-five jobs provided by all other sources of employment in this country, whether in industry, agriculture, domestic trade, foreign trade, private and public services.

Provision of Foreign Exchange

The second group of benefits deals with the foreign exchange supplied to the United Kingdom. During the years 1936 to 1938, the overseas mining industry was estimated to have provided £4,500,000 of gross foreign exchange out of a total of £937,000,000 accruing to the United Kingdom, that is to say, £4.10s. 6d. of every £100 of foreign exchange accruing to the United Kingdom from all sources.

The third group of benefits covers the great and important contribution of overseas sources of metal supply. Apart from the positive benefit, we must not overlook the negative contribution benefit that British control of mines in neutral countries denies their products to this country's enemies in time of war.

The fourth group of benefits cannot be assessed in money, but is of great importance. It consists of the opening up of new territories which bear always the promise of rich discoveries, such as those in Northern Canada, the West Indies, the Gold Coast, British Guiana, and the East Indies, and secondary industries both in mining centres, such as the iron and steel industries in Australia and the Union of South Africa. The foundation and development of technical schools and universities throughout the Empire, advances in medical science and the study of tropical diseases which have followed the investigation of new regions, the opening up of hitherto undeveloped areas, the knowledge projected in this country in geology and metallurgy in general and elsewhere, and the spread and so on.

Modifications in Colonial Taxation

Now comes the question of taxation. At various times the Dominions of Canada, South Africa, Australia, and some of the British Colonies and Dependencies, recognizing the special position of the mining industry, have made modifications in their taxation laws in relation to mining, and thus encouraged the growth of the mining type of enterprise. All the Dominions, however, have mining finance and industry on a taxable basis, and the incidence of taxation is regarded as a serious matter. It is hard to see how doubt as to the recognition of the industry which will accrue.

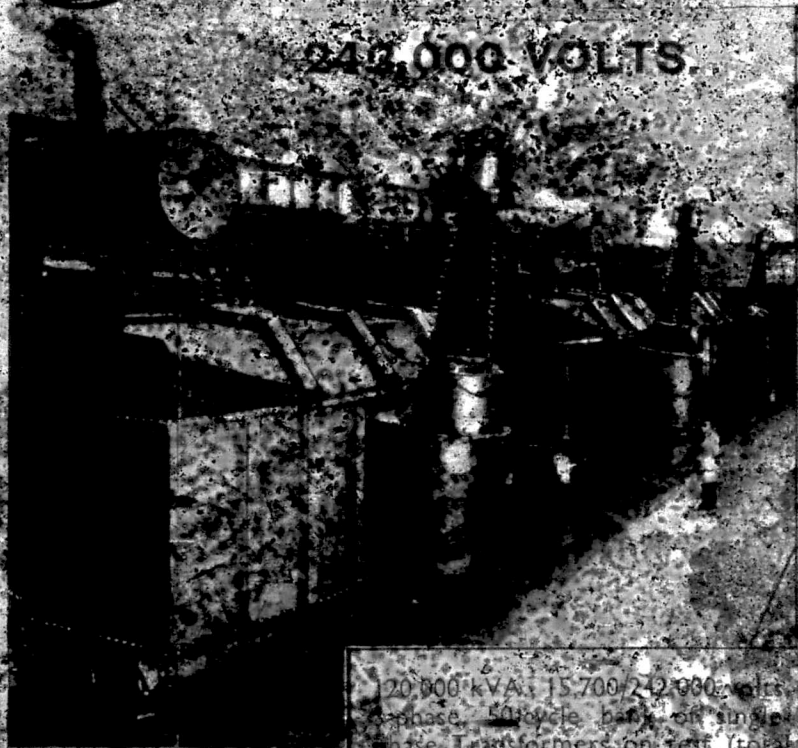
It is especially the taxation position of mining enterprises controlled or controlled by interests in the United Kingdom that has been unworkable, not only, but relatively to that in other countries, and, as a result, the owners of mining property abroad, even in the Dominions and Colonies, have been increasingly obliged to seek finance and direction elsewhere than in London. It will be seen that the loss of this service to London comes with a grave commercial and technical disadvantage to the industry. To bring these points to the attention of the Government, I presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in 1935, a Memorandum submitted by the Mining Committee in 1935. The Committee's programme was referred to the then Finance Committee and the committee was asked to make important recommendations of the taxation laws as applied to British mining companies, whose modifications were embodied in the Income Tax Act, 1944. That was the first occasion on which the industry had spoken with one voice on a matter of extreme importance and national importance. The results achieved demonstrated the leaders of the industry to create a permanent organization representative of all the overseas mining interests in the country. The Mining Taxation Committee was therefore, formed by the British Overseas Mining Association, and its first report to the Association has now been published in the form of a pamphlet. Accordingly, it is my pleasure to present to you this

Memorandum submitted by the Mining Committee in 1935. The Committee's programme was referred to the then Finance Committee and the committee was asked to make important recommendations of the taxation laws as applied to British mining companies, whose modifications were embodied in the Income Tax Act, 1944. That was the first occasion on which the industry had spoken with one voice on a matter of extreme importance and national importance. The results achieved demonstrated the leaders of the industry to create a permanent organization representative of all the overseas mining interests in the country. The Mining Taxation Committee was therefore, formed by the British Overseas Mining Association, and its first report to the Association has now been published in the form of a pamphlet. Accordingly, it is my pleasure to present to you this



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BACKGROUND

Mr. Frank with the U.S.A. During the war an intelligent American expressed the fear that a danger confronting civilization after the war would be that the United States would then emerge as the world stage "clipped" with the strength of an elephant and the brain of a child. President Truman seems to be doing his best to justify the fear by his action in expressing his views on Palestine against the plea of his own advisers and the request of the British Prime Minister. We are getting very tired of American beating about British imperialism. Some of our more serious journals might even begin to think about turning the tables on the would-be American tutors and ask some searching questions about the objectives of American economic imperialism, the practical policies of the American monopolists, the powers and pleasures of the American oil empire, and the little matter of past injustices in Colombia, for Panama, concessions and the present continued occupancy of bases), as well as current reluctance to relinquish footholds on Australian territory in the Pacific. There is no unit of the British Press which does not want to see a full and frank friendship between ourselves and our American cousins, but we believe the rate of advance towards that consummation would be accelerated if our Press were to hit back much more vigorously and pungently at the more irritating stupidities of American politicians and journalists. — *World Press*

Conditions in Germany. A people traditionally willing to work is unable here to better itself by work; a people traditionally willing to be led sets no leadership that will fill it out of misery. Having disappointed themselves to take a high view of British ability and character, the Germans in the zone are now disappointed and resentful. The deterioration in morale began last February, when rations were reduced. That blow was the greater for being unexpected. Well into the spring German spokesmen had encouraged a belief that rations could be maintained and that optimism was justified by the official British propaganda of a year ago that the "battle of the winter" was the important thing. Summer has now passed into autumn with none of the cardinal problems solved. Everyone fears the winter. No individual German sees the brightness ahead. The political parties who have some responsibility but no real authority, are without any answer to the needs of the day. More irresponsible Germans even say openly: "The British want to have us to death." — *Daily Correspondent*

Conservation and British Commitments. With the new reached bedrock of our commitments, increase there is not only no hope of abandoning our attitude of lowering the length of our lines, there is almost certainly the necessity of decreasing the rate of demobilization and perhaps of changing the present service priority system. To do either would be a brave step and certainly an unpopular step. The politicians may well hesitate to take either; the country would not, if it were frankly told why. Is the Government conscious enough and united enough to tell the part we are called upon as a nation to play; and the effort that it will cost us to play it worthily? — *Time and Tide*

Duty to the Empire. There would be real danger if the United Kingdom Government accepted the principles laid down in the proposals for the international conference on trade and employment to be held next year. Chapter 3, section E (4) of these proposals reads as follows: "Members should undertake that the foreign purchases and sales of their state-trading enterprises shall be influenced solely by commercial considerations, such as price, quality, marketability, transportation and terms of purchase or sale." In these conditions Great Britain will be forbidden to buy wheat from Canada if less obtainable one can be cheaper in the United States, or meat from Australia if the Argentine price is the better one. Has not our industry been to bring into trading considerations something other than purely mercenary motives? With that purpose in view have we not allowed African tobacco to enter this country on better terms than American? Have we not done the same with Dominion and colonial commodities? Have we not, moreover, been justified by the results? The trade of overseas Empire countries was enormously increased when we adopted that principle and the world as a whole benefited. Surely we who are trying to establish a new world era of prosperity have first of all a responsibility to our own fellow subjects in the Empire—one which is apparently to be abandoned if this retrogressive principle is put into practice. Our preferential trading policy is thus no hostility to anyone, but simply a desire to permeate commercial transactions with that type of understanding and humanity for which the world is longing and which is expressly forbidden in the clause. — *David Croft*

Export of Machinery. Many people believe that Great Britain has unwisely exporting machinery badly needed to re-equip British industry. If the makers of such machinery are sometimes consulted, the British generally is, and the organized workers who make the machines never. Moreover, no one outside a Government department has access to the data on which to form a balanced judgement of the wisdom of any official decision. Meanwhile, there is considerable apprehension about the fate of the British export drive in which engineering capital goods must play a major role—when the sellers' market comes to an end. Those who earn their living at machine and bench are not prepared to drift into mass unemployment once again. They demand the right to participate in devising measures to obtain a balanced economy and steady work. To achieve this, no single measure is more important than a plan for engineering. Almost a year ago the National Engineering Joint Trades Movement of which the Amalgamated Engineering Union is a part, urged on the Government the wisdom of setting up an Engineering Advisory Board to assist the Minister in tackling this difficult and complicated but very vital task. The longer the delay the greater the danger of creating a fundamental lack of balance. Such readjustments are most easily prevented in the transition period from war to peace, now well advanced. There is growing impatience in the factories and workshops at the delay in making a decision. — *Mr. Jack Tamber, President of the Amalgamated Engineering Union.*

What Incentive? During the war we all felt that we were fighting and working for life and liberty, and this gave zest to our efforts. Now that war is over, it becomes of great importance to find a motive which shall take its place. The war gave immense stimulus to research. Radar, Pluto, Mulberry, and other achievements tell of problems solved by thinking of all the forces which could be brought to bear and trying their out to see how they could best be applied. Why should we not use a similar technique in our search for a motive for industry? It will be that such a search will show that the optimism which has been expressed by several of our well-known writers and thinkers is right—namely, that the real remedy for our economic and political troubles is a return to Christianity. — *Mr. F. P. White, M.P.*

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. market. "If it had my way paper would be £20 a ream and ink £50 a gallon."—Mr. James Agate.

"When one comes back to England from the continent one has the impression here of health and strength."—Mr. Harold Nicolson.

"Industrial psychology has become the very core of our problem of production. We need a great deal more training for our managers."—Sir Stafford Cripps.

"A great deal of the criticism and misunderstanding this country gets from abroad comes from the accumulated criticism of generations of Liberal and Left critics at home."—Mr. A. L. Rowse.

"I want to see the Danube as a great artery of commerce, as free as the sea, where the merchant ships of all nations move freely and peacefully."—Mr. Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary.

"The growth of local secondary industries abroad may take away our easier markets for standard goods, it is unlikely to rob us of our customers for the best goods—and that does not mean the dearest goods."—Mr. S. C. Leslie, Director of the Council of Industrial Design.

Newspapers should not merely reflect public opinion, but try to guide and improve it."—Mr. W. L. Andrews, President of the Institute of Journalists.

"What is going on in Austria? Is it true that for a recent farewell party to a high ranking British officer a gondola was brought by rail from Venice?"—National News-Letter.

"The National health scheme is incontestably the greatest thing that has been done in social legislation in this or any other age in this or any other country."—Professor J. Johnstone Jervis, President of the Society of the Medical Officers of Health.

"Now that we have Fred Bellenger as Minister of War, Noel Baker as Air Minister, and George Hall as First Lord, the Russians ought to declare war straight away. They will never get such a chance again!"—Mr. W. J. Brown, M.P.

"One view of the third programme is that it should be consistently serious, not to say solemn, with no room at all for comic antics, except presumably broad comedy by unassailably respectable chaps like Shakespeare."—Mr. John Thompson, in the Evening Standard.

"For a year I have been watching developments in this country from 500 miles away—from Nuremberg. I have seen the country sacrificed to Socialist gibbets and its people crucified on the cross of dogma."—Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, M.P.

"There is a strong feeling among our members that, having asked for and obtained status and privileges comparable with those granted to men, women should be willing to accept also a period of compulsory national service."—Miss M. D. Woodward, an official of the National Council of Women.

"Many of the world's current troubles are due to mass educational systems which teach pupils that they have brains but fail to teach them how to think with those brains. Much contemporary trouble is due to national selfishness and selfishness springs from thoughtlessness."—A letter to the Observer.

"The quickest way of reaching the export target may well be to get everybody working harder because they take more money home each week after paying their tax and have more things to buy. A 15% overall increase of productivity in the next twelve months would enable us to meet necessary export figures and still have much over for the home market. But you cannot catch fish by just risking the loss of your bait."—Professor John Jewkes.

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PERSONALIA

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL and MRS. MARJORIE WELING are married in Nairobi last month.

MAJOR GENERAL W. H. E. POOLE has been appointed Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Mr. and Mrs. E. BELART, of Nairobi, who have been in Switzerland for some months, have just arrived in London.

MR. D. MACINTYRE, M.B., has been re-elected Mayor of Bulawayo for the fifth time and the first year of succession.

MR. IAN STURIDGE, Chief Secretary in Tanganyika Territory, is on his way back to Dar es Salaam after leave in his country.

LEONARD ADDISON, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, has appointed MR. E. F. CEMMINGS BRUCE to be his private secretary.

MR. T. E. JAGER has been appointed honorary Norwegian Vice-Consul at Livingstonia with jurisdiction including Northern Rhodesia.

MR. J. C. MURPHY, Income Tax Commissioner for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, is on the point of returning by air to Nairobi.

MISS ANN BRETHERILL, younger daughter of Sir William Bretherill, Governor of Tanganyika, and Lady Bretherill, has arrived in Tanganyika.

A son has been born to Lieutenant Northrop, Rhodesia, to CAPTAIN AND MRS. J. A. HILL, Captain Hill was formerly in the Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

MR. C. WAKEFIELD has been appointed Director of Surveys in the Sudan. The former Director, MR. E. G. GARDNER, has been invalided from Government service.

MR. ABRAHAM NATHOO has been appointed a temporary member of the Kenya Legislative Council in place of MR. SHAMS-UD-DIN, who is on leave. Mr. Nathoo was private secretary to the Aga Khan throughout the recent diamond jubilee celebrations in Dar es Salaam.

MR. ERIC ROSECRANTZ has arrived in this country to take delivery of three Avro aircraft for a new Rhodesian air transport aircraft maintenance firm established in Salisbury.

MR. B. BISSET, Deputy Director of Geological Survey in Uganda, is to speak on the results of that Survey at the Imperial Institute at 4 pm on Thursday, October 31.

MR. G. SMITH, who has been awarded a bursary from the Victoria County Clubs bursary fund, has left Kenya to study for the B.Sc. degree of Edinburgh University.

MR. D. WARREN has been appointed provisionally an official member of the Nyasa and Legislative Council to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of MR. A. J. BARRON.

MR. E. ASHVASEY, M.L.C., has been appointed Chairman of the Control of Hotels Authority in Kenya, on which CAPTAIN J. H. SYDNEY has taken the place of MR. W. W. RIDDOUT, resigned.

MAJOR J. AT CRANKSHAW, 11th Hussars, only son of Colonel Sir Eric Crankshaw, was married in London last week to MISS ELSPETH LETTIE STIRLING, only daughter of Colonel and Mrs. W. F. Stirling.

MR. G. W. M. COX has relinquished his fellowship of New College, Oxford, and his post of lecturer in ancient history in order to continue his work as Educational Officer to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MR. RALPH EVERETT, manager of the Dar es Salaam branch of Messrs. Gately & Roberts, Ltd., and President of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce for the past two years and of the local branch of the British Legion, is on his way back to Tanganyika after spending three months in this country.

MR. A. G. BENMAN, who has been elected President of the Institute of Journalists for 1946, was for many years chief representative of Reuters in South Africa and then their director of operations in London, in which capacity he was brought closely into touch with East African and Rhodesian affairs.

BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR GODFREY RHODES, former general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railway and Harbours, will leave England by air next week for East Africa to make an inquiry on behalf of Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, in collaboration with whom he has begun practice as a consulting engineer. Sir Godfrey expects to be away for about a month.

PROFESSOR J. L. SAMPSON and SIR IAN HEFLBRO, members of the Colonial Products Research Council, who are now visiting East Africa, said in Dar es Salaam a few days ago that they regard Tanganyika as "a land of the greatest hope" but that the most modern methods must be used to combat tropical diseases and improve the health of the African.

MR. K. M. GOODENOUGH, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, will be the guest of the Over-Sea League at luncheon on Thursday, next, October 24, and on the following Wednesday will address a joint meeting of the Royal African Society and Royal Empire Society on "Rhodesia Looks Ahead". A few days ago the High Commissioner took delivery on behalf of Central Flying Agency of the first of five Dove aircraft bought by the Decca and Company, Ltd. and Mrs. Goodenough made a short flight.

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Obituary

Mr. Clement Gillman

MR. CLEMENT GILLMAN, C.B.E., F.C.S., who has died from a heart attack at the age of 63 while travelling in an aircraft of East African Airways, had lived and worked in Tanganyika for 44 years. He was educated mainly at the Swiss Federal Technical High School in Zurich, and then entered the employment of the German contractors engaged in the building of the railway from Dar es Salaam to Kigoma.

Fortless because he had been on their staff for nine years before the outbreak of war in 1914, it was not until 1916 that he was taken to Tabora (where all other non-German civilians in "German East" had been concentrated much earlier), and even then he was not confined in the prisoner-of-war camp. When the Belgian Congo forces occupied the town a few months later Gillman became an executive engineer on the railways under British military control, and on the establishment of the civil administration he joined the railway department, of which he became chief engineer in 1928. He acted as general manager on several occasions.

He had always been keenly interested in scientific subjects, and from 1938 to 1941 was water consultant to the Government of Tanganyika. His population map of the Territory was an important innovation, for which he received the research medal of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society. Another valuable piece of work was the investigation into water problems in the Northern Province which he undertook in 1934-35 with Sir Edmund Teale.

Gillman was an ardent mountaineer and had made the ascent of Kilimanjaro. He spoke fluent German and French, and had made special studies of many aspects of Colonial affairs, particularly from the scientific standpoint.

He was married and had two sons.

Long Service in Tanganyika**SIR EDMUND TEALE writes:**

As an intimate friend of Clement Gillman, and one who was closely associated with him in some of his long and varied services in Tanganyika, I should like to pay a tribute to his memory. The 44 years of activity in Tanganyika are properly unique for that region, and they were marked by an ever widening interest in his scientific outlook on the diverse problems of African development.

His advice, when sought, was always based on a firm belief that a thorough regional survey, founded on a well co-ordinated co-operation of all the branches of science concerned, was the only safe basis on which to plan. This conviction, to which he firmly adhered, often led some authorities, eager for quick, ready-made answers to many development problems, to treat his carefully studied observations with some impatience, and thus at times his long and balanced experience was not always put to the best use. Nevertheless, his services as a railway engineer, especially in reconnaissance surveys, combined with his wide general scientific interest, and, for also his duties as water consultant, gave him a position as one of the foremost of East African technical men.

His home in Dar es Salaam had long become a centre of welcome to many of the expatriate, not only to many scientific workers, but also to many of the Government's civil servants. Many scientific visitors from abroad, regarding him as a friend, and his practical help and personal interest in their work were numerous.

His was the mind of a scientific organizer, and many of his later reports and scientific writings amply

amplify this particular statement, as will be seen in his reports as water consultant to the Government. Two other notable contributions, among the many that he made to the knowledge of the country, further illustrate his interest in this direction: his population map of the Territory, and later his recently completed but not yet published vegetation map, are the result of very careful and comprehensive investigations. They will form an invaluable basis for many aspects of future planning.

Gillman was one of the first to recognize the ravages of soil erosion and its menace to the welfare and existence of the native population, and, in co-operation with the Geological Survey, he organized the first unofficial committee which drew the attention of Government to its dangers. This crusade was regarded by many people at that time as unduly alarmist, but the full recognition of the reality of the menace was eventually accepted.

Activities after Retirement

Ever since he developed such a strong hold on his interest that he remained in Dar es Salaam after retirement, devoting himself more actively than ever to his researches into the various geographical, ecological and associated problems which so deeply attracted him.

He took a very practical part also in organizing the layout and management of the new museum built as a memorial to King George V. He had been a very active member of the editorial committee of *Tanganyika Notes and Records* since its inception, and for some years had been president of a cultural society, the main object of which is to bring together representatives of all races, colours and creeds. His last address to that Society, in January under the title 'Unity and Harmony', will be remembered by many of his friends for its high philosophical tone and inspiring theme.

His ever widening circle of friends will long cherish the charm of his personality and the stimulation of his philosophical and scientific outlook, and they will all feel a very sincere sympathy in her loss for his warm-hearted wife, ever his staunch and capable helper, and sharer of many of his arduous safaris. His two sons are both in the Government service in Tanganyika.

Mr. Tom Priest

MR. TOM PRIEST, Director of Globe and Phoenix Mining Co., Ltd., Phoenix Mining and Finance, Ltd., and Phoenix Prospecting Co., Ltd., died at his home in Kenya last week. He became secretary of Globe and Phoenix in 1911, and assisted in the formation of Phoenix Mining and Finance, Ltd., in 1918 and Phoenix Finance, Ltd., in 1921. On retiring from the secretaryships of the three companies in 1945, he was appointed to their boards. As lately as last May Mr. Alexander Macquisten, chairman of Globe and Phoenix, at the annual general meeting paid tribute to his valuable services. Mr. Priest leaves a widow, two sons and four daughters. One of his sons is a member of the staff of the Globe and Phoenix Company.

Mr. J. J. Curran

MR. JOHN JAMES CURRAN, who went to Kenya in 1909, has died in Nairobi after a short illness. He went to the colony with the 1st Battalion of the Buffs, and was a member of the staff of Mr. E. Dobbie, chairman of the department, on his return after serving from 1914 to 1918 in the armed forces he came to this country in many ways. Mrs. Mary Howard, whom he had known in East Africa, in 1919, they married. Mr. Curran joined the Telegraphs Department where he served until his retirement in 1944.

MRS. LILIAN KENNEDY, widow of James Hutchinson Kennedy, formerly of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, died last week in this country.

Major Percy Clements

MAJOR PERCY BROOKE CLEMENTS, an 1893 Pioneer and a freeman of the city of Bulawayo, who has died in Beira, Beira, at the age of 80, began his service with the Royal Hussars in 1884 and joined the Bechuanaland Border Police in 1895. Two years later he was serving with the Matabeleland Mounted Police and took part in the Jameson Raid; he had two horses shot from under him, was taken prisoner at Doornkop, and was sent to England for trial. As regimental sergeant-major of the 1896 Matabeleland Relief Force under Lieut.-Colonel Blumer, he also saw service in the Mashona Rebellion and later with the Cape Mounted Rifles in the South African War. From 1916 to 1918 Major Clements was adjutant of the 1st South African Mounted Rifles and held appointments on the staff. In 42 years of military life he served in eight regiments, and took part in seven campaigns. From 1946 to 1947 he was district commandant of the Civilian Protection Services in the Cape Province. Thereafter he lived in Bulawayo until he went back to the Union last year.

Dr. Lacerda

DR. MANUEL DE LACERDA, who went to Beira from Bortugal in 1909 and became the leading advocate in the town, died there recently. He was for many years President of the Beira Club and of the Beira Golf Club, both of which benefited greatly from his zeal and energy. He spoke fluent English, had many close friends among the British community and in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and delighted to show hospitality to visitors to Beira. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. HENDERSON, late Royal Field Artillery, died in Hindhead, Surrey, last week. He had been a settler in Kenya for many years. He leaves three daughters.

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Parliament

New Colonial Economic Council

Secretary of State Expected Criticism

THE ONLY CRITICISM yet published in this country of the new Colonial Economic and Development Council is, so far as we are aware, that which appeared in a leading article in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA on October 3.

When the House of Commons reassembled last week after the summer recess, however, SIR PETER MACDONALD asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies about the composition, functions and terms of reference of the Council, and to whom it was to be responsible.

MR. CREECH JONES replied—

The members of the Council so far appointed are Lord Portal of Laverstoke as Chairman, Mr. J. Bessieat, Sir Bernard Bourdillon, Sir Graham Cunningham, Sir William Gbodenough, and Sir Drummond Steele. I have one or two other appointments in contemplation and hope to announce their names shortly.

The Council's terms of reference are: "To advise the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the framing and subsequent review of plans for economic and social development in the Colonial Empire and on questions of general economic and financial policy." The Council will be responsible to me.

A Strange Selection

MAJOR CECIL POOLE: "Why does my right hon. friend assume that the Chairman of the Great Western Railway, the Chairman of Barclays Bank, and the Chairman of the Shipbuilding Advisory Council are the people most likely to advise the Government as to a correct solution of the problem?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "I anticipated that criticism, and I think we may be assured that Lord Portal is most anxious to render the best possible service he can."

MAJOR LEGGE-BOURKE: "Is any consideration being given by this Council to the aspect of defence?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "That is not within the field of consideration of this particular Council."

SIR P. MACDONALD: "Can we be told whether these members are permanent members, how often they are to meet, and if they are to serve in an advisory capacity?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "Their powers are advisory, they are not permanent employees, and the Council will meet as frequently as business demands."

MR. LANGDEN asked the Secretary of State for War if he was aware that the people of Eritrea, to whom the British Government promised self-government or unity with Ethiopia, were being oppressed by former Italian Fascist administrators, while neither self-government nor unity with the motherland was in view.

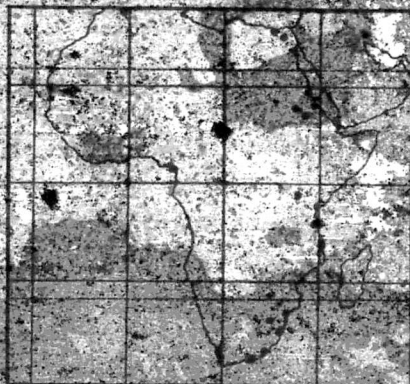
MR. J. FREEMAN: "I am not aware of any such oppression. If my hon. friend has any specific evidence I should be glad to have particulars in order that it may be investigated. The future position of Eritrea and of the other former Italian Colonies depends upon a decision to be taken by the Allied Powers."

East African Office

Visitors last week to the East African Office in London included Major G. S. Beard, East Africa Command; Mr. and Mrs. E. Belari, Nairobi; Mr. Fraser, Kampala; Mr. L. M. Hopkins, Nairobi; R. A. Hosking, Morben, Trans-Nova; Mrs. F. J. J. Nairobi; Dr. J. W. Liston, Mombasa; Sir Henry G. Governor of Ceylon; Mrs. Kaye Penney, Nairobi; Mr. J. B. Phelps, Thomson's Falls; Mr. J. G. P. P. Zanzibar; Mr. Smallwood, Nairobi; Mr. P. Stridge, Chief Secretary, Tanganyika; Mr. J. Thomas, Tanganyika; and Mrs. D. Thornhill, Nairobi.

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New Colonial Office to be Built - Rhodesian Native Franchise

Church House as Interim Headquarters

SUCCESSIVE GOVERNMENTS have for some years had under consideration the question of providing suitable accommodation for the Colonial Office in order to enable it to discharge effectively the many new and important responsibilities which have fallen to it as a result of the great social, economic and political developments which have taken and are taking place in the Colonial Empire.

The present building at the corner of Downing Street and Whitehall, occupied by the Colonial Office since 1877, was designed for a department of very different scope and organization from the Colonial Office of today. For the past 25 years the accommodation has become increasingly inadequate, not only to house the necessary staff but to provide suitable and dignified amenities for the reception of the many visitors from overseas who come to the Colonial Office.

Every possible structural addition has been made to the building, but even so it has been necessary to accommodate elsewhere an increasingly large proportion of the staff required to carry on the work of the Office in modern conditions, with the result that the staff is now distributed in five separate buildings in different parts of London, in addition to the main building in Downing Street.

For these reasons it is now officially announced that His Majesty's Government have decided that the time has come to provide a more fitting headquarters for the Colonial Office on a suitable site in the centre of London. The proposals to acquire for this purpose the site formerly occupied by the Westminster Hospice and have given directions for immediate plans to be put in hand for the design and construction of a new Colonial Office on the area covered by that site and by the old Stationery Office.

On this ground facing Westminster Abbey and at the very heart of the Empire, a building will be erected in keeping with the historic surroundings and worthy expressing the high value which the people and Government of this country place on the status of the Colonial Offices.

During the interval which must necessarily elapse before the new building is completed, it is considered to be essential for being the staff of the Colonial Office together in accommodation which is central, adequate, and adapted to office requirements. It has therefore been decided that during the construction of the new building the main headquarters of the Colonial Office shall be transferred to Church House, Westminster, and that such of the staff as cannot be accommodated there shall be provided with accommodation in the adjacent Sanctuary Buildings.

Probable Increase in Native Voters

"WE CAN DO JUST AS WE LIKE, provided we can afford it, about purchasing railways or spending 10 or 20 millions on soil and water conservation, but in our treatment of our Native fellow-subjects we come right into the world's spotlight," said Mr. W. A. Goddinton in a recent address to the Rhodesian National Affairs Association in Salisbury.

It was fairly certain that there would be a large increase in Native voters within a few years unless the existing laws were changed. "A European community, outnumbered by Africans by about 15 to one, could not ignore the franchise rights of Natives. Without the authority of the Secretary of State the Governor could not assent to any law imposing on Natives conditions, disabilities or restrictions, save in respect of the supply of arms, ammunition and liquor, which did not apply to Europeans."

In the last 30 years the Native population was believed to have doubled itself, and it might well do so again in the next 30 years. The tests applied for the right to vote, although they seemed abnormally easy, had hitherto proved too difficult for Natives, and of the 550,000 Africans only 139 had voted at the last general election. Yet educated Natives were fully alive to the advantages of political status. In the Native purchase areas there were about 24,000 farms each worth more than £150, and each farm owner would be a potential voter. Large numbers of Natives would also own township premises worth more than £100.

Mr. Goddinton concluded: "If we want to introduce legislation giving Natives political representation different from our own, and there are many who do, we shall be wise to put up a strong case, which means a just case."

Ethiopia's Urban Claims

MR. ERNEST BEVIN, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said when addressing the Peace Conference in Paris a few days ago that he was glad that a larger majority of the members of the Italian Racial Commission of the Conference had agreed to accept the proposal of the four Great Powers to postpone for a year any decision on the former Italian Colonies.

"I am certain," he continued, "that the idea of having a year for reflection on this problem, and then referring it to the United Nations if the four Powers cannot agree on a solution, is by far the best in the circumstances. We believe that when the Council of Foreign Ministers comes to examine this problem they can hardly fail to be impressed by the desire of Ethiopia to incorporate in her territory at any rate a large part of Somalia, which is inhabited by people who are in every way akin."

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Customs Innovation Suspended After Strong Protests from London

THAT THE CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES in East Africa had irritated shippers in this country by the introduction of a new and unexplained regulation was first made known in mid-July in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

British merchants shipping to the Dominions and India attach to the difficulty caused invoices of the manufacturers a summary on their own stationery which does not require certification. From the beginning of August East Africa required that these summaries should be printed on special standard forms and certified. The East African Shippers' Association protested strongly against such an innovation which far more important Empire markets have not considered necessary.

At its recent meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce it was reported that the Commissioners of Customs in Bombay had ruled that in department would for the time being accept the invoices of buying agents and shippers in a form other than that scheduled, provided the certificates on the back of the invoices of manufacturers or suppliers were completed and all charges up to the time of landing disclosed.

This sequel to their protest was considered satisfactory by the Shippers' Association, which, however, registered the reservation embodied in the words "for the time being".

Mr. PERTHURST thought the East African authorities very stupid not to be satisfied with form "C" which the rest of the Empire accepted.

Mr. L. A. DENT, Chairman of the Section, "Every one, especially in East Africa, likes to be different."

Mr. J. W. BOVILL, the Vice-Chairman, proposed that the Commissioner be asked to bring East Africa into line with the rest of the Empire by accepting form "C" or otherwise to state his reasons.

Further consideration was given to the request of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa that a joint consultative committee of the Section and the Joint East African Board should be created, primarily to deal with economic matters. Since he understood that the Board was on the point of establishing an economic and development committee, Mr. Bovill thought that it would be right for the Chamber to await an approach from the Board.

Mr. MONDY, Income Tax Commissioner for East Africa, outlined the proposed amendments to the income tax laws for the purpose of increasing allowances to productive enterprise and the intentions of the Government in regard to the abandonment of excess profits taxation.

(Details of the chief changes appear elsewhere in this issue.)

The Commissioner agreed that there was evasion by some people liable to tax, but said that most of it could be checked if his department was adequately staffed.

Several members complained that home-ward sailings from East Africa were too infrequent, with the consequence that cargo was held up for many weeks at a time; an instance of clothes being delayed in Zanzibar for three months was cited. The fault was not that of the British shipping lines, but of the Ministry of Transport, which still retained so many vessels built for the East African trade; whereas services to other parts of the Empire and to North and South America had been much increased in the past six months, there appeared to have been no improvement in those from East Africa to Great Britain.

The Chairman drew attention of members to the important interview between Czech representatives and Secretary of State for the Colonies, published on September 3 by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. It indicated, he felt sure, that the British Government was "really getting down to brass tacks in East African matters."

Letter to the Editor

Increase of Kenya Pensions

Protest Against Colonial Office Refusal

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA,
SIR—We have just been advised by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the pay governing pension 17 months, and despite all that has been stated by the Kenya Government during that period, that the Secretary of State has refused to accede to the Kenya Government's request that pension should be increased until the British pension (1944) has been revised.

In other words, the Secretary of State appears to think that the British Parliament, which may or may not decide to vary the provisions of the Act, is equivalent to the better judge of what is warranted in the case of Kenyan pensioners than is the Legislature of that Colony!

Those residents in Kenya who look forward to autonomy may feel that they will have to wait for many years ere their goal is reached.

One is reminded of the story about the Australian judge who, in pre-Senate or Westminster days, visited the Colonial Office and, in vowing that he would inform the people of Australia that, although they were under the impression that they governed themselves, yet they were governed by a Mr. Brown, who was a clerk in the Colonial Office.

Yours faithfully,

G. PERRY LEWIS, *Honorary Secretary,*

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Nairobi, in the Sudan, has had the heaviest rainfall for 15 years.

A Scout Council has been established in Nyasaland under Mr. G. W. Ayr, Commissioner for Scouts in the Protectorate.

East African Sound Studios, Ltd. are sending a recording unit to Kampala to record the songs of and music of Haya musicians from the Bukoba district of Uganda.

Among the taxation devices suggested during the recent session of the Kenya Legislative Council were a betting tax proposed by the Financial Secretary; State lotteries by Sir Arthur Vivian, leader of the European elected members; and a casino, partly as an added attraction for tourists.

The Finance committee of the Nairobi Municipal Council has asked Government for permission to assess and impose rates up to 5% of the values of unimproved land and improved values as shown from time to time in the town's valuation roll. It is their opinion that the present assessment rate—restricted to 2% of property values—is not enough to meet the cost of expanding services.

The Kenya Electors' Union has received a report from Mrs. H. Izard, who is at present in England, that a number of people who wish to settle in the Colony are being refused entry for "seemingly inadequate reasons." Colonel Blundell, Commissioner for European Settlement, has since addressed the Electors' Union on the subject of settlement.

Two more town planning officers are to be appointed by the Southern Rhodesian Government. Speaking in Binduka, Mr. T. H. W. Beadle, Minister for Internal Affairs, said that it was beyond the capacity of one officer to cope with all the work of an expanding Colony. It was estimated that in Bulawayo alone between 300 and 400 more houses are required for the existing population apart from new-comers.

Tanganyika now has 12 social welfare centres paid for out of Colonial Welfare and Development Funds. A reach centre committee of elected Africans arranges sports and entertainments, lectures, debates, theatrical performances, drama shows, and occasional dances. Sewing and cookery classes for women are given wherever a suitable instructress can be found. It is planned to start night schools at many of the centres.

There has been a good deal of publicity in London newspapers in the last few days for what is described as an American plan to raise \$100,000 or more for the erection of a giant statue of Mr. Winston Churchill on the cliffs near Dover, and it is also being claimed that the idea was that of a Mr. H. A. Marsh, of Margate. We reported months ago that the East Africa Women's League had made his proposal to kindred organizations.

The roofs of four experimental houses—the forerunner of many more planned by the Dar es Salaam Township authority—have been fixed at 12s. monthly for the two-roomed detached type, 12s. 70 cents for the two-roomed flats in the semi-detached houses and 20s. 50 cents for the three-roomed detached houses. Twenty-one Africans have applied for tenancies, 20 of whom are Government employees. They include school teachers trained at Makerere College.

Subscription lists for the new Southern Rhodesia 3% loan, issued at par, local registered stock, 1966, were opened on September 1. Interest will be payable half-yearly on August 1 and February 1. The right to redeem the stock at par in whole or in part earlier than 1976 is retained by the Government of Southern Rhodesia, and a sinking fund of 1% will be established within two years of the date of issue.

Company Meeting

Leonora Corporation, Limited

Mr. W. M. Kirkpatrick's Review

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF LEONORA CORPORATION, LIMITED, was held on October 10, at 20, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C. 2.

MR. W. M. KIRKPATRICK, Chairman of the Company, presided.

The Chairman said in the course of his address: "After six years of enforced inaction our accounts show that we have made a small beginning towards recovering our position. We are in a position now to investigate and invest in propositions of the nature in which it is our business to participate."

You will note that at the date on which these accounts were closed whilst the book value of quoted securities amounted to £31,895, the then market value was £2,900. In our investments at the date of the accounts we held, and we still hold, 24% National War Bonds, £5,050, and 37% War Stock, £9,568, making a total of £14,618. Cash at bank amounted to £5,031.

Our unquoted securities are 30-day approximately £20,488. They include 52,000 ordinary shares costing £14,250, which we have taken up in Borderland Syndicate, Ltd., a summary of a report on which property by Dr. Hitchen has been circulated to you. I am sure that you have read it with interest and will agree that we are justified in joining with others to the extent we have done. The programme of development for the Borderland property has been laid down and is being proceeded with in due course. We shall take a further participation if we are satisfied that the prospects offered justify such a step.

The report and accounts were adopted.

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Mining

Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos Property of Great Importance

THE MASHABA RHODESIAN ASBESTOS CO. LTD. has just issued a circular to its shareholders stating:

1954 and Rosy Cross properties are being merely maintained. A little work is being done at Honeybridge to enable an up-to-date report to be made by a competent engineer. Production at the Mure mine restarted on February 18. Initial adjustments having been completed the Mure mill has worked steadily at two shifts per day for some months past. In the near future it is hoped to work three shifts. The present proceeds of sale of the Mure mine are on almost a par to cover all outgoings.

Whereas the mine contains nine of grades 1, 2 and 3, at present grade 1 only is being produced. Grade 2 fibre, which realizes a still higher price than No. 3, is expected to be produced in quantity, depending upon the arrival of certain plant sent away for repair, one part of which has already been returned. Meanwhile much stockpiling No. 2 is stacked ready for treatment. The prices obtained by the company for its product are highly satisfactory. The demand for the company's product is keen and seems likely to remain good at least for some years ahead.

The obtaining of the machinery for which purpose capital was raised early in 1944, is proving rather a difficult matter, particularly with regard to date of delivery, but there are indications that this condition, which seems to be general, is gradually passing.

The reorganization of 1944, which disposing of past losses from the point of view of the balance sheet, did not affect the company's income tax position, and from this situation, which has been agreed with the authorities, substantial advantages should accrue to the company when profits become available.

The further exploration work recently carried out confirms the views in their confidence that in the Mure mine the company has a property of great extent and importance.

Settlement in Copperbelt Dispute

SIR CHARLES DOUGHTY, the arbitrator appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the dispute over artisans' rates of pay on the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt, has awarded 5s. a shift increase, which is half of what the artisans demanded when they went on strike on July 15.

The mining companies had already granted 3s. of this increase on condition that the men returned to work and accepted arbitration, which they did on August 22. The shift rates of pay for surface artisans and underground artisans are now 35s. and 48s. 6d. respectively.

The rock-breakers' dispute regarding new contract rates remains unsettled, but the men resumed work upon the management agreeing to postpone for two months the introduction of reduced rates of pay. Sir Charles Doughty may be called in to act as arbitrator in this dispute also.

Progress at Geita Mine

THE GEITA GOLD MINING COMPANY report the following progress for the year ended June 30:

Production.—Ore treated: 77,672 long tons; gold recovered 15,525 fine oz.; costs before depreciation, 32,838 per ton. Milling operations were hampered by difficulty in obtaining labour. From November 1945 to June 1946, the supply of labour became easier, but at the end of the year it was still not possible to mill 500 tons a day. The average daily milling rate was 213 tons, compared with 182 tons for the year ended June, 1945.

Development.—A total of 4,090 ft. of development was carried out at the Geita, Lone Coffe, Ridge 8, and Mawe Meru mines. **Ore reserves.**—Estimated at June 30 at 1,603,847 tons of an average grade of 44.041 per ton as against 1,492,208 of an average grade of 41.121 at the end of the previous year. Extra plant to enable the milling capacity to be raised to 1,000 tons daily should be installed by next June.

Union and Rhodesian

UNION AND RHODESIAN MINING AND ENERGY CO. LTD. have declared an interim dividend of 4 1/2% (1 1/2% per share) on the ordinary shares, payable to shareholders registered on September 30.

Tati Goldfields

TATI GOLDFIELDS LTD. have announced a dividend of 3 1/2% against 2 1/2% for the previous year.

Rosterman Gold Mines Profit of £32,250 for 1945

ROSTERMAN GOLD MINES LTD. report that in the year ended December 31, 1945, there was a recovery of 18,322 fine oz. gold from 46,976 tons of ore treated, compared with 18,632 fine oz. in 1944 from 47,800 tons.

In the year under review gold sales realized £164,155, compared with £158,184. Expenditure in 1945 amounted to £22,895 on development and shaft sinking £14,938 on mining treatment and administration £15,549, and royalty on gold totalled £8,208 (£8,521). Directors' fees were £1,900, and office expenditure in London £2,849. Depreciation required was £2,000, and the profit for the year was £32,250 (£35,271), subject to taxation of £17,859 (£17,115). An interim dividend of 1 1/2% per share less income tax at 5s. in the £, required £2,212, and a final 10% per share £4,699, leaving £1,107 to be carried forward.

Issued share capital is £12,585 in shares of 5s. The mining property appears in the balance sheet at £259,764 and the total of fixed assets at £380,555. Gold (since realized) and cash total £63,586, there is also £30,000 holding of tax reserve certificates (£60,000) and investments in Government securities are up from £1,000 to £24,500. Stores are valued at £30,831 (£28,823) and loans and debtors appear at £9,247.

The directors are Messrs. George J. S. Scovello (Chairman), Ian Anderson, E. C. Bailey, G. J. P. Forbes-Madgen and A. H. Moring. The board records the death of Mr. W. A. Macdonald, who had been associated with the company since its incorporation. Messrs. Anderson and Forbes-Madgen offer themselves for re-election at the 11th annual general meeting to be held in London next Tuesday.

Company Progress Reports

Rhodesia Broken Hill.—Production in September amounted to 1,530 tons of zinc and 381 tons of lead.

Tati Goldfields.—During September 4,400 tons of ore were treated for an estimated mine profit of £250.

Sheepwood Star.—Clean-up value for September was £3,307, working profit, £713. The sale of machinery and stores is progressing satisfactorily.

British Overseas Mining Association

Extracts from a speech by Lord Rhodes for members of the British Overseas Mining Association appear on page 184.

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Passengers from East Africa

The British India S.S. MANTONA, which left Mombasa on September 29, carries the following passengers for the United Kingdom:—

Mrs. Archibald and son, Miss D. Allen, Mrs. M. Aimey, the Rev. Arsenault, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bradley and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. Reggley-Brise, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bennet, Mrs. M. Bellasis and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brown and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. A. Beatty and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. Betts and son, Mr. and Mrs. C. Barnes and son, and Master R. O. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. D. Burner and children, Lieut. Colonel C. Bock.

Mrs. T. F. Chopra, Mr. and Mrs. Chetham and child, Captain Caswell-Long, Mr. and Mrs. T. Cox and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. Charters, Mr. S. Carnelly, Mr. R. Chatteraff, Mrs. Campbell and children, Mr. D. Cousin, Miss Czprback, Mr. and Mrs. A. David and two children, Miss M. Davis, Mrs. A. Dalton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis and son, Mr. and Mrs. Fairweather and son, Mr. and Mrs. R. Freeman, Mr. E. Francis.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Graham, Miss H. Guyler, Mr. G. Greener, Mr. A. E. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hancock, Mr. R. de Z. Hall, Mrs. G. R. Hilton and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Harris and children, Mr. and Mrs. D. Hall and sons, Captain, and Mrs. Brodhurst-Hill, Commander C. Hoggan, Mr. G. Hifton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hinton, Mrs. Haslewood and children.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Jerome, Mr. and Mrs. Kennaway and children, Mr. W. King, Mr. Kempton and daughter, Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. E. Long, D. and Mrs. R. McElroy and daughters, Miss G. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. A. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. W. Murphy and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. G. Miller, Miss H. Maxwell, Miss O'Brien, Mr. R. and Mrs. P. Hill and two children, Captain and Mrs. E. Pardo and two daughters, Miss E. Price, Mr. and Mrs. P. Ouggin.

Mrs. A. E. Richard and two children, Mrs. E. Rawlings, Miss E. Rawlings, Mrs. L. Rosmussen, Mr. C. M. Sutherland, Mr. W. T. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Smith, Mr. A. H. Slade and son, Mrs. van der Straaten, Mr. and Mrs. H. Schofield and two daughters, Mrs. Struidd, Mrs. Shields, Miss D. Stevens, Mr. L. Somers, Mr. K. R. Springer.

Mr. G. A. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. G. Thomas and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. W. Tidy and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Twohey and two children, Mrs. Twohey, Mrs. A. Turner, Mrs. H. Vilhiers, Stuart and two children, and Miss Idorn, Mr. Vaughan, Dr. and Mrs. Young and daughter, Miss Ward, Mr. E. Way and Mr. H. Woodhouse.

The British India liner, ALGANTARA, which left Mombasa on September 28, carries the following homeward passengers:—

Mr. and Mrs. F. Adlam and the Misses Adlam, Mr. L. Andersen, Mr. and Mrs. R. Buller, Mr. and Mrs. P. Blackwood and children, Mr. and Mrs. A. Boyers and Miss Boyers, Miss E. Busse, Dr. and Mrs. Blackaby and child, Miss L. Bowden, Mrs. J. Budge and children, Mrs. W. Belling, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bird, Dr. and Mrs. E. Cook and daughters, Mr. W. A. Carman, Miss Chant, Mr. and Mrs. I. Dale and children, Mr. K. Dalziel, Mr. S. Ekstrom.

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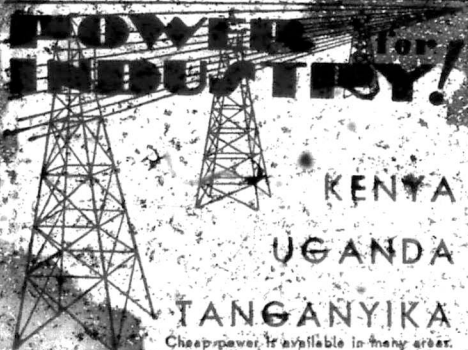
In order to make vacancies on the board of Associated Electrical Industries Limited for the appointment of the managing directors of its two principal subsidiaries, the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company and the British Thomson-Houston Company, and in order to secure representation for associated interests, the following directors of A.E.I. have tendered their resignations:—the Earl of Verulam, Lieut. Colonel Sir John Chancellor, Sir Lewis Greig and Colonel T. W. Pragnell.

As from October 1 the following have been elected to the board:—Sir Ronald Weeks (managing director, Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company) and Dr. H. Warren (managing director, British Thomson-Houston Company). Sir Felix Bole has resigned the deputy chairmanship of the company and Sir George E. Bailey, in addition to being managing director has been appointed deputy chairman in his stead.

MR. E. S. LAY has been appointed to the board of directors of Associated Electrical Industries Finance Co. Ltd.

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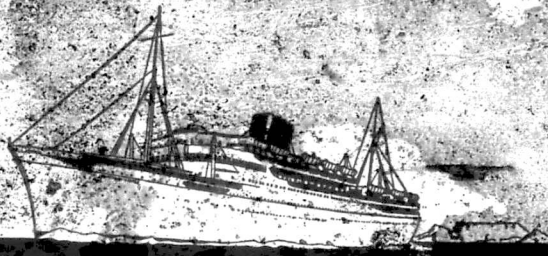
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT IS OMINOUS that the first statement on foreign policy made by a spokesman for the Government of the United States following the striking defeat of the Democratic Party in the mid-term elec-

tion should have been the declaration of a renewed attack on Imperial Preference.

Secretary for Economic Affairs, Mr. Clayton, has said that we fully hope that many Empire preferences will disappear as a result of the Geneva world conference next spring on trade and employment. A moment earlier he had admitted at his Press conference in Washington that the State Department had not from the Republican Party "the same endorsement for our economic policy as we have for our political foreign policy"; but here, nevertheless, is a plain warning that the attack upon Imperial preference is to be continued, even though the party now in control of both Houses of Congress is that which has always stood for sky-high tariffs in the United States. A high wall round her own inter-State markets and little or no protection for the inter-family trade of the King's dominions is the aim of American policy. If that fact does not cause our own doctrinaire defeatists to pause and think

again in terms of the British Empire, they might reflect that the main opponents of the loan to Great Britain and of reciprocal trade treaties were of the party which has now been swept into power, and that under the American system of government the President and Secretary of State, though Democrats, may do a great deal which will be unpopular with those who dominate the House of Representatives and the Senate, and that American foreign policy has for some time been described as "bi-partisan" or, as we should say, "bi-party". That, however, is no more than partially accurate, for our friends across the Atlantic draw a distinct line between "political" policy and economic policy in regard to other countries. It is with economics that the British Empire must be chiefly concerned; and it is especially in that connexion that we should be wise to be more than ever on the alert. It would be ingenious to recall that the Republican Party secured control of the United States Government at the end of the first world war, as it has now done again, and that a quarter of a century ago, in the words of Mr. Henry Wallace, it gave that country "inflation, depression and isolation that led to world chaos". That is not to say that similar results will follow on this occasion; but it

would be prudent for the country, the Dominions and the Colonial Empire to watch the portents and defend themselves economically.

That is what the Americans would expect us to do, and if we sacrifice our own fundamental interests to their pressure, they will think much less of us than if we stand firm in our own Economic Disarmament defence. Politics Must Not Be Unilateral, and big business have suddenly secured control in the States, and it must be expected that the leaders who think and act in terms of domestic politics and the capture of mass markets abroad will seek to capitalize their opportunities. Last week's abolition of almost all controls must mean that industry and commerce will exert all their influence in every direction. The wise course is therefore to assume that prices for American farm produce will be kept high, that tariffs will not be reduced to a level at which large

quantities of foreign goods can be imported and that the campaign for ever-widening markets in British territories will be resumed with renewed and ruthless vigour—unless violent quarrels with labour and nation-wide strikes dislocate the plans of the great manufacturing combines, as is considered possible by some experienced observers. American industrialists certainly want world markets thrown open to them before other exporting countries, Great Britain included, have recovered a large measure of productive capacity. If the British Empire in particular were to accept that position by drastically reducing imperial preferences, or eliminating some of them, a most unjustifiable term. The change in the balance of political power in the United States ought to be a serious warning, by no means least to those responsible for safeguarding the long-term interests of the Colonial Empire. Unilateral disarmament in the economic realm would be as disastrous as it has proved in the military.

British Policy Outlined Before United Nations

Trusteeship a Sacred Trust and Solemn Responsibility

THE GENERAL POLICY of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in regard to all non-self-governing territories has for many years been the same, irrespective of whether they are placed under some system of international supervision or not. Great Britain believes that there can be only one standard in Colonial policy—the highest.

Trusteeship as a guiding principle was originally propounded in the British House of Commons by Edmund Burke towards the end of the 18th century. It has long been the basis of our Colonial policy. The declaration in Chapter XI and the basic objectives of the trusteeship system in Chapter XII of the United Nations Charter, although not expressed in identical words, are substantially similar, and it was the intention of the United Kingdom in common with Australia which led to the inclusion of Chapter XI in the Charter at all. This chapter can therefore claim to be peculiarly a product, and indeed an interpretation, of modern British policy. Such facts are often overlooked in that favourable international pastime of the baiting of the British lion.

Interests of Inhabitants Paramount

Under Chapters XI and XII member States with responsibilities for non-self-governing and Trust territories recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of the territory are paramount, and undertake to promote their political, economic, social and educational advancement and the maintenance of international peace and security, inasmuch as there can be no such advancement. These principles are fundamental in British Colonial administration.

This report of the speech made on November 14 by Mr. For Thomas, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, when addressing the Trusteeship Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations, has been specially sent by air from a Successor New York to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. So full a record has appeared in honours public in this country. The report has been slightly abbreviated on account of pressure on space.

Here I emphasize the close inter-relation between political, economic and social (including educational) progress. There is sometimes a tendency to concentrate only upon political progress, but in actual fact progress in all these three fields must go hand in hand.

Over a wide field of what is commonly known as "Colonial administration" the problems with which the Administrations are faced are not inherently Colonial, they are rather manifestations in Colonial territories of problems which exist in all territories whatever their international status. I am thinking particularly of such matters as health, education, labour problems, civil liberties and human rights, but the list could be extended almost indefinitely.

Fundamental Freedoms

Indeed, I confidently claim that the fundamental freedoms are more adequately safeguarded throughout the British Colonial territories than in many sovereign States, and he would be a bold man who claimed that sovereign equality is a sovereign remedy for want, disease and illiteracy. In all the spheres mentioned the work of the United Nations and specialized agencies can be of the greatest value to the Colonial areas through the progressive raising of general standards by the application of international conventions.

His Majesty's Government in the last few months have been giving very careful consideration to the question how best to ensure the progress of non-self-governing territories in the work of the United Nations and its agencies.

I have mentioned the close inter-dependence of political advance and social and economic development in British Colonial territories, this is a period of great activity in all these spheres. Political developments are taking place in most of our Colonial territories.

Throughout the African territories there is now being given a steadily increasing part in the central political machinery. This is firm British policy. We shall constantly pursue it by developing both the central and the local political institutions, so as to build up a solid chain of responsibility from the people themselves

through their Native institutions or the central Legislative Councils.

In the social and economic sphere a new impetus has been given by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945 by which the United Kingdom Parliament increased the allocation for Colonial development over the next 10 years to £120,000,000. I hope this will dispel the legend, which I still find persisting, that the Colonies are a source of tribute. The truth is that the United Kingdom does not draw a cent in taxation from the Colonies, but proposes to spend on them £120,000,000 of the British taxpayers' money in the next 10 years. All Colonial Governments have produced or are engaged in producing comprehensive 10-year plans of social and economic advancement to be financed from these moneys voted by the United Kingdom Parliament and from their own local resources. These plans have one aim—to raise the standard of living of the Colonial peoples.

They provide for the expansion of elementary, secondary and higher education, the improvement of public health services and the prevention of disease, the raising of nutritional standards, the development of water services, programmes to combat soil deterioration and erosion, the improvement of agricultural methods and marketing arrangements, the development of co-operative societies, the more intensive use of agricultural, forest and mineral resources, the development of water supplies, the improvement of housing standards and the development of air and surface communications. The complete execution of these plans will demand an immense and sustained effort on the part both of the peoples of the Colonial territories themselves and of my own countrymen. We are determined, in pursuance of Chapters XI and XII of the Charter, to see that they are carried into effect rapidly and thoroughly, and in this we shall stand solidly behind the Colonial territories.

Higher Education

We attach great importance to the development of higher education, so that trained men and women from the Colonial territories themselves may play a constantly increasing part in the framing, execution and direction of development plans. Great Britain believes that we must fit the minds as well as the bodies of the Colonial peoples for that self-government which is their birthright.

We have recently formed the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies, the membership of which includes representatives of our own universities and of existing universities and higher education institutions in the Colonial Empire. Through this body we shall obtain the best possible advice for the new university institutions in the West Indies, West Africa, East Africa and elsewhere which we are planning. We are also making substantial provision for higher training in the United Kingdom and for the acquisition of technical and vocational training overseas.

Without economic development there can be no sustained expansion of the social services and no sure foundation for the raising of the standard of living. Our plans therefore lay particular stress on the development of natural resources, and we are aiming greatly to extend survey and research services so as to ensure that the nature and extent of these resources are much more fully known.

Use of Scientific Knowledge

It is now a cardinal point in British policy to make use of the best scientific knowledge. Ample provision is therefore being made from the Colonial Development and Welfare vote for the expansion of research services, and scientists of high standing in all fields affecting Colonial development are co-operating closely with the Colonial Office in working out research programmes under the aegis of the Colonial Research Committee. We believe that these efforts will bear great fruit, and research is, in the view of my Government, a particularly suitable sphere for international co-operation. The great sources of primitive territories, malaria and mendeerest, the tsetse and the locusts, know no frontiers, and a co-operative effort on an international scale is needed to overcome them.

I should like now to turn to the new system of territories which are not placed under the international trusteeship system. There are certain important common factors between such territories and trust territories in the matter of general policy, but their treatment under the Charter is widely different. In Chapter XI members of the United Nations which have Colonial responsibilities accept certain obligations with regard to the policy which will govern their relations with the Colonial peoples. For the most part these obligations are general obligations towards the inhabitants rather than specific obligations to the United Nations as an organization. The whole Chapter is called a declaration regarding self-governing territories.

The only specific obligation towards the United Nations is that in Article 73 (c) to transmit certain matters to the Secretary-General. The United Kingdom has already given the Secretary-General a list of the territories from which such information will be supplied, and maintained that some Colonies is already in his possession.

I should like to analyse the precise nature of the obligation which the United Kingdom has assumed under the Charter. The United Kingdom has accepted the United Nations in Article 73 (c). First, the whole obligation is made by the Charter, subject to such limitations as security and constitutional considerations may require. Secondly, the material to be furnished to the Secretary-General is defined as "statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the territories." Thirdly, the material is to be transmitted to the Secretary-General for information purposes.

Supervisory Rights

In other words—and this is most important—the obligation under Chapter XI is entirely different from those under Chapter XII in respect of trust territories, in that the obligation under Chapter XI confers no supervisory rights upon the United Nations.

During the first part of the first session of the General Assembly this Committee considered what use the Secretary-General should make of the information when received, and on the recommendation of this Committee, the Assembly decided that he should be asked to include in his annual report a statement summarizing the material supplied by the various Powers. In order to prevent later misunderstanding I think it desirable to have the extent of our obligation under the Charter clearly established.

As to the trusteeship agreements, the most urgent consideration is to get sufficient of those agreements approved to make it possible to set up the Trusteeship Council and thus bring the trusteeship system into operation. The United Kingdom has always been anxious to see this system brought into operation with the least possible delay.

Our delegation was astonished to learn from Mr. Molotov's speech in the General Assembly last week that he was still informed on this subject. He declared that after nearly two years not a single step had been taken by the Mandatory Powers. So far as Great Britain is concerned, every step has been taken. The trusteeship system can be brought into operation this session.

Britain Led the Way

Let the facts speak for themselves. The Charter came into force in October, 1945. At the first part of the first session of the General Assembly in January, 1946, we announced our intention to bring all our African mandated territories under trusteeship. We were the first to do so.

More than that, we had already prepared and circulated to certain other Governments (including the Soviet Government) the first draft of our terms of trusteeship for those territories. We were also the first to publish any draft terms of trusteeship. We have kept the text of our trusteeship agreements open, however, until the last possible moment, in order to meet, in so far as possible, any suggestions made to us by other Governments or delegations.

No comments whatever have been addressed to us by the Soviet Government on our texts, which have lain unacknowledged in a pigeon-hole in Moscow for almost 10 months. So far, indeed, the main contribution which the Soviet Government have made towards the establishment of the trusteeship system has been effectively to prevent any examination of these texts between the two parts of this session. The Soviet Government proposed an interim committee to be set up by the Soviet Union led the opposition.

In his statement to the Assembly on January 9, Mr. Bevan said that our willingness to place these territories under the trusteeship system depended upon our being able to negotiate terms which in our view were generally satisfactory, achieved the objectives of the Charter, and were in the best interests of the inhabitants of the territories concerned. We believe that our texts if approved will achieve these objectives, and we therefore now present them for approval by the General Assembly.

Under Article 85 of the Charter, the General Assembly

(Continued on page 242)

Immense Importance of European Enterprise

Striking Dispatch of Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya

IN THE EAST AFRICAN mainland territories of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and the Belgian Mandate of Urundi-Katanga there are approximately 15,500,000 Africans. Of these some 7,000,000 are to be found within 150 miles of the shores of Lake Victoria.

This concentration of population is due to a combination of rainfall and fertility, together with the fact that in days gone by, before British occupation and enterprise had set an end to Masai attacks and the slave trade and pushed up the Kenya Highlands, the Native population tended to concentrate in the warmer and more fertile lowland areas around the lake.

The only considerable exception to this was the group of mountains in the centre of the area—Mount Kenya, the Aberdares, Menai, Kilimanjaro and the Usambaras, or the forested slopes of which a considerable population was able to maintain itself in some security in spite of Masai depredations, inter-tribal warfare and the hazards of drought, locusts and epidemics. This area, including the adjacent part of the White Highlands, now contains little short of two out of the remaining eight and a half millions of African people.

Population and Land

The area of these territories is about 770,000 square miles, of which about 30,000 square miles are probably totally uncultivable desert. Fifteen and a half million people to more than half a million square miles is a very low population density, a fact which is important to understand when considering the general agrarian problem.

It is worth pointing as a special case that in Kenya and Tanganyika 28,000 square miles have been reserved to the Masai tribe, whose number altogether only about 80,000 people in the two countries, but who have enormous herds and flocks with which they wander over their wide expanses of territory.

In one way or another there are extensive and various restrictions on the use or disposal of land throughout East Africa. There is a widespread impression that the reservation consists simply in reserving land on the one hand for Native Africans and in the case of the Kenya Highlands for Europeans, and there are people who suppose that the only obstacle in the way of settlement on land anywhere in East Africa by any African lies in the reservation of the Highlands for European settlement. This is far from being the case.

The White Highlands, while reserved for European settlement, contain a large and increasing population of Africans who earn their living by employment on farms, in other forms of employment for wages and in trade and transport. What I may call the European Reserve is not exclusive of other tribes, and as the comparatively small extent of land still available for settlement to the big and large estates are subdivided and more closely settled, the numbers of Africans earning their living in this way will certainly increase.

Moreover, European production on a large scale also creates a substantial transport industry in which Africans are obtaining an increasingly important share, and the towns, which are in law not in the Highlands, have created a large market for flowers, vegetables, fruit, poultry and eggs, which are supplied by Africans. In these ways, therefore, the Highlands and adjacent towns are today the important and growing economic centres.

From a dispatch on "General Aspects of the Agrarian Situation in Kenya" sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya and now published by the Government Printer, Nairobi (Kenya). Further extracts will appear next week.

vely for such a population as to farm over-crowded areas and a valuable economic outlet for the African.

In the case of the Native areas, however, there is a general determination by each tribe to prevent the settlement of other tribes in any other tribe. This is of little importance in the majority of cases in Kenya, since prevention of inter-tribal warfare, the control of epidemics, famine and locusts in the last 40 years have resulted in such a rapid increase of population that most of these areas are, if not already overcrowded, at least nearly full.

Masai Reserve

There are a few exceptions, of which the most striking is the Masai Reserve. Masai cattle have in normal times a certain value as part of the food supply of the East African territories, but in general the Masai districts are undeveloped and playing a very small part in supporting the population of East Africa. It is not to be expected that the Masai will be able to maintain this position indefinitely; it will have to be changed, but it has to be accepted to-day as a part of the immediate agrarian problem which cannot be altered at once because it is based upon an agreement which has the validity of a treaty and which the Masai will certainly not agree to modify to their own disadvantage until they have been brought to a much fuller and more realistic understanding of the position.

The first obligation upon the Native lands is to produce the food upon which the population must subsist. In industrial countries such as the United Kingdom it may not be generally understood how heavy a task is imposed upon a population which tries, without mechanical appliances, capital or any great agricultural skill to produce for itself the whole of the food which it consumes, or how great are the hazards of a society of this kind deriving from flood or drought, locusts, diseases of crops or stock, or human epidemics, even when the quality of the land is high, which in East Africa is generally not the case.

Food Shortages not New

In fact, I cannot recollect any time during the 34 years I have been in East Africa when there have not been serious local shortages of food amounting in some cases to famine. I handed out the banks of the Shire River in 1912 when a serious famine was raging in that part of Nyasaland; there is an acute food shortage at this moment in the Machakos and Kitale districts of Kenya, and no doubt in many other places in East Africa. In all such cases heavy mortality and suffering are prevented by the intervention of the Colonial Government and the existence of transport facilities which enable stocks of food from elsewhere to be moved into the areas affected.

Populations at this stage of development, especially in the natural conditions of East Africa, are indeed continuously exposed to disaster, and disaster must in fact have been commonplace in historical days, and it is that, together with the fact that which accounts for the unpopulated areas of East and Central Africa 40 years ago, that in the day many areas of such countries as Tanganyika are so lightly populated as to be almost empty.

Control of the causes of disasters of this kind, together with the economic development of the country, has resulted in so rapid an increase of population in many areas that there is now excessive pressure on the land in some localities. Where this is due in part to the cultivation of produce by African farmers it adds, in one sense, to the insecurity of the food problem, but it does provide such resources with which to buy food from more fortunate areas. Nevertheless, a small number of

economy of this kind is always in danger, and I do not myself know any considerable area in East Africa where it has been continuously successful in providing an adequate standard of living by itself.

Agriculture of this kind, unsupported by other economic resources such as wage-earning or trade, is liable to the almost to support in food those who depend upon it, and may not in general be able at the same time to produce a surplus for sale as appreciably to raise the standard of living of the people above the primitive, or if it has produced a surplus for sale, it has had to rely on buying food produced by others, and the net result is a low level of subsistence. There are local exceptions to this general condition, in unusually favourable sites, but I do not think that as a general statement it can be contested.

At the present time characteristics common to all areas of dense African population include overcrowding, excessive pressure on the land, erosion and loss of fertility and a severe struggle to maintain the existing, or inadequate, standard of living. These conditions are naturally worse the further an area is from alternative economic resources. The Sukuma districts of Tanganyika are for instance in a worse state than anything I know in Kenya, and in Kibizi, in the extreme south-west of Uganda, there is also an acute problem of over-population and poverty.

From this state of affairs it is clear that the only way to remedy, or at any rate mitigate, the over-population, industry of one kind, that is to say, a significant enterprise of one kind or another.

Primitive Cultivation

There have accordingly to be found, if there is to be any real rise in the standard of living, alternative forms of economic activity where these do not exist already, together with measures to enable the African to enter in appropriate cases to break away from his traditional, local and primitive forms of cultivation without capital or mechanical aids. Where this cannot be achieved, no amount of benevolent assistance for social services can avail to improve the lot of the people.

In Kenya there is no Government service in the transport system and in many occupations in the farms (including recent industrial development) extensive employment to supplement the earning capacity of Africans on the Native lands, and increasingly large numbers of Africans are in fact taking advantage of these opportunities. Water and housing conditions are improving, and although much remains to be done, an effective start in doing so has been achieved.

It is significant that the Bate and Factory at Limuru is now employing 1,200 Africans, and that their skilled labour receives wages of 22s a week and upwards. Another significant fact is that a small group of Kikuyu recently bought property in Nairobi to the value of £45,000. There are very large sums of money in the hands of the Africans, unfortunately at a time when useful goods are in short supply.

Very large numbers of Africans have sought employment on European plantations and managed plantations and farms, and thereby achieved at least security from hunger, and often a substantially higher standard of living than they could obtain on their tribal lands.

At least in the past few years the farmer who has the farmer obtained for his labour, were such that either he or his labourers had any margin left over above bare subsistence, and because they are still cases in which conditions of employment on farms are unsatisfactory. Since fair prices have been paid for produce, the conditions of employment of agricultural labourers have been improved rapidly, and are still improving as regards housing, food and opportunity for education and recreation.

The general level is already substantially higher than any where else in the Africa known to me, and is rising. Recent indications suggest that an average content labourer and his family can (including the yield of the land assigned to their use) about 10s a week, a wage which could earn wages in the United Kingdom from living memory for labour in a highly skilled industry.

But the present state of affairs is by no means stabilized yet. In the early days, and to a considerable extent even now, the Natives sought only part-time employment and obtained only part-time wages, for the rest they relied upon their own Native lands or upon cultivation as what is generally described as "squatters" on European lands. Agriculture is a seasonal occupation, and in pioneer districts most farmers

were on become short of capital, and the arrangement suited the employer as well as the employee at that stage of development.

As methods improved and farming became more intensive, farms were fenced and stock diseases were tackled. The type of relationship between farmer and farm labourer we seem to have serious defects—defects which were accentuated by the contribution to the overstocking of farms which was made by large herds of scrub cattle, sheep and goats, which merely squatters accumulated on European farms, and by the incentive the system gave to the use of excessive numbers of inefficient labourers.

Demands of the War

Matters were at this stage when the second world war broke out and the Colony was faced with the necessity of producing not only the whole of the food and many other commodities required for internal consumption, but also the largest possible quantities of such things as sisal, tea, coffee, pyrethrum, bacon, ham, butter, cheese, sugar and timber, and many others, for the forces that were concentrated in the country and for the Ministries of Food and Supply in the United Kingdom.

Prices were so restricted as to give fair return to the farmer, and through the Agricultural Production Board and the Food production committees a powerful impetus was given to the development of better farming and large scale production. In the meantime, defective agricultural and pastoral practices which had been indulged in in the past had so severely begun to produce disastrous results that the Colony like many other countries, was brought face to face with an acute problem of erosion and loss of fertility. Moreover, the imperative need to produce crops here, as in the United Kingdom, imposed on agriculture some over-stocking, both by Europeans and Africans, which has increased the already excessive pressure on the land.

The country stands therefore in a situation in which it has to face a number of acute problems which have come to maturity from a variety of causes at about the same time. It has to complete the settlement of the highlands, in order to reinforce its more efficient and dependable means of primary production, and also to put its part in absorbing demobilized men and women from the armed forces, who, in numbers far in excess of anything that the country can accommodate, are continuously applying for opportunities to settle on the land.

European Settlers will Increase Employment

It is thought that at this stage no more than 500 new settlers can be accommodated, but even that small number will be a valuable and important reinforcement to the primary producers of the country. Moreover, if they find employment for no more than 20 Africans each, their successful settlement will mean work for another 10,000 Africans—in itself a matter of no small importance, especially in connexion with demobilization.

Moreover, it is now evident that taken as a whole East Africa is barely able to support itself in food at present and would indeed be a large importer were it not for the production from European farms, most of them in Kenya. Large parts of these territories are no longer self-supporting in food and there is no apparent reason to suppose that the situation will not continue to deteriorate unless root causes are understood and effective remedies applied.

The Colony has, therefore, to tackle an urgent problem of great complexity and importance, and I think it necessary to make some general observations on the economic and social conditions, not only the Government but the Colonial Governments, for from such that it is stated and spoken it seems to me that it is more widely understood than almost any other contemporary problem of importance.

From the King's Speech

In the territories for which my Government are responsible they will seek actively to promote the welfare of my peoples, to develop the economic life of the territories and to give my peoples all practical guidance in their march to self-government. His Majesty The King, in his speech at the opening of a new session of Parliament in 1946.

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

Matabeleland and Mashonaland Campaigners

Earl of Athlone at Reunion Luncheon in London

MAJOR GENERAL THE EARL OF ATHLONE, who presided in London last week over a small gathering of staunch Imperialists who were proud of the term but modest about their own share in Empire building.

The gathering, a reunion luncheon of men who had served in the Matabeleland and Mashonaland campaigns of 1896, 1897 and 1897, commemorated the 50th anniversary of the 1896-97 operations. The guests of honour were Mr. K. M. Goodenough, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, and Sir Donald Malcolm, President of the British South Africa Company.

Grace was said by the Rev. F. H. Serridge, who had been chaplain to the Pioneer Column of 1890.

MR. GOODENOUGH, proposing the toast of "The Founder of Rhodesia," described Mr. Rhodes as a superman, whose like the world could scarcely expect to see again. He had been compared to one of the Caesars, and perhaps he had some such idea in his own mind when, in answer to an inquiry as to how long his name would be remembered, he suggested, 4,000 years. A much lesser man had in our own city talked about 1,000 years. (Laughter.) The figure of 4,000 years made one think of Julius Caesar, the greatest of them all, who had now been remembered for 2,000 years. Rhodes might have calculated on twice that period for himself.

Greatest of All Imperialists

Shakespeare made Mark Antony say that the evil that men do lives after them, while the good is often interred with their bones. The negative side of the greatest of all Imperialists prevailed after him, but Rhodesians had no intention of allowing the good to be buried.

He was a man of his time, continued the High Commissioner. "A time of Imperialist expansion, of 19th century big business. Once, when speaking at his own Oxford college, Oriel, he said that not a few men who had done good service to the State had partaken of the violence of their age. He must have had himself in mind when uttering those words. We need say no more about some of Rhodes's actions. He was quite safe to leave matters to the sense of justice of his countrymen."

"He was working against time, for the hand of death was upon him for most of his life, and he knew that there would not be time to fulfil all his great schemes. Consequently he moved at times with haste, a country where haste is very seldom successful."

"The Lord we think of him as a tremendous goal. I am fond of those to have vast memories, but you know his wonderful friendship. You know that he never let down a friend. When his horse on Table Mountain was blown down some one told him that he ought to be new. 'Is that all?' said Rhodes, when that what had happened. 'I thought something had happened to Jameson.' And when that best friend of his brought him to ruin, he left none of his love for him."

"In very truth we owe the existence of Rhodesia to him, for that there was a grievous danger that the inertia of the then Government in this country would be offset by the activity of Germany. There seemed every likelihood that Germany would establish herself in Rhodesia—and now we know what would have happened in Africa if the Germans had straddled the road to the north, as they would have done but for Rhodes. Under his inspiration it was you and your fellows who did the wonderful job of winning Rhodesia for the Empire and the white world."

The thing that makes Rhodes so outstanding was his

conception of the leadership which the English-speaking people should have in the world. He was a great Englishman, who felt that there was something in the character, tradition and history of England which marked out the race for world leadership. Now we know how right he was. I believe that we shall still lead the world back to sanity by our own sanity, even though the financial power may have passed from us across the Atlantic.

Unity of Southern Africa

One result of the basic which Rhodes had to show has been the frustration of his desire for unity in Southern Africa, but Southern Rhodesia may yet pioneer a greater unity. If we have not joined with the Union of South Africa, they are our excellent neighbours and good friends, and during the recent war we gladly placed our lives under their Prime Minister, Field Marshal Smuts, as our military leader. We may yet bring about unity in Southern Africa, even if it does not mean painting the map the same colour. With our neighbours, British, Portuguese and Belgian to the south, east, west and north, Rhodesia may do a great deal to bring Southern Africa into actual unity if not into political union.

Everything depends upon the character of our people. We are again drawing upon the Old Country for new Rhodesians. The motto of the Colony was in Latin: "May They Be Worthy of Their Name," and if Rhodesians live up to that charge, then will the dream of the Founder be fulfilled. We must keep to soaring ideals, ideals of good will and ordered progress for all mankind, for that we owe to our Founder.

General Sir Alexander Godley

GENERAL SIR ALEXANDER GODLEY, who proposed the health of the Chairman, said that he had not merely fought with them in the early days in Rhodesia, but had had a distinguished career in the Army and as Governor-General first in South Africa and then in Canada.

He had known Lord Athlone well since they once spent a very cold night lying side by side under the shelter of a kopje. Since then their President had retained his keen interest in Rhodesia, and all of them hoped that he would long be spared to promote the best ideals of Empire.

THE EARL OF ATHLONE, having thanked General Godley for acting as President during his own absence in Canada, said that he had always regretted not having been one of the real pioneers of Rhodesia, and if he was not with the 1896 column he was glad that he was there in 1897.

He had shivered in the cold and stewed in the sun with many of those present that day, and recalled a patrol to collect grain from the top of kopjes for the feeding of Matabele women and children who had surrendered, never had he sweated more heartily than on that job. One man, then a trooper, who served with him in Matabeleland was now a past master of a City livery company of which (Athlone) was a member.

That annual livery... kept up, and it was wonderful to see... such health and vigour. Their secretary, Major May, had had the audacity to volunteer for the Royal Navy when he was more than 80 years of age (Athlone) somehow he had been accepted, so that he was now wearing this year's medal as well as those of half a century and more ago.

Nothing was more important than to send more of our people overseas—and few things were more annoying than the clamour of those who always seemed prepared

to prescribe for the running of the Colonies a better way than that of the men who were doing the job. This country had done it so well because it had sent the right types, the President still believes that these responsibilities could not be better discharged than by the Britons engaged in the task.

Lord Ailstone then proposed in very cordial terms the health of Major May, who briefly and modestly responded.

Those present in addition to the President were: Mr. N. B. Anderson, Mr. E. A. Andrews, Captain H. J. B. Anstruther, Mr. S. Ashley, Mr. R. G. Atkinson, Mr. F. Aycoff, Captain B. Bayly, Mr. T. Bradbury, Mr. S. Brand, Captain T. H. Brook, Mr. G. C. Brough, Mr. Montague Brooke, Mr. S. J. Butcher, Mr. G. C. Candler, Lieut.-Colonel Sir John Chancellor, Wine-Commander Lionel Cohen, Mr. R. F. Conroy, Colonel R. Cutbill.

Major A. C. Davidson-Houghton, Major W. B. Davidson-Houston, Lieut. Colonel W. E. C. Davidson-Houston, Captain S. H. De La Mare, Mr. Leslie Elliot, Lieut. Colonel C. C. Fayrer-Hosken, Major Victor Ferguson, Mr. G. Seymour Fort, Mr. T. W. Franklin, Captain H. A. Glen, General Sir Alexander Godley, Lieut. Colonel R. S. Goble, Mr. E. Golding, Mr. C. Herb Hatchcock, Mr. A. Hind, Mr. J. Howland-Coles, Mr. F. C. Huxley, Mr. F. S. Jackson, Mr. W. Kenyon, Mr. Walter King, Dr. J. L. Kirkwood, Mr. John Lemon, Major R. H. Lidderdale, Mr. J. Ludlow, Mr. C. W. Lyde, Mr. H. J. Marshall, Major T. J. May, Brigadier General R. F. H. McColloch, Mr. E. H. Miller, Major E. St. John O'Dell, Major A. J. Oliver, Mr. F. J. Portridge, Mr. Frank Rice, Commander J. B. Ritchey, Colonel G. H. M. Ritchey, Sir Cecil Rodwell, Mr. J. B. Stewart, Mr. H. Stratton, Lieut. Colonel Frank Summers, the Rev. C. H. Swinging, Mr. H. J. Sussans, Mr. G. R. Tapp, Mr. C. H. Taylor, Captain W. J. Todd, Mr. A. Wales, Mr. T. H. Warrin, Mr. C. H. W. Whigham, Mr. E. W. Worthington, Mr. B. F. Wright and Mr. F. H. Wylie.

Lead May Be More Valuable Than Gold

Review of Mineral Resources of Tanganyika

A GOOD DEAL has appeared in the Press lately about the great new mineral finds in Tanganyika. Some of it has been inaccurate, some rather exaggerated. Other minerals found in Tanganyika in workable quantities do not fit the headlines but may be equally important in its development.

Tanganyika's chief mineral exports are diamonds, gold and silver bullion, sheet mica and tin ore. We hope that lead will soon be added to the list.

The diamond-bearing pipe at Mwanza is in the immediate neighbourhood of Mwanza, which has a surface area eight times that of the famous Premier mine in the Transvaal, may yield stones worth £1,000,000 this year. The diamonds will probably be mostly of gem quality; the largest one yet found weighs 135 carats. When the mine is in full operation about 2,000 tons of blue ground will be treated daily. The value of a diamond mine depends not so much upon the sensational discoveries of large single diamonds from time to time as upon its continuous output of many smaller stones of gem or industrial quality.

Perhaps even above gold, silver and diamonds, I would place the potentialities of Tanganyika's lead ore. There is a world-wide demand which is used not only for water pipes and roofing, but also in making electric storage batteries, covering electric cables, in type-metal for printing, bearing metal ammunition and red and white lead for paints.

Development at Mpanda

The development of the lead deposits at the Mpanda mine will involve the erection of the first large base-metal smelter and refinery in Tanganyika, and the recovery of useful amounts of silver, gold and possibly copper in addition to lead.

The construction of 150 miles of railway from the mine to the Central Railway may bring to light further deposits of useful minerals or make it possible to work some quarries already known. In any case, the railway will tap an area known to be rich in minerals. When the mine is in full operation it should and very largely will be the African production of lead which comes chiefly from the United States, Southern Rhodesia and South-West Africa.

Sheet mica is Tanganyika's most important product, used chiefly for the insulation in electric motors, dynamos, transformers, heaters and radio transmitters. For some technical purposes it may be replaced by synthetic resins, but the demand continues unabated for

good quality mica in fair-sized pieces. The mica exported from Tanganyika has been largely of the greenish-coloured variety, but now ruby mica, which is more highly esteemed in the trade, is being produced.

Many of Tanganyika's less spectacular mineral deposits may have a special importance for local industry and development, by providing materials for more and better housing and for starting new industries such as base-metal smelting and refining or the manufacture of goods for the home, such as pottery, china and glass, and even cosmetics.

Building Materials

Clays for brick and tile-making occur in many regions, and granite has been quarried and used for building. Limestones, suitable for building stones or making lime for mortar, occur in many localities, often near clay suitable for burning with the limestone to make Portland cement. Limestone, either raw or burnt, has many other uses such as in sugar refining, in the smelting ores, in the manufacture of alkali, paper, alkali bricks and for water softening.

Cements of less strength but more easily made than Portland cement will often meet local needs, and the Pozzolana cements are particularly useful. Pozzolana hydraulic cements are made by mixing natural puzzolana, which is a fine volcanic dust, with high quality quicklime, and water. Instead of natural puzzolana you can use highly burnt clay or volcanic pumice. Tanganyika has good supplies of all these materials, but the making of puzzolana cements in the Territory has not received the attention it deserves, although promising results were obtained in practical trials made at the Imperial Institute, London, in 1932.

Another material useful in building is plaster of Paris, which is made by heating gypsum to about 130°C. It also forms the basis of Keenes and other hard-finish wall plasters, and is used, with asbestos, for making plaster wall-boards. Raw gypsum is also used as a filler in paper-making, in the manufacture of machine cotton goods and for coating the surface of Portland cement. Although there are several localities in the Territory where gypsum occurs in extensive deposits, this possibility needs attention. Some known deposits, however, might be used for local needs.

Another building plaster for interior decoration and flooring is sorel cement, made by mixing burnt magnesia with magnesium chloride solution. Magnesium chloride in considerable quantities occurs in Tanganyika, and possibly the magnesium chloride necessary might be obtained from waste liquors at salt works. Burnt magnesia is also valuable for making refractory furnace bricks and metallic magnesium.

Being Visited from a talk given in the B.B.C. African Service by Mr. Sydney Johnston, former Director of the Mineral Resources Department of the Imperial Institute.

Diatomite is largely used for heat insulation and the best qualities for clarifying oils and sugar juices. Most of the Tanganyika diatomite found so far is not of the high quality required for filtering purposes, as it contains too much clay, but this impurity is an advantage for the making of light-weight partitioning slabs, since the material only needs moulding and turning in a kiln as is done in Europe.

Tanganyika has extensive deposits of coal, but unfortunately, except for the Songwe-Kivira coalfield, they are not the coking variety required for metallurgy, and are mostly far away from centres of demand. The Division of Geology is investigating Tanganyika's coal resources, and is co-operating with the Imperial Institute in a series of trials with a view to improving the coal by washing or other means.

Uses of China Clay

Tanganyika has large deposits of china clay, and some have been worked to a small extent. China clay has many uses and is more used in paper making than for china ware. It is also used in refractory bricks and as a filler in many products including paint, soap and insecticides such as D.D.T.

The largest use for talc, which has been worked to a small extent in the Territory, is as a filler in paint, paper, soap, and in some textiles, such as cotton and linen. Medium or low grade talcs are used as dusting powders in making rubber goods and roofing felt. The best grade white talc with a smooth texture is used for face powders and cosmetics.

Soapstone, an massive variety of talc, occurs in Tanganyika and has been mined out with good results. It can be sawn or turned into shapes which become hard when heated. Soapstone blocks are useful for switch-board handles and gas-burner tips.

About 10,000 tons a year of salt for both local use and export are produced in the Territory from brine springs, salt pans and sea water, as well as its use in cooling and in cattle feed, salt is extensively employed in the manufacture of soda, chlorine, hydrochloric acid, in curing hides and skins, for glazing stoneware and many other purposes.

Metallic Tantalum

Tanganyika has exported small quantities of the valuable heavy mineral tantalum to the United States, which is the principal market. Before the war the mineral was worth up to £800 per ton and during the war prices rose much higher. The principal uses for metallic tantalum are as a substitute for platinum in many chemical plants where resistance to chemical attack is required, in wireless transmitting valves, and electric current rectifiers. Plates of tantalum are used by surgeons for repairing serious head injuries.

Graphite or plumbago occurs in several localities in Tanganyika and has been worked on a small scale, but it seems unlikely that it could compete for export with graphite produced in Madagascar or Ceylon. Graphite is used in refractory crucibles, facings for foundry moulds, dry batteries, anti-corrosive paints, stove polish and lead pencils.

As local industries, such as lead smelting, develop in the Territory, a demand will arise for refractory bricks. For these dolomite, magnesite, clays and possibly kyanite, are available.

Other industrial minerals include arsenic, bismuth, chromium, lithium, manganese, nickel, radium, tantalum, the rare earths, abrasives, and scapolite. Small amounts of wolfram, the ore of tungsten, have been exported, and the possibility of producing industrial beryl for export is worth consideration. Several deposits have been found, but none yet rich enough to work.

There is plenty of opportunity for local enterprise, if adequately financed and operated, and the Geological Department will give information about any of the minerals I have mentioned.

Mr. H. R. Fraser's Broadcast Coffee Negotiations in London

MR. H. R. FRASER, a non-official member of the Uganda Legislative Council, said in the course of a broadcast in the B.B.C. African Service on Sunday:

"I completed the journey from Kampala to Cook Harbour in three days by flying boat the whole way under the most comfortable conditions imaginable. Why East Africa, and South Africa too, is being deprived of the flying boat service at the end of this year is beyond comprehension. I cannot help feeling that the East African Governments have not done all they should to retain this proved and essential service.

"I have met a number of old Uganda people here, most miss the amenities of Africa and long to be back, but some are quite contented to stay in the old country, with all its drawbacks. To the woman the servant question is problem No. 1.

"The primary object of my visit to England was to represent Uganda in the discussions on a long-term contract for coffee with the Ministry of Food. At the moment we have only agreed on the prices to be paid for the 1946-7 crop, which will give producers a satisfactory increase on last season's prices. The long-term contract is still under negotiation and is not so easy, for the Treasury are hard-headed and not inclined to pay more than a bargain price. We hope, however, to compromise them of the reasonableness of our claims and to return to East Africa with an offer which will at least give stability to the coffee growers.

"I have one disturbing piece of news for the Scots in Uganda. I have tried everywhere to get haggis for the Caledonian Dinner and failed.

Crown to Reserve Mineral Rights Government May Operate Mines

THE SECRETARY OF STATE for the Colonies, when asked in the House of Commons last week to outline the policy of His Majesty's Government on the ownership and operation of the mineral resources of the Colonial Empire, said:

"I have recently conveyed to the Colonial Governments in a memorandum which I propose to publish shortly my view that it is desirable for their legislation to provide for the reservation to the Crown of mineral rights in any future sale or alienation of Crown or public lands, and have suggested that the desirability of so acquiring for the Crown mineral rights already alienated should be reviewed in the light of local circumstances. I have made it clear that Colonial Governments should where necessary be prepared to undertake mining operations on their own behalf."

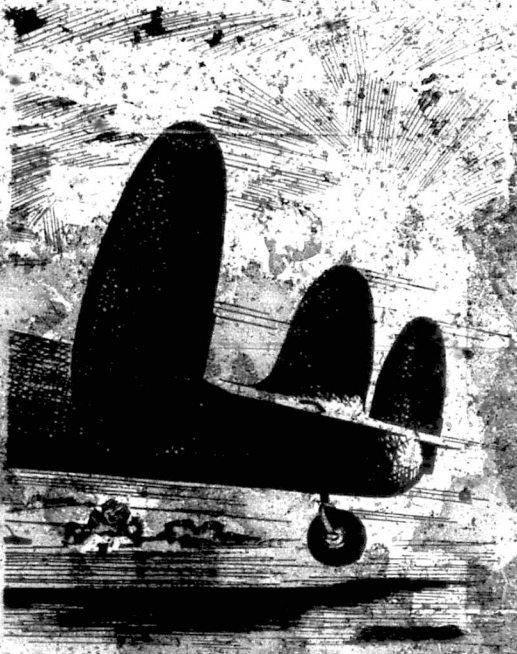
MR. DODDS-PARKER asked for a statement on recent diamond discoveries in Tanganyika.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "I hope to be able to discuss the policy to be adopted in the utilization of diamonds and other minerals in Tanganyika with the representatives of the Tanganyika Government in the very near future, and I trust that I shall be able to make a statement before long."

MR. DODDS-PARKER asked if the Minister does not think that the speech made in another place by the President of the Board of Trade in spending taxpayers' money in high speculative gambles.

VISCOUNT HIRSCHINGSTON: "In view of the most disquieting reply given to the question on mineral rights, are we to assume that the Minister proposes to lay his hands on these new discoveries?"

MR. CREECH-JONES: "I should imagine the African people themselves have the best right to these discoveries. In any case, I must ask the noble Lord to wait until I make a statement."



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CANADA — U.S.A. — WEST AFRICA
MIDDLE EAST — SOUTH AMERICA
INDIA — FAR EAST
AUSTRALIA — NEW ZEALAND



BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION IN CONNECTION WITH
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Governor of Kenya's Review

Problems Confronting the Colony

SOME OF THE MAIN POINTS from the address of the Governor of Kenya when he opened the budget session of the Legislature were reported in the columns a fortnight ago.

A fuller report received by air mail shows that Sir Philip Mitchell laid great stress on the need for African leaders to put a stop to what he described as the shocking state of demoralization in respect of their and other crimes of dishonesty, and which he contrasted with the days when thieving and cheating was regarded as shameful by African tribes and successfully prevented by them.

While Africans in skilled and semi-skilled occupations were generally giving loyal, industrious and efficient service, the output of unskilled labour was unsatisfactory. Government would do its best to emphasize that all must work, but there could of course be no compulsion of Africans into private employment.

General agrarian policy would, said the Governor, be applied throughout the Colony. The Livestock Control Board would be replaced by a Livestock Marketing Organization, the Water Board would be reconstituted as a small executive body, assisted by regional boards based on catchment areas, a Board of Agriculture would be established on a Colony-wide basis, guaranteed prices for maize, planted in 1946, 1947 and 1948 and for wheat, planted this year and next had been or would be announced, and agricultural research for East Africa as a whole was to be reorganized from a new institute near Limuru, in place of the present institute.

Race Relations Institute

A Race Relations Institute similar to that of South Africa would be established in Kenya, an East African Literature Bureau with a permanent director stationed in Nairobi would be entrusted with the production of books and other publications for Africans, a general census was to be held throughout East Africa early in 1948, and, because Government had probably reached the limit of the European staff which could be afforded for administration in the districts, it was essential to make the utmost use of Africans on duties which they could satisfactorily discharge.

There was still 875 Europeans from Kenya awaiting release from the Army and some 5,000 Africans. The behaviour of askari after their return had, on the whole, been admirable. Salary and superannuation arrangements for European, Asian and African officials in East Africa were to be reviewed.

Referring to the instructions received by the Governors of the three territories to discuss White Paper 191 with the members of their Legislative Councils in the hope of discovering a basis of agreement, the Governor earnestly pleaded for some acceptable compromise, since it was impossible to go on postponing decisions merely because they were difficult.

Training of Rhodesian Apprentices

The Southern Rhodesian Government's scheme for training a number of apprentices in the Colony is estimated to cost about £100,000. It is essential that it may eventually pay for itself. When the Electricity Supply Commission at the request of the Government for the retraining of large numbers of ex-servicemen, the scheme aimed at providing comprehensive training for 30 apprentices. The cost was estimated at £100,000, but it was hoped that the figure would be reduced to £16,800 by sale of the articles which the apprentices would manufacture. The latest estimates put the cost lower still, and the scheme may even prove to be a paying proposition.

Egyptians and the Sudan

Reference to Hague Court Proposed

FEW EGYPTIANS know the Sudan, wrote the *Economist* recently, continuing—

They think of the Sudan in a haze of brotherly emotion, but it is not on their visiting list. The Egyptian press, by quoting exclusively, and indeed mostly selectively, from the newspapers of a single Sudanese party paints for Cairo and Alexandrians a picture of a people resolved to be united with them under the Egyptian crown and thwarted in this desire by dastardly British imperialism.

This picture is far removed from the truth, but unfortunately the Sudanese are too divided among themselves to combine and deny it. It does not even represent the view of the whole of the Ashigga party of orthodox Muslims, because, though these want union with Egypt, their conception of the union is—judged by some dress when read in full—one of a link between two sovereign States. Their principal rival, the Umma, or nationalist party of Mahdists, orthodox Muslims, wants independence, and has this week in a telegram to both the Egyptian and British delegations repudiated the Ashigga view.

Sudanese Difficulties

A majority of educated Sudanese are secular, and therefore in theory voters, but both the Arab and the tribal leaders will, if questioned, deplore the idea of an Egyptian say in their affairs, pointing, as they do so, to Egyptian administrative ineptitude. The Egyptian politician, as he lays his claim to sovereignty, declares that he will respect Sudanese wishes, but most Sudanese have no confidence in this undertaking.

Is there a way out of the treaty deadlock? Recent events suggest that there are Egyptians in high places who, unless they can get a treaty that scores them a personal success because it is 100% upon their own terms, would prefer no treaty at all. There are individuals whose personal plans might be better suited by joggling along, if not on the 1936 treaty basis, with the British to blame for every shortcoming of internal government. Every self-respecting Middle Eastern family derives its zest for living from some perennial law suit. Must the British, in their need for adequate Egyptian defence arrangements, passively accept the role of external defendant?

One way out of the impasse would be boldly to refer the case of Sudanese sovereignty to the International Court of Justice. To do so would remove the chief of the extraneous obstacles to a defence agreement that the British want to make now, and that the Egyptians would be the first to cry out in the event of danger.

Future of Lamu

Fears that the former East African coastal port of Lamu would "with" and that no real action were taken to restore it to its former glory were expressed in an address of the Governor of Kenya, who, recently when he visited Lamu, Sir Philip Mitchell promised that he would do his utmost to assist in the provision of roads from the interior to the coast, and said he would give directions for the Gafissa road to be reopened at once, so that Lamu could become once again the port for the Northern Frontier District. The Governor mentioned that he had high hopes that within a few months most of the controls which restricted trade would be lifted. He foresaw great progress if the fertile land could become a food-producing area and if the possibility of establishing there large numbers of small farmers from congested African areas



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BACKGROUND T

Imperialism dead and buried.—“The talk of British imperialism today is barking up the wrong tree as the thing is dead and buried. It received its death wound in the South African War, and ever since it has shrivelled and shrivelled away until today it is but a spook. The very significance of the British contribution to the cause of peace is just this: that British policy has deliberately renounced and turned its back on Imperialism. Of the Big Three Powers, it is said that the British group is not the equal of the others, the United States and Soviet Russia, in war potential. But its contribution in the human qualities of balance and moderation, good sense, good humour and fair play, moral purpose and outlook is of a very special character. They are worth more than scores of divisions, and without them divisions must ultimately fail. The various gifts of all the Big Three are needed for world peace and human progress. But the British Commonwealth is significant as a pointer to the future, especially as such problems as those of atomic energy can perhaps not be effectively handled unless there is a new set-up in human government. Perhaps it points to a type of government which will best suit the twin ideals of freedom and peace for which mankind is undoubtedly making.”—General Smuts in New York.

Starving Germany.—“Some of the letters and reports from the British Zone of Germany during the last few days have been grossly misleading. I may claim to be one of the few scientifically trained independent persons to have been in Germany recently. I went with my mind completely open and unbiased and I did not go directly from England even, but from a country which is even more plentifully supplied with luxuries. In Germany I looked hard for the starvation that is vividly described. But my trained eye could see no more than is apparent in the poorer districts of our own large cities. In Hamburg, in Hanover, even in flattened Nuremberg, it was not obvious. The people are not fat, but they are not emaciated. One writer has referred to photographs he has taken. I too have photographs but they show children happy and well fed, and there were in the back streets of Nuremberg. No, the trouble lies in distribution from within Germany itself. The country districts have plenty. A few cigarettes will purchase a dozen eggs. England is not enough the danger line herself. If anyone is to help Germany she should be her own people from the vast areas where war has scarcely touched.”—Mr. Nevil Lyleton in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*.

N.A.A.F.I.—The Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes had a net revenue for the year to September, 1945, of £8,042,833. The sum has been disposed of as follows:—Naafi-Ensa entertainment, £4,864,734; grants to Navy, Army and R.A.F. welfare and benevolent funds, £2,742,000; combined Services entertainment, £400,000; balance, £39,099. The turnover for the year was about £12,000,000, a peak figure for the war period, and the highest trading return in Naafi's history. It has declined since and is now at the rate of £140,000,000 a year. Half-yearly report of the Council of the Institute.

Standards of Living.—“We are attempting to get higher money wages, greater security, and more leisure—all at once—with a reduced labour force. No reasonable being will to-day suggest that all these things which are embraced in the general term of a ‘higher standard of living’ are not in themselves extremely desirable. But no reasonable being who looks our economic situation in the face will delude himself into believing that we can even maintain our present standards, apart from paying our debts, without substantially greater production in every man-hour worked. If it were certain the 40-hour week would result in a twenty per cent production, it ought obviously to be considered. But, if this is not a useful or certainly not the case, then we cannot afford it. If it means that everyone will go on working more than 40 hours, but will get overtime for anything over 40 hours, then it simply means additions to wages and therefore to costs. Our costs are already high. What chance have we then of reaching our exceedingly difficult export target? Yet unless we do, this again means that our standard of life must fall or that we must continue a false progress by borrowing more from abroad. We are suffering from a delayed reaction from the time when we were better off. The T.U.C. have been hoping for many years, as have all men of sense and good will, to see the standard of life and of ease raised. They now hope they have the power to put long-matured plans into force. But meanwhile, times have changed and with a vengeance. Our urgent and very difficult task over the next few years is to prevent a further fall in the standard of life—already, in fact, reduced—and to pay our debts as well.”—A letter in *The Times*.

“In our subtle British way the Press of this country is so to speak, an official part of our Constitution.”—Mr. Herbert Morrison.

The Home Market.—“How can we expect full production so long as we are exporting the commodities needed to produce and carry goods, and so long as we deny workers the goods in the shops which are the only acceptable fruit of their labours? We have secured the American Loan and we need not see the sterling balances now due to sterling area countries for seven months ahead. Conversely from 1930 onwards, instead of drawing upon the American Loan we had to begin repaying it. Surely this means that at the moment we have a breathing space during which exports will be less vital to us than they will be in five years' time. I suggest that we use this breathing space to pour all the goods we can into the nation's shops, and we use to equip our own rather than to build factories with new machinery. The objective should be to get out people not only the fruits of their labours, but the reward which they have so amply earned during the war years of toil and sacrifice. I am not urging this only on grounds of justice, but as the only way of securing the full measure of production which we need. Overseas nations such as the British market. Before long, the rift which has been between them and us, and which is not being able to fill so far as many of these goods are concerned, for sterling. An impression in my northern mind is that we must up.”—The author is a member and we will make a list of goods as well, but he is not to be considered.

—Mr. Norman, *Times*, 11/11/44.
Sunday Times.
“The King of Germany can only hope to make his rockets to shoot at simonstons, who are the Poles, Bala and... duct much more... factories and... in Britain... power—and there they are in the British... that are these... are mimes, farmers, fencers, chasies, carpenters and plumbers. A Britain needs more hands in every one of these trades. If this civilized British nation possesses such collective intelligence as a family of Barbary apes we would have those 300,000 workers helping out production levels and helping to get us all out of the bog of austerity.”—Mr. Frank Owen in the *Daily Mail*.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. marked. "I put my foot through the sheet every time I get into bed." — Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade.

"I was not interested in politics as a boy." — Mr. Attlee.

"The State as an employer is usually rigid and sterile." — Mr. Anthony Eden.

"Trade is not in Platte's line. He was only a politician." — Monsignor R. A. Knowlton.

"In the past 35 years Egypt has four times owed her continued existence as a nation to British arms." — Admiral Fremantle.

"One hopeful sign in Russia is the great revival in Christianity and the strength of the Orthodox Church." — The Archbishop of York.

"In the last 25 years half the morning papers and a quarter of the evening papers of this country have vanished." — Mr. Maurice Wohl, M.P.

"My concern is lest any in either party should seek in the field of foreign affairs an opportunity to acquire personal notoriety by means of a message of the exploitation of the occasional or by the mere creation of controversy." — Mr. Harry Truman.

"It is high time we took action to prevent this House from becoming a ante-room to the Trades Union Congress." — Mr. Geoffrey Barker, M.P.

"I am a wage-slave receiving unimpressive emoluments for a great deal of well-intentioned endeavour as a journalist." — Mr. Wilson Lewis, M.P., editor of the *Spectator*.

"There is no question of regionalization or nationalization of the police force. The idea is an anathema to the Home Office." — Frank Newsam, Under-Secretary of State for Home Affairs.

"So long as I can earn enough money to be able from time to time to go abroad and to finish the occasions when I have to wash up I have but few regrets for past Edwardian boyhood." — Mr. Harold Nicolson.

"The average monthly production of cotton yarn for the five months ending August last was about 10,000,000 lb. The normal pre-war consumption in the home market was about 700,000,000 lb. Unless the home market was being starved there would therefore be practically an exportable surplus." — Sir George Stanger.

In the next five years the Government is going to spend £15,000,000 to get the mining industry back on its feet. — Mr. Sherwell.

B.O.A.C. reports on regular services carried 1,130,000 passengers 2,217,448 miles in 1935 and 14,772 passengers in 1936 in the first nine months of the year. There were no fatal accidents to passengers during those periods. — Viscount Knollys, Chairman of B.O.A.C.

"There has never been any discussion whether Article II of the 1936 Treaty with Egypt, which dealt with the administration of the Sudan, was to continue in force. No arrangement in the Sudan will ever be satisfactory unless in due course it is plain that it is for the people to determine what their future will be." — The Lord Chancellor.


"Ludon is an energetic, uninspiring little man completely lacking in personality and apparently in character. His words and wishes are sacred law, and at this stage his presence and continued sovereignty are of the utmost importance to the success or otherwise of Allied operations in Japan. Just now he is proving a most useful and willing tool of the master builder, General MacArthur." — Mrs. John Broome, former Chief of Staff to the British Mission in Japan.



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PERSONALIA

STR WILFRIED WOODS, was 70, on Monday.

THE REV. N. LANGFORD SMITH has left Rhodesia for Australia on leave.

A daughter was born in Nairobi recently to the wife of COLONEL MICHAEL BUNDELL.

MRS. LE BLANC SMITH hopes to return to Southern Rhodesia on the CARNARVON CASTLE.

THE BISHOP of NYASALAND is spending three weeks in Switzerland but is shortly expected in London.

COLONEL C. E. R. GRAY, who has been in England on leave, leaves by air to-day to return to Africa.

MR. C. N. CALDWELL has been elected Chairman of the National Farmers' Union of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. ERIC FORD HART, of Gordon College, Khartoum, and MISS ELSIE VERNON-JARVIS, of Chip, have become engaged.

MR. H. J. JAPSCOTT has been elected Chairman of the General Committee of the Anti-Slavery and Abolition Protection Society, of which MR. CHARLES ROBERTS has become a Vice-President.

APPOINTMENTS

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Crown Government Appointments

Applications from qualified candidates are invited for the following post—QUANTITY SURVEYOR required by the Government of Tanganyika Territory, Public Works Department, for one tour of 1 to 3 years in the first instance. Salary according to age and experience well above minimum for well-qualified candidates in the scale rising to £10 a year plus cost of living allowance and a family of 2 amounts to £20 for a single man and for a married man between £80 and £120 a year according to number of dependants. Outhouse allowance £30. Free passages and quarters. Candidates must be qualified Quantity Surveyors and have had experience of the preparation of quantities and in the control of construction of hospitals, schools and residential buildings. Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/N/13760 on both letter and envelope.

Applications from qualified candidates are invited for the following post—PRESS ENGINEER required by the Government of Tanganyika Territory for the Printing and Stationery Department for one tour of 24 to 36 months with possible permanency. The post is non-residential but there is a President Fund. Salary according to qualifications and experience in scale £26 rising to £600 a year. Cost of living allowance for a single man and between £80 and £120 for a married man according to number of children. A separation allowance is also payable in certain circumstances. Qualifications include: a degree in printing, modern English and super-caster, linotypes, electrical machinery, printing press and press room work. Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/N/13754 on both letter and envelope.

VACANCY FOR ANALYTICAL CHEMIST in the Southern Rhodesia Government Service. Required by the Government of Southern Rhodesia a male ASSISTANT ANALYTICAL CHEMIST for appointment in the Government Analysts' Laboratory in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. Professional qualifications must be of specialized honours degree of A.R.I.C. standard. A young and recently qualified man is required, preferably unmarried. The successful applicant will be required also to pass a medical examination by a Government or other duly appointed Medical Officer. Salary scale will be £450 x 225 to £600 x 270 to £750 x 315 plus annum with efficiency bonuses at the 150 and 200 per centum steps. The successful applicant will be allowed to bring travelling fare from place of appointment to Southern Rhodesia. Applications, stating age, nationality, marital condition, school and university career, professional training and attainment, the earliest date on which duty could be assumed, together with copies of testimonials should reach the Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Rhodesia House, 429, Strand, London, W.C.2, not later than December 11, 1946. Application forms will be despatched on request. Candidates will be disqualified applicants.

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

MR. BASIL SEBLEY, of Kampala, is accompanying a scientific party to the Kigezi volcanoes in East Africa.

CAPTAIN JAIN MONCHIEFFE and the COMMISSAR OF PAROL will be married on December 19 at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

MR. M. S. SHONBARI and MR. D. M. OSWEN, two Sudanese district judges, are in this country studying British legal procedure.

MR. COMPTON MACKENZIE, who is to write a book on India's war effort, will visit all theatres of war where Indian troops served, including East and Ethiopia.

GENERAL SIR WILFRID PLATT, former G.O.C. in East Africa, addressed the Bristol Branch of the Royal Empire Society last week on the 1940-41 campaigns in East Africa.

THE RIGHT REV. A. CHAMBERS, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, is resigning in March, 1947. He will take up new duties as Chaplain of the Embassy Church in Paris at Easter Day.

MR. DAVID MEREDITH, son of Air Vice-Marshal Meredith, of Salisbury, has passed his tests at Cranwell R.A.F. College, and is now training for a regular commission in the Air Force.

VACANCY FOR MEDICAL OFFICERS IN THE SOUTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT SERVICE. Applications are invited from male Medical Practitioners for appointment as GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS in Southern Rhodesia. Owing to the shortage of suitable accommodation applications can be accepted only from the month of July. Salary scale of £600 per annum, rising by annual increments of £25 per annum to £900 per annum plus private practice at all stations other than Salisbury or Bulawayo where an allowance of the rate of £150 per annum is payable in lieu of private practice. The maximum salary may be higher than the minimum of the scale (not exceeding four steps) according to the qualifications and previous experience of the successful applicant. Successful applicants will be required to pass a medical examination by a Southern Rhodesia Government medical officer and will be employed in the first instance as relieving medical officers. Official duties may include the supervision of European and Native hospitals and Native clinics, attendance upon Government patients, school children, refugees, and internees, performance of medico-legal work, reportorial of infectious diseases, and any other work of a medical nature which may be directed by the Medical Director. Motor transport will be provided for official duties and will be available for private purposes at tariff mileage rates. Forms of application are available from the Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Rhodesia House, 429, Strand, London, W.C.2. Applications must be made before November 30, 1946. Canvassing will disqualify applicants.

VACANCIES FOR DIRECTOR (ARCHITECTURAL) IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, SALISBURY, SOUTHERN RHODESIA. Applications are invited from suitably qualified ARCHITECTS (ARCHITECTURAL) with good experience of posts in the Public Works Department, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. Appointment will be on a salary scale of £200 x 200 to £300 x 250 to £350 x 300 to £500 x 225 to £600 per annum. The maximum salary may be higher than the minimum of the scale (but not exceeding four steps) according to the qualifications and previous experience of the officer appointed. Consideration will be given to allowing further steps up in respect of time spent on active service. A marriage allowance of £50 per annum and cost of living allowance is payable in terms of regulations if incumbent is childless. Appointment will be for a probationary period of two years. Subject to satisfactory service incumbent may be appointed to a permanent position. Establishment is Permanent. The incumbent will be required to become a member of the Public Works Department's Probationary Panel. Applicant's names will be examined prior to application. Contributions of applicants after reporting for duty will be subject to the production of a satisfactory medical certificate on the prescribed form from a Government Medical Officer. Vacation leave on full pay is granted in terms of the Public Services Leave Regulations. Allowance and half interest will be paid to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, for expenses of applicant and his or her estate and faces of his wife and dependent children under 16 years of age. Travelling expenses in respect of railway tickets are paid in terms of regulations. Application forms are available from the Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Rhodesia House, 429, Strand, London, W.C.2. Closing date for the receipt of application is December 11, 1946. Canvassing will disqualify applicants.

Personals—continued

MR. ANGUS GILBERT, Director of the British Council's Empire Division and formerly Civil Secretary in the Sudan is on his way to the Far East to investigate the demand for the Council's services in South-East Asia.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN KENNEDY has been received by the King upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Southern Rhodesia. Lady and Lady Kennedy had luncheon with the King and Queen.

MAJOR FRANCIS DAVID STEPHENS of the 6th Battalion R.A.F., second son of Mr. and the late Mrs. J. R. Stephens, of Nyari, Kenya and the Princess Lilian MITCHELL of the O.A.H.M.S., have announced their betrothal.

The dispatch of BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR KENNETH ANDERSON, covering the operations of the First Army in North West Africa from November 1942, to May 1943, was published last week. General Anderson has just completed a period of command as G.O.C. in C. East Africa.

THE HON. ALASTAIR BUCHAN, second son of the late Lord Tweedsmuir, will contest the City for the Liberals at the next General Election. He is a brother of the present peer, who was for some time in the Colonial Service in Uganda.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce of Southern Rhodesia have nominated Mr. A. C. SORBY to be their representative on the Executive Council of the South African Board while in England with the Hon. L. PALMER as alternate member.

SIR HERBERT HUDDESTON, Governor General of Sudan, arrived in his country on the 10th inst. to Epou of the Foreign Office on matters in the Sudan to discuss which have appeared at Mr. Baldwin's discussions in London with the Egyptian Prime Minister.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR FRANCIS DE GUINGAND, who as Field Marshal Lord commanded Chief of Staff during the battles of Amman and Mareth and helped in planning the North and West Africa fronts in this country a few days ago for Southern Rhodesia when he intends to take up farming, has served for a number of years in the King's African Rifles.

MR. A. L. B. BENNETT, executive officer of the Moshi Native Coffee Board, and previously for 13 years supervising manager of the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, is on his way back to East Africa by air. He came to London recently as one of Tanganyika's two delegates for the discussions with the Ministry of Food concerning the purchase of part of East Africa's coffee crops until 1952.

MR. J. J. BROATCH, a director of the Kenya Farmers' Association, arrived in this country for medical treatment in August and is returning as soon as a passage becomes available. He first went to Kenya in 1920 and managed a flax factory in Rothesay. When the flax market collapsed, Mr. Broatch, after doing some engineering work on a hydro-electric mill, took up land in the Njoro district. Later he became a partner and manager of G. B. Farms Ltd.

MR. A. E. BALDWIN, M.P., who visited East Africa during the summer, said when recently addressing a meeting in Bromyard that the Indian problem throughout East-Central and South Africa was a menace, since Asians were multiplying. He said, "Exploiting the African market was sure to increase, but in Kenya for instance contributing only 10% of the income tax revenue. Except for their share in Government bonds, most of Nairobi would be owned soon by the property of Indians."

East African Office

Visitors last week to the East African Office in London included Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Gale, Nairobi; Mrs. D. Benson, Flight-Lieut. Peter Bragg, Nairobi; Mr. P. H. Ellis, Nairobi; Mr. S. J. Jones, M.P., Minister, Nairobi; Mr. A. M. M. Kenya; Mrs. M. S. Moore, Tanganyika; Mr. and Mrs. 1942, Nairobi; Mr. G. P. Robinson, Nairobi; Mrs. Socombe, Nairobi.

Obituary

Lord Howard de Walden Soldier, Writer and Sportsman

THE RT. HON. THOMAS EVELYN SCOTT ELIAS, seventh Baron Howard de Walden and fourth Baron Seaford, property owner, poet, connoisseur of art and sportsman, whose death at the age of 56 occurred in London last week, acquired large properties in Kenya some years ago and also had a considerable holding in the *East African Standard*. These interests, however, he relinquished to his son in later years. In 1930 he had organized an expedition to Tanganyika and the Belgian Congo to collect zoological and botanical exhibits for the Natural History Museum.

Educated at Eton and Sandhurst, Lord Howard de Walden inherited the title in 1929 and soon afterwards served in the South African War with the 10th Hussars. His extensive properties in London took up a great deal of his attention, and in the development of his estates he adopted advanced methods. Much public interest was aroused some years ago, however, by a libel action in which he was awarded a farming damages against the late John Lewis, the Oxford Street storekeeper, who, after making fruitless attempts to secure land for the expansion of his business, put up placards denouncing the landlord. After the case a satisfactory solution was reached.

His chief sporting interests were in racing, fencing and polo. Before a fallion caused him to give up his stables, he had many successes on the turf and in 1933 won 17 big races. His writings, many of which were librettos for operas, brought him into contact with the stage. Two operas, "The Children of the Don" and "Dylan" with music by John Hullah were written during his most successful works, while the production of "Maeterlinck" by Duke D'Almeida, the management of Herbert Trench was among his successes. In 1938 he became a trustee of the Tate Gallery.

In 1912 Lord Howard de Walden married a French daughter of the late Charles de Witt, who was a young man with one son and two daughters. He lived in Belgrave Square for many years and held Chirk Castle in North Wales, where he acquired Old Hall, near Wrexham, which had been in the possession of his family in the past.

BRIGADIER GENERAL J. H. E. COOKE, who was in the Rifle Brigade, was born at Oranburg, his death at the age of 77.

MR. CHRISTIAN, who died last week after many years of service on the staff of the *East African Standard* at one time represented that newspaper in England.

LILLIAN LADY, BEHN, widow of an Oldham man who died in 1930, died on Thursday at London. She came from New Orleans, U.S.A., and married in 1897.

BRIGADIER GENERAL L. J. H. ... who has died, was on active service with the Italian forces in East Africa while he was British Military Attaché in Rome. BRIGADIER GENERAL ... SMIRLE MORGAN, late the Durham Light Infantry, who took part in the Nile Campaign, died in this country at the age of ...

SAYED ABDEL ... of the Sudan China Company Ltd., of the Praeger and Publishing Company, a well-known publisher of *El Ni*, has died in Omdurman. He has bequeathed £90,000 for social schemes.

BRIGADIER SIR LOWRY NEWBURY THORNTON, formerly Secretary of Public Health and Chief Medical Officer for South Africa and Director General of Health Services of the South African Defence Forces, has died in Pretoria. In 1930 he was asked by the Government of Uganda to advise in combating the plague in that country.

Parliament

Trusteeship of Tanganyika

Amendment to Revised Draft

THE SECRETARY OF STATE for the Colonies said in the House of Commons last week in reply to a question by Mrs. Edelman whether the draft terms of trusteeship for territories in Africa under United Kingdom mandate had now been submitted for approval to the United Nations Organization.

Yes, Sir, our drafts have now been circulated to the secretary-general and they will shortly come up for discussion in the appropriate committee of the General Assembly.

I take this opportunity of informing the House that one change has been made from the text recently published in Cmd. 6935. A shortened version has been substituted for Articles 9 and 10 of the published text which dealt with equality of treatment in the Trust Territories in social, economic and commercial matters for members of the United Nations and their nationals. After hearing the result of discussions between the United Kingdom delegation and other delegations at New York, I feel that in the place of a detailed elaboration of the provisions of the Charter on this point it would be more satisfactory to state them in simple terms.

Following is the new article:—The administering authority shall take all necessary steps to ensure equal treatment in social, economic and commercial matters for all members of the United Nations and their nationals and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, subject always to the provisions of the Charter, to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of Tanganyika to carry out other basic objectives of the international trusteeship system, and to maintain peace, order and good government.

Pan-African Post-History Congress

Mrs. JARVIS asked what steps were being taken to assist the Pan-African Congress on the history to be held in Nairobi in January next.

Mr. CREECH-JONES: I understand that the Government of Kenya has agreed to the arrangements for the Congress and provided certain financial assistance towards the cost of train travelling with the exception of which assistance can be given from United Kingdom funds towards the expenses of representatives from the colonies in the Colony.

Mr. JOHNSON asked what steps the Minister proposed to make for the training of Colonial police officers and if he would appoint an adviser on police matters to work in the Colonial Office.

Mr. CREECH-JONES: My department has been in very close contact with our police authorities in the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland and India as a result of which short courses for officers and periods of attachment to police forces have been arranged. More comprehensive plans will be made as soon as the position becomes clearer. The suggestion that an adviser on police matters should be appointed to the Colonial Office will be borne in mind.

Sir C. Fox asked on what grounds it had been decided to cease rubber production in East Africa and how the cost of production compared with that in Malaya.

Mr. CREECH-JONES: The hon. and gallant Member has been informed that in no case, on the production of rubber in East Africa. In view of the greater supplies of rubber becoming available from liberated areas in the U.K. it has been found to be necessary to curtail the rubber production in certain areas.

Mr. ALLEN produced a list of prices for 2 1/2 lb. per lb. from South Africa and the Board of Trade have supported this price by offering to purchase at 1s. 2d. f.o.b. all rubber which can be shipped before the end of the year. The cost of production of rubber, though it differs considerably between individual producers in both territories, tends to be considerably higher in East Africa than in Malaya. The recent decline in production in East Africa compared with the rapid increase in Malaya at current prices is a measure of the difference in their respective costs.

Sir C. Fox asked if the Minister was aware that when shipping had been specially called at Dar es Salaam in Dar es Salaam the vessels had been delayed after arrival for some days owing to the inability of the Tanganyika Railways to transport the usual amount of cargo and that he had been the cause of this delay and what steps would be taken to avoid any further delay in the future.

Mr. CREECH-JONES: My information is that no ships have been especially sent to Dar es Salaam to load or unload cargo and that on no occasion has the loading of any ship been delayed owing to the inability of the railways to transport cargo from up-country. The shipment of cargo proceeds pari passu with production and the requirements of the Ministry of Supply and there has been no unreasonable accumulation of stock.

Sir C. Fox asked whether the Minister was aware of the present extensive smuggling of diamonds out of Tanganyika Territory, what police measures were available in the diamond-bearing areas to prevent such smuggling and what steps were under consideration to improve police activity.

Diamond Smuggling

Mr. CREECH-JONES: I am aware that some diamond smugglers are taking place. The Government's programme is such that they have to be reinforced and the police force in Tanganyika is to be reinforced as well as measures have been completed for the additional personnel to facilitate control. It will be limited, the Diamond Smuggling Protection Ordinance has been drafted and will be presented in the Legislative Council in December. During the last five months 22 persons have been arrested on charges of diamond smuggling, 13 of these suspects have been convicted, 5 sentenced and 10 are awaiting trial.

Sir C. Fox asked the present functions of the Economic Control Board in Tanganyika, the approximate expenditure involved in its maintenance and for how long longer it was intended to keep it in being.

Mr. CREECH-JONES: My communication with the East African Governors on the subject will refer to the hon. and gallant Member as well as to the hon. Member who asked the question.

Sir C. Fox asked whether the Minister approved the present policy of the Tanganyika Government in holding up the development of roads in order to provide protection for the railways operated by the Government.

Mr. CREECH-JONES: The road policy of the Tanganyika Government is to be directed towards protecting the railways and to provide facilities to enable the people to transport goods to be met in the lowest possible cost in the territory.

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resources are insufficient to meet all requirements immediately which means an some cases that low priority be assigned to road construction in areas which are served by rail.

Mr. G. Fox asked whether the Government was aware that the industrial areas of Tanganyika, including the diamond area at Mchanga, the new road area at Mpenda and the road area at Gotta and Kibaha, had no direct road communication with the capital and that the construction of such roads had not been undertaken by Government in view of the long period which would result with the Government railways and whether steps would be taken to provide such road communication at an early date.

Mr. C. Jones: All the places referred to in the question are some 600 miles from Dar es Salaam. I am aware that they have no direct road connexion with the capital. Such roads if constructed would pass mainly through sparsely inhabited areas. It is a question in the present circumstances of the Government involve expenditure which can more profitably be directed to more urgent needs.

Mr. G. Fox: I asked how many citizens of Buganda had been deported outside Buganda without trial since January 1945. How many had died in exile, how many now appeared without trial, had been deported for more than a year, and whether it was proposed to publish evidence against these men to inform them for what reason they had been separated from their wives and children.

Buganda Deportees

Mr. C. Jones: Of 20 persons apprehended since January 1945, 160 have been deported outside Buganda and 17 have been deported into other parts of Uganda, one of whom has since died from pneumonia and meningitis following an existing history of leptospirosis. All these persons have been deported for more than a year, but their cases are under regular review. They were detained as a security measure and the purpose of their removal is preventive and not punitive. In such cases it is not usual to publish the evidence, nor would it be in the public interest. All deportees have been informed of the reasons for their deportation and are permitted to have their wives and children with them if they so desire, both the deportees and their wives and children are of the same race.

Mr. B. Jones: How many African newspapers other than Government publications there were in Kenya, their complete circulation, and how many had made their appearance in the last year.

Mr. C. Jones: There are 47 newspapers for Africans in Kenya, their combined circulation is estimated at 68,340 copies. Five of these newspapers made their appearance in the last year.

Mr. B. Jones: What geological surveys were being undertaken in Kenya?

Mr. C. Jones: Small surveys in the Kitui, Nyeri and South Keenya districts, and other promising areas are being carried out or are about to be undertaken. They form part of the proposals for the East African Geological Survey. Unfortunately the work has not been started by the difficulty of recruiting geological staff.

Mr. B. Jones: What steps were being taken to develop water power potentialities in the highlands of Kenya, particularly the Ripon and Murumbi hills?

Mr. C. Jones: The East African Governments have the possibility of the utilization of water power very much in mind, and a commission recently visited East Africa to report on hydroelectric possibilities. The report will, it is hoped, shortly be available.

East African Airways Corporation

Mr. G. Fox: Asked whether the Minister would provide details of the operating expenditure of East African Airways as compared with Wilson Airways, which provided passenger and freight services before the war together with the total personnel now employed by East African Airways Corporation, the number and type of machines operating, and the mileage covered per month in the course of regular services, compared with Wilson Airways.

Mr. C. Jones: Certain items of the operating expenditure of the East African Airways Corporation are not available pending completion of the disposal of certain joint expenditure incurred under the contract with B.O.A.C. The East African Airways Corporation is under an obligation to publish details of its operating expenditure in an annual report. It is impossible to compare the operating expenditure of that of Wilson Airways, which was a private company and did not publish accounts or statistics.

The fleet of East African Airways consists of five Dominies and one Rapido aircraft. The annual mileage is approximately 600,000 miles. Wilson Airways fleet consisted of eight twin-engine and seven single-engine aircraft, and the regular service mileage in 1939 has been calculated to be 365,000 miles. East African Airways have seven pilots, one chief engineer,

CALL FOR TENDERS

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Tenders are invited for the purchase as a running concern of the East African Fish Supplies Board Fisheries Project situated at Shimoni in the Coast Province of Kenya.

The property comprises refrigerating and ice-making machinery, piping, water and cooling tanks, electrical equipment and materials, one motor truck, one light delivery van, one motor boat, two canoes, furniture and fittings, stocks of fishing equipment, and such spares as may be available on the date of inspection by tenderers.

Every tenderer is required to submit a separate offer for the goodwill of the Fish Project. The Project has marketed over 1,250,000 lb. of fish during the period January 1944 to May, 1945—of which has been purchased only 1,000,000 lb.

Further particulars can be obtained from

The Commissioner,
East African Office,
Grand Building, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

Tenders must be in the hands of the Director of Produce Disposal,
Nairobi, by December 21, 1946.

seven trained engineers, two unlicensed engineers, two yards mechanics and four engine fitters. The comparison can be made with the staff of Wilson Airways.

MR. G. FOX asked whether the Minister was aware of the unsatisfactory nature of the services being rendered by East African Airways Corporation, that there had been considerable deterioration since B.O.A.C. control had been substituted for private airways services, and whether steps would be taken to improve the services in the near future.

MR. CRECH JONES: Except for the temporary suspension of air services from September 2 to September 29, due to circumstances beyond the control of East African Airways, I am not aware that the services operated by that corporation in East Africa are unsatisfactory, or that there has been any deterioration in their standard.

MR. DOBBS-PARKER asked when the Minister intended to publish a White Paper containing the Rooke report on the state of communications in Nyasaland.

MR. CRECH JONES: Mr. Rooke was specially appointed to inquire into detailed questions of rail and road freight in order to assist the Nyasaland Government in dealing with certain problems which are still under consideration. It is not intended to publish this report as a White Paper. The question of local publication is a matter for the Government of Nyasaland.

Payments for Uganda Cotton

MR. FERRIS inquired about the prices paid for East African cotton growers.

MR. CRECH JONES: The price paid last season to East African growers for the principal grade of East African cotton, known as B.P. 52, was 2.4s. per lb. with prices down to 1.9d. for the inferior grades. These prices were decided by a local representative committee, which had in mind the prices received for other agricultural products and the general local economy. I understand they were satisfactory to the buying growers. The cotton was resold by the central purchasing authority at high rates, and the resultant profits have been placed in a fund to be used for the benefit of the areas in which the cotton is grown. The price to be paid for the crop to be marketed early in 1947 has not been settled. In Nyasaland prices to African growers ranged from 1.1s. to 2s. per lb. These prices were also regarded as satisfactory.

MR. SØRENSEN asked if a committee had just reported favouring the development of European mixed farming in Northern Rhodesia and increased settlement with Government encouragement, and whether the Minister proposed to implement this policy.

MR. CRECH JONES: The recommendations have not yet been finally considered by the Government of Northern Rhodesia and I am therefore not in a position to make a statement.

Tanganyika Railways

MR. G. FOX asked what steps were to be taken to modernize the passenger and goods transport facilities in the Tanganyika Territory and in what services operated under railway control.

MR. CRECH JONES: For the past three years the Tanganyika Railways have carried four times the pre-war passenger traffic and double the pre-war goods traffic, all in pre-war rolling stock. In these circumstances, some overcrowding of passengers and congestion of goods traffic have been unavoidable. New rolling stock and engines have been ordered. Railway road services were started during the war by using suitable types of goods vehicles fitted with locally made bodies. More suitable passenger and goods chassis are now arriving in the Territory and long-term requirements are under review.

MR. G. FOX asked if the Minister was aware that most of the rolling stock dated back to German days, and that time-tables gave only an approximate time to the day when the train was due to arrive and depart.

MR. CRECH JONES: No, sir. Two engines and 38-40 passenger coaches but of old and goods vehicles out of 1,000 date from the time of German occupation. In spite of the heavy increase of traffic during the past few years and the long distances to be covered, 90 per cent of passenger trains arrive on time and the remainder average 25 minutes late. No complaints have been received and no specific action is contemplated beyond ordering two new third class coaches and two engines to replace the two which date from the time of the German occupation.

MR. G. FOX asked the Lord-President of the Council what steps were taken as a result of the recent conferences in London, to improve the arrangements for scientific co-operation with the Empire.

MR. BERRILL MORRISON: The Royal Society Empire Scientific Conference and the official conference which followed it have both approved recommendations for the improvement of facilities for scientific co-operation. Their implementation calls for action partly by the various scientific bodies and partly by the Governments concerned. A standing committee has been set up by the official conference to facilitate Government action and its report is awaited.

Food for Zoos

LIEUT. COLONEL THORP asked the President of the Board of Trade whether in view of the shortage of foodstuffs for human beings and farm and domestic animals, he would forbid the import of animals for stocking zoos and menageries.

MR. BELCHER: Animals may be imported from British Empire sources under an open general licence granted in December last. The Board of Trade are not at present prepared to revoke this licence.

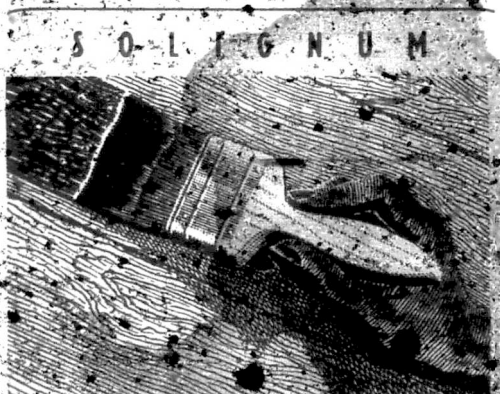
VISCOUNT CORVETTES asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for information about the events which took place at the Gordon College, Khartoum, on October 30.

MR. MANSFIELD: The Governor-General of the Sudan has furnished the following information: Political activity by the students' union of the college had been stimulated by recent events. The college rules forbade extramural politics, and when after repeated warnings and a threatened demonstration by the students on October 29 they absented themselves from lectures on October 30, the college authorities decided that the existing excitement made normal study impossible and closed the college, which was in any case to adjourn the next day for Bairam. The question of the date and conditions of re-opening is under consideration by the college authorities.

Rhodesian By-Election

MR. F. C. V. Whitehead, the United Party candidate, was elected in the by-election for the anti-Northern Party seat of the Rhodesia constituency received by Mr. C. H. Poffen, the candidate of the Liberal Party. In the general election the United Party candidate, Mr. J. Wilson, who recently resigned, polled 415 votes, Mr. L. F. M. Went, Southern Rhodesian Labour Party 379, Mr. Poffen 96 and Mr. R. H. Venter, Rhodesian Labour Party 45. Mr. Whitehead was sworn in as Minister of Finance last September.

The registration in Southern Rhodesia has increased by 22% to 41b. per week. This scale will be made next.



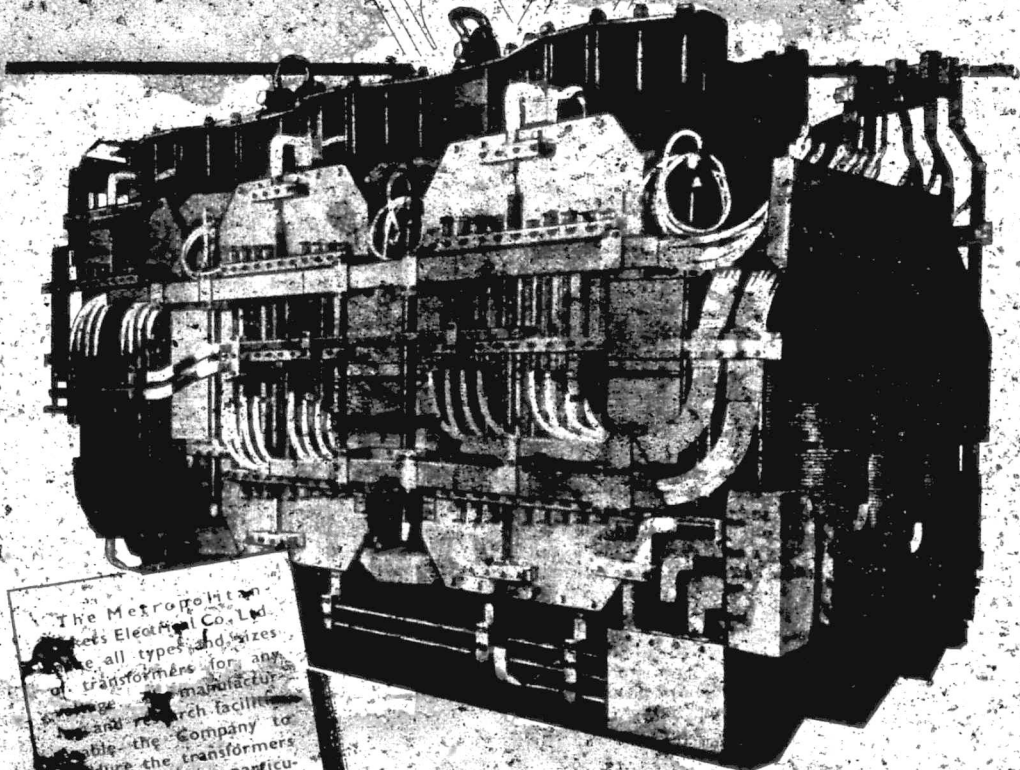
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Mr. Ivor Thomas

(Continued from page 281)

has the power to approve the terms of trusteeship presented to it, and that, of course, implies a power to disapprove. The Assembly has no power of itself to make amendments, but it would naturally be open to the Assembly to recommend any amendments which it would wish to see made before giving approval. The important thing, as I say, is to get agreements approved so as to bring the system into operation.

Different people might have drafted these documents differently. The Charter requires that individual agreements should be drawn up, suited to the particular circumstances of each territory. I hope therefore that the Assembly in considering these texts will avoid the temptation of standardization for standardization's sake, and will concentrate on two points. First, is there anything in the texts which is in conflict with the Charter? We are satisfied that there is no such conflict in our texts. Secondly, are there any omissions serious enough to warrant the disapproval of the texts in their present form? We feel that our texts are not open to such criticism.

Comprehensive Policy

They cover all the aspects of policy dealt with in Article 76 either explicitly or by reference to the appropriate provision in the Charter. There are specific provisions on political, economic and educational advancement. Social advancement other than educational is also covered, though perhaps some might feel at first sight that this side has been treated rather lightly. Our reason for not including a mass of detail is that the majority of the important aspects of social policy are already covered or are likely to be covered in the near future by general international conventions.

We have in Clause 4 a provision under which we undertake to apply the provisions of existing conventions and conventions hereafter drawn up by the United Nations or its specialised agencies, as may be appropriate to the circumstances of the territories in question. The record of the United Kingdom in the application of international labor conventions to non-self-governing territories of all kinds is, I believe, sufficiently pronounced in all quarters to need no special underlining by me. International thought on these subjects is liable to rapid development and evolution, and it is most important that the trusteeship agreements should be sufficiently flexible to allow policy to be brought up to date without necessitating an amendment to the trusteeship agreement every time there is a new international convention or an amendment to an earlier one.

H.M. Majesty's Government believe that the texts before you are fully in line with the Charter and that they will fulfil the objectives of the trusteeship system, and that

(Continued at foot of next column)

Officers' Club Closes Down

The *Sunday Post* Officers' Club in Nairobi, which enrolled 20,000 members during the war, closed down at the end of last month after six years, during which time its doors have never been shut. Started in October, 1940, as a soldiers' club, it was burnt down in September, 1941, and rebuilt as an officers' club. All profits were devoted to the welfare of men and women of the forces, and the club made substantial contributions to causes approved by the committee, including £1,000 to the Marseilles soldiers' club, £600 to the K.W.E.O. comfort depot, and £200 to the Servicewomen's club. The last generous act of the committee was to hand over the permanent stone building to the British Legion for their headquarters. This building cost £7,000 to erect, the British Legion contributing £1,500. The temporary wooden buildings will probably be handed over to the Y.W.C.A. for use as a hostel for women employed in Nairobi.

they are framed in the best interests of the inhabitants of the territories. It is, they, Mr. Chairman, the inhabitants of the territories who should never be uppermost in our minds.

The trusteeship system, in the British view, is not devised in the interests of the administering Power; it is not even devised in the interests of the United Nations Organizations; it is devised solely in the interests of the inhabitants, whose well-being is a sacred trust and a solemn responsibility which we exercise before God, who hath made of one blood all nations of men on all the face of the earth.

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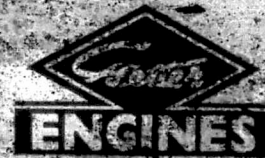
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Geological Survey of Kenya

Officially Recognized by Government

A COMPREHENSIVE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY of Kenya is regarded by the Government as the most important of all the recommendations of the Development Committee. said the Financial Secretary when recently addressing the Legislative Council. Mr. Troughton continued:

It is only by the discovery of valuable minerals on an exploitable scale that the national income, and therefore the taxable capacity of the country, can be increased in a really spectacular fashion. It is therefore only by the discovery of such minerals that it is possible, without further external help, for us to spend on the agrarian problem the money which should be spent on it. In other words, it is only by gaining additional wealth that we can subsequently step up the £4,500,000 which it is proposed to spend on soil conservation and the reconditioning of African areas and African settlement.

"A comprehensive geological survey is of the very first importance, but unfortunately it is extremely difficult to recruit geologists. We are doing our best, but the task is far from easy. Perhaps I might suggest that any parents who are in doubt as to a career for their sons might do far worse than think of putting them to study geology."

Indians in Kenya

Mr. T. R. Thompson, in a letter to the *Manchester Guardian* writes:

The African Native is by no means a match for the Indian in commerce or organization. He will find himself soon in economic servitude. On the other hand, the Indian, with all his gifts and virtues, is not yet advanced enough to have a responsibility towards less well-developed peoples. Exploitation to him is the natural. British Africa for the African is the policy of the Colonial Office; it is all have to bestir itself if it will and that with five million a year increase in population. India's policy is Africa for the Indians.

Settlers for Rhodesia

The number of immigrants who entered Southern Rhodesia during August reached the record figure of 733. The previous highest monthly figure was for June this year when 690 persons were admitted. An average of 400 immigrants from South Africa are entering the Colony monthly. Of 1,200 passengers who recently arrived at the Colony by the CARNARVON CASTLE, 300 were on their way to the Rhodesias.

"The quicker we have a general election, the quicker the United Party will be given that majority in the House which is so desirable in the interests of full development of this magnificent land." Mr. R. S. C. Todd, United Party M.P. for Inyanga, Southern Rhodesia.

Sir William Lead Memorial

A public fund raised in September, 1942, by the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association to erect a memorial to the late Major Sir William Lead in recognition of his services to Tanganyika, the sisal industry and the association, has accumulated £15,500. The Trustees are Lady Lead and Messrs. J. H. S. Langer, H. Tanner, A. M. A. Karimjee and A. L. E. Maitland. The Tanganyika Township authority has approved a site for the memorial, which will take the form of a two-storey building with offices on the ground floor and a large hall on the first floor. This hall will include a stage and a cinema projection room and will be available for public functions. The income obtained from rentals and other sources will be used in some form of bursaries.

"Efficiency Inquiry"

The Government of Kenya has appointed a committee to examine the staff position in Government departments in relation to the volume of work to be done and make recommendations to secure maximum efficiency and economy. Mr. J. Don Small, President of the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce, is Chairman of the committee. The members are: Mrs. D. K. Muggersidge, Colonel P. L. Collison, who was in the Colonial Audit Department and was Director of Military Audit in East Africa, Mr. C. Watts, former Financial Secretary of Mauritius and Mr. Shamsud-Deen, member of Kenya Legislative Council.

Officials Ask For Inquiry

The Civil Service Association of the Seychelles has requested the Government to cable the Secretary of State for the Colonies on their behalf. They ask that a commissioner should be sent to the island to inquire into conditions of service, and particularly into questions of salaries, promotion and leave. "Dissatisfaction has been general for some time and improvements recently granted are entirely far short of the conditions caused partly by the war. Added discontent has been caused by the deferment of war-time rates."

Power Survey of Uganda

Mr. C. R. Westlake, general manager of the locally electrical department, who visited East Africa, is commencing to report to the East African Governors' Conference on local power requirements. He has been granted two months' leave of absence by his Council so that he may accept an assignment from the Government of Uganda to make a survey of the actual power demand in that Protectorate, particularly from the standpoint of hydro-electrical development. Mr. Westlake expects to file to Uganda at the beginning of January. His report on his earlier mission should be available shortly.

Southern Rhodesia will not send a contingent to the Jamboree of Boy Scouts which was to be held in France next year.

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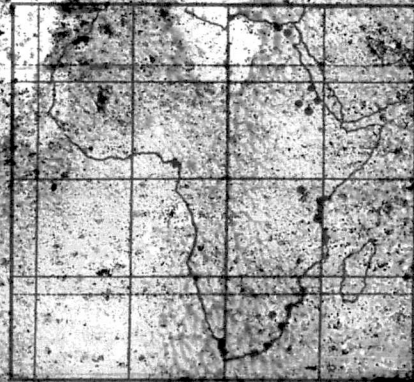
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Major J. W. Milligan

Business Changes Hands

MAJOR J. W. MILLIGAN, who is about to return to Kenya after spending four months in the United Kingdom, recently sold to Messrs. Boyd, Matheson & Co., Ltd., the business which he established in Nairobi in 1912 under his own name as a land, estate, insurance and general agency. He remains Chairman of the Anglo-Baltic Timber Co., Ltd., founded in 1913.

He has held office in many business, social and sporting organizations in Kenya, having been President of the Land and Estate Agents and Valuers' Association of the Colony, Chairman of the Nairobi Coffee Trade Association and the Nairobi Coffee Exchange, President (and captain) of the Muramba Golf Club, President of the Caledonian Society, President (and Captain) of the Kenya Golf Society, Vice-President of the Lawn Tennis Association of Kenya, first squash captain of the Nairobi Club, and a steward and clerk of the course of the Hockey Club of Kenya (of which he was at two times hon. secretary and treasurer). He is a Vice-President of the British Legion and of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya, and has been for many years a member of various committees of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce and of the Executive of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa.

Interest in Seamen

The son of a Liverpool shipowner (the old Waverley Line), who even in windjammer days insisted on good accommodation for his crews, Major Milligan has had a lifelong interest in the welfare of seamen, the Merchant Navy, and the Royal Navy. Since 1932 he has been Chairman of the Naval Entertainment Committee, constituted in Nairobi to arrange on-country visits by members of the crews of naval vessels calling at Mombasa; during the recent war this work was done through other channels, but the Entertainment Committee is now being resuscitated. He was also Chairman of the social committee which in 1941-42 organized "Sailors' Week" and raised the large sum of £54,500 to provide amenities for the welfare of men of the Royal and Merchant Navies, the fund built in Mombasa an open-air cinema theatre, rest houses and clubs for Merchant Navy officers and seamen.

At the outbreak of war in 1914, Major Milligan joined the East African Mounted Rifles and served throughout the campaign against German East in that unit and at G.H.Q., being awarded the D.S.O. for his services.

Boyd, Matheson in Eldoret

Activities Further Extended

MESSRS. BOYD, MATHESON & CO., LTD., have purchased the business in Eldoret of Messrs. A. C. Hock & Company, which will be continued as managing agents, secretaries, estate and insurance agents under the name of Boyd, Matheson & Co. (Eldoret), Ltd. Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Hock will be a member of the board of the new company, whose other directors are Messrs. J. K. Matheson and T. M. Goodwin.

Messrs. Boyd, Matheson & Co., Ltd., have been appointed agents in East Africa for the Societe Anonyme d'Etat Sotahila (commonly known as S.A.I.S.), the very large sugar enterprise on the Webbe Shebelle in Italian Somaliland originally established in 1920 by the late Duke of Abruzzi. Messrs. R. C. Treat & Co., Ltd., have been appointed agents for S.A.I.S. in London.

A textile factory comprising 500 automatic looms is to be transported from the United States to a site a few miles from Albertville in the Belgian Congo. It will employ 1,000 Africans and about 50 Europeans.

Uganda Company's Expansion

Tea, Coffee and Rubber Interests

THE UGANDA COMPANY, LTD., which has been for some years a successful tea grower in that Protectorate, has now purchased the whole of the capital of the Uganda Rubber and Coffee Estates, Ltd., which owns more than 5,800 acres of freehold land, including tea, coffee and rubber plantations.

For many years the Uganda Company has been engaged in the import business, being large importers of motor vehicles (Ford), motor cycles, bicycles, tires and oils. The directors having decided to extend the company's import activities and to operate in Kenya, a number of important new agencies have been undertaken, including those for the Edison Electric Company, Kenya, Ltd., the British Engineers' Small Tools and Equipment Company, the Tanager Manufacturing Company (diesel engines), and Airmo radios.

As we recently reported, the company has now 10 of its own aircraft in operation in East Africa, represents various aircraft accessory and equipment manufacturers and is extending the other side of its business.

To cope with these developments the staff in Uganda has been considerably increased, and for almost every vacancy a suitable ex-Servico candidate has been found.

Correction

While recently reporting the registration of Uganda Breweries, Ltd., the capital of the company was given as £7,500 whereas it is £75,000, consisting of 125,000 ordinary shares of 10s. each and 15,000 deferred shares of similar denomination issued for a consideration other than cash.

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The Flying Boats Go Plans Cannot Be Deferred

A 10-YEAR-OLD flying-boat CANOPUS was towed up Southampton Water recently and delivered to a salvage company for breaking up.

She is one of the flying-boats operating between Durban and Britain which are being withdrawn from service in accordance with plans made at the Southern African Transport Conference in Cape Town last year.

Many East Africans and Rhodesians have expressed regret at the decision of the British and South African Governments and the operators to do away with flying-boats and Sir Ernest Guest, Minister for Air in Southern Rhodesia, put their point of view recently in an interview with this journal.

For those to whom speed is not the essence of the contract he said, the flying-boats were admirably suited, they were spacious and comfortable and their reliability was proven. Nervous passengers were reassured on stepping into an aircraft which had the characteristics of a sea-going vessel.

It had been planned to put Tudor II type aircraft into operation on the main land-plane route from Johannesburg to London but although these machines are not yet ready and York aircraft are being used, it has been stated that the withdrawal of flying-boats cannot be deferred, partly owing to the age of the flying-boat fleet which has been in continuous operation for nine and a half years, and partly because plans of such wide application cannot be changed at short notice owing to the redistribution of the air-crews and the changing and positioning of spare parts.

The Government of Uganda has guaranteed to give up to £8,000 on the basis of £1 for every £2 subscribed by the public to the British Legion War Memorial Fund, more than £2,500 have already been contributed.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A municipal council is to be formed in Albarrá, in the Sudan.

The first annual congress of the Nyasaland Council of Women has been held in Limbe. Miss Helen Glover presided.

The establishment of a great paper pulp factory is under consideration in the Belgian Congo. The idea is to use papyrus, especially from Lake Kisale.

The British Government has decided to release all Palestinian Arabs at present detained in the Seychelles. Jews and Arabs detained in Eritrea will not yet be released.

Salisbury Motor Club now has a membership of 244 and the average attendance of between 150 and 160 at practices has made it necessary for the club to take a room at the new Post-office.

Plains Planting Company Ltd. Tanga, with a capital of £2,000 in shares of 25 each, has been registered in Tanganyika, this being the first company registered in the Territory with more than 50 African shareholders and directors.

The England Branch of the East Africa Women's League will meet at the Industries House, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.4, on November 21, at 2.15 p.m. The speakers will be Lady Baden-Powell and Mrs. Pickford, of Londiani.

A general meeting of the Society for the Preservation of Fauna of the Empire will be held at the Zoological Society's offices, Regent's Park, on Tuesday, November 21, at 4.15 p.m. Lieut. Colonel J. Stevenson-Hamilton will speak on the King's National Park.

The Great Lakes Railway Company is organizing a feeder air service to connect the stations served by its trains and boats and the Stanleyville-Elisabethville air line in the Belgian Congo. The service will operate from the end of November and carry both passengers and freight.

The 1st Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, arrived by air in Khartoum last week. A battalion of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry has been stationed there for some time. It was reported earlier from Jerusalem that a battalion would shortly be moving to Palestine.

The lease priorities committees of the East African territories and the regional representative of the Ministry of Transport have decided that owing to the much reduced waiting lists for sea passages to the country the work of the committees can be discontinued. All applications on hand have been transferred to the shipping agents and companies to whom future applications should be sent.

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RHODESIA RAILWAYS

In peace and in war sisal has remained the principal export of Tanganyika. It still holds that position today, although exports of cotton and coffee have been well maintained during recent years, and gold mining remains an important industry. As a result of war-time demands, cultivation of tobacco has greatly increased in the Territory, but there has been a fall in the production of rice.

As conditions return to normal throughout the world, fresh demands may well cause other changes in the relative importance of the industries of the Territory. Modern commercial development calls for careful and continuous study of local market conditions. Full and up-to-date information, backed by an intimate knowledge of the Territory, is available to merchants and manufacturers interested in trade with Tanganyika.



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