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Oct. 23 1947

Published weekly, daily, post free  
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### Uganda Company Changes Mr. Dakin Resigns Rhodesia

East Africa and Rhodesia has announced that Mr. R. G. Dakin, general manager in East Africa since 1936 of the Uganda Company Ltd., will shortly resign his appointment in order to take up residence in Southern Rhodesia for family reasons. He will leave Kampala about the end of this year. The new general manager will be Mr. J. P. Simpson, this year's President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Dakin is serving his articles with a firm of chartered accountants in London. He was for eight years in Shanghai, then, in 1927, he joined the Uganda Company in East Africa and became general manager in 1936. He has been a non-official member of the Legislative Council for the past five years, chairman of the Cotton Exporters' Group since the beginning of 1943, Deputy Tea Controller for the same year, President of the Uganda Tea Association in 1940, and for two years during the war was Deputy Chairman in the Uganda Supply Board and chairman of its Standing Committee.

He is Chairman of Uganda Estates, Ltd., and of Anglo Securities (East Africa) Ltd., and also of the Uganda Tea Company Ltd. and Sabowa Estates, Ltd. Mr. Dakin will retain his seat on the boards of these enterprises and visit Uganda from time to time in that connection.

#### Careers of New General Manager

Mr. Simpson first went to East Africa in 1926 for the African Merchants Co. Ltd. Six years later he joined the Vacuum Oil Co. as manager in Nakuru, afterwards taking over the branches in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam. He became manager in Uganda in 1938, and apart from an absence of 18 months during the war in connection with oil supplies to the forces in Kenya, continued that post until September of last year, when he joined the Uganda Chamber of Commerce as an honorary extraordinary member of the Legislative Council in 1944 when the introduction of income tax was under consideration.

### Bukoba Coffee Scheme Decision Co-operative Association Wanted

The opinion that all producers of native coffee in the Bukoba district shall sell such coffee through such co-operative associations as the District Native Coffee Board may determine is passed by the Legislative Council in Tanganyika recently, and a proposed amendment that the motion be considered by a non-official committee appointed by the Council was rejected.

Opposing an amendment introduced by Mr. V. M. Mwanuzi, Mr. R. W. R. Wingo, Director of Agriculture, said that the matter was primarily one of marketing, but quality and grading were involved. Present dealers were not to buy poor quality coffee, during the past five years the dealers and exporters had 10% of their coffee rejected, which showed lack of interest in the development of the industry and a desire to beat the leader in the trade. Chief Abdul Wahid (Moshi), supporting the motion, stated that six or eight coffee growers near Bukoba had visited Moshi and been impressed by the way the Native Coffee Board and the Kinyasi were working. Since the publication of the proposed Bukoba scheme he received so many resolutions from Indian and coffee dealers' associations and the Bukoba Chamber of Commerce that he had asked the Bukoba Chiefs' Council if growers were in favour of the proposed scheme, and the majority of the coffee growers fully appreciated that the new scheme would lead to the formation of a co-operative association which was what everyone in the district desired.

### Higher Gold Price Discussed Mr. H. Morley of the Danger

WHICH HAVE BEEN MANY SUGGESTIONS that the price of gold would have to be raised, and that prospect is, of course, of importance to the British East and Central African Dependencies.

The clearest statement made on the subject in recent months is perhaps that made last week by MR. H. MORLEY, when he seconded the resolution of the annual report of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce.

After referring to the "wishful thinking" of a great many people throughout South Africa, he said:

"It is impossible to see how a rise in the price of gold can benefit any of the three countries and no one perhaps is more interested in the case."

As far as America is concerned, a rise in the gold price would exert an inflationary influence at a time when inflation has still to be fought over a large part of the world. America does not wish to stimulate inflation in the general price level, which is certainly one of her most difficult problems at present.

As far as Great Britain is concerned, a rise in the price of gold would raise still further the export price of goods which Britain must buy from America, and so would intensify Britain's problems, and while it might stimulate British exports, it would also cause it would reduce prices of British exports in terms of foreign currencies, such stimulation would merely serve to intensify the inflationary pressure which would be very heavy, which would intensify inflationary conditions in Britain and elsewhere.

As far as South Africa is concerned, a rise in the price of gold would be a most undesirable reduction in the par value of the currency of all countries is most unlikely for reasons which I have just mentioned, and a rise in our own internal gold price by a unilateral reduction in the par value of the South African pound, or to the South African and British pounds together, would not increase the purchasing power of gold in non-sterling countries and would increase the cost structure of this country, which should be avoided at all costs.

The only individuals who are assisting through the medium of the press and various other sources for an increase in the price of gold are only a few speculative speculators."

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**Commercial Concerns Northern Rhodesian Research**

Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia. East African Lands and Development Co. Ltd. has increased its dividend from 15% to 20%.

Branches of Barclays Bank (C.S. & G.), the Standard Bank of South Africa and the National Bank of India have been opened in Uganda.

British Overseas Stores Ltd., a company with East African interests, have declared an interim dividend of 10% against 7% for the previous year.

Crop of sisal allowed by Dena Plantations, Ltd., in September was 70 tons making 591 tons in the first nine months of the financial year.

Cargo handled in the port of Beira for January-August, 1947, amounted to 902,200 short tons, of which 452,200 tons were landed and 454,800 tons shipped.

Mr. C. J. Christowits has sold his Nyasaland transport and trading business to Mr. John Stansfield, also of Nyasaland, who will continue under the style of C. J. Christowits & Co.

Production at the Bulawayo works of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission was stopped recently by the resignation of many members of the staff on the ground that transfer of the works to One Que would cause their serious financial loss.

This year's crop of Nyasaland tobacco amounted to 700,000 lb. of flue-cured which sold at an average price of 25.17d. per lb., 14,500,000 lb. of fire-cured averaging 8.25d. per lb. and 1,200,000 lb. of air-cured, which sold at widely varying prices.

**Rhodesian Paints and Chemicals.**

INFORMATION concerning industries in Southern Rhodesia which produce chemicals, fertilizers, paints and explosives has appeared in the *Economic and Statistical Bulletin* of the colony. The gross output in 1946 was valued at £550,076, compared with £392,085 in 1945 and £242,912 in 1939. For these three years the respective cost of materials used was £360,326, £271,321 and £160,620; the net outputs were £189,750, £120,754 and £82,292; the number of Europeans employed, 79, 57 and 37; Africans employed, 236, 281 and 133; and salaries and wages totalled £55,040, £35,950 and £17,761.

**Agao Khan's Purchase**

Southern Rhodesia is able to state that H.H. the Aga Khan has arranged to acquire the undertaking of the Bechua Transport Co. Ltd., a subsidiary of the Overseas Motor Transport Co. Ltd. The transaction is expected to be completed by mid-November.

Miss B. PRESTON, public officer in Northern Rhodesia, has reported on the work of her first assignment in the Protectorate. After visits to Nkana to study the feeding of African labour, to Johannesburg to consult medical officers of some South African mines, and to Pretoria to see Dr. Fox of the South African Research and National Nutrition Council, she investigated the diet of African workers in the main location and Chibanga township, Bulawayo. Five members of the Friends Ambulance Unit Post-War Service arrived in the territory some months ago to work as assistants in a rural and nutrition survey out in the Serenje district, where an agricultural survey has just been completed. The survey is at least 14 or 15 months, so that a complete record of the agricultural survey may be obtained.

**New Rhodesian Companies**

WITH A COMBINED NOMINAL CAPITAL of £414,800 the registration of 20 new companies in Southern Rhodesia was recorded in July. This compares with 28 companies with a capital of £718,600 in June, and 21 companies with £220,000 in July, 1946. In the first seven months of the year 168 new companies with a capital of £3,057,900 were registered, compared with 138 companies and £2,459,700 for the same period in 1946. Of the 1947 figures commerce and finance claimed 54 companies (£2,020,200), secondary industries, 59 companies (£1,112,100), mining, 12 companies (£182,300), transport and communications, five companies (£142,000), agriculture, 3 four companies (£27,000), and other industries, three companies (£34,000).

**Rhodesian Amalgamation**

ALMOST ALL AFRICANS in Northern Rhodesia often allege to oppose the idea of amalgamation of the two Rhodesias. Writing in the Northern Rhodesian *Northern News*, an African scholar states that both unfounded, as is proved by the fact that many of the Northern Rhodesian African countermen settle Southern Rhodesia, hoping that they consider themselves to be better treated in that all-governing Colony than in their own.

**Ndola Golf**

THAT NINE HOLES of the Ndola golf course may be appropriated by the Government of Northern Rhodesia for building purposes was mentioned by Mr. B. Anderson, President of the club, at the recent annual meeting when he was re-elected for the coming year. Dr. F. Gilbert is captain, Mr. E. Payne secretary and Mr. Sinclair treasurer. Membership has increased by 10 to 293. During the year 11,300 rounds were played.

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# Future of Italian Colonies Russia Makes Concessions

THE ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER AND DEPUTIES who are considering how the Italian Colonies are to be partitioned have had further meetings in Lyons.

Both Great Britain and the Soviet Union have made concessions. The Soviet delegate, with his usual demand, that two commissions of inquiry should be sent to the Colonies and agreed with the British-American agreement that a single commission would settle the issue. In debate did express his proposal that the "O.I. interested" Governments should be heard at all stages. It was stated that they were "to be heard" once in the future. The proposal that the O.I. would almost certainly be delayed in its departure under the American *Chargé d'Affaires* had reluctantly withdrawn the support from the British proposal. Sir Noel Charles withdrew.

## Wood Things First

The disputes that considered the order in which the Colonies should be visited. The Americans suggested Eritrea first, then Somalia, and Libya last, but the French representative wanted to start with Libya. Mr. Zorullo agreed that it was better to begin with the most difficult region—Libya; it was better to have a Russian habit to begin with the most difficult problems and then pass on to the easier ones, and time had shown that procedure was better.

Near-agreement has been reached between the British and Russian draft instructions to the commission which a sub-committee has been formed to bring together in an agreed document.

WHILE YOU DARE to try new methods and harness your giant forces to what you work for best, you will have air, land and sea there as still like unchanging windmills of an old friend. These tips will help you to solve the immediate problem.



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# Wankie World Noting

"Scotty's man in the bush" in his words? there is not hope of a fool taking on him."—Proverbs XIX, 20.

Wankie Colliery is 900 square miles in area and is situated to the north of the town of Wankie. Mr. C. L. Roberts.

The Native population generally is unable to be able to legislate. Mr. F. W. Gwendlin, Member for Agriculture in Kenya.

In the celebration of the Ethiopian Christian Church a place has been found for the monks there because they had their hands full of the monks.

The European boy to be seen has been a matter of some concern by many of his school. Mr. Fletcher, headmaster of the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi.

Only an African can pass through rough and hard work. The rest have ambitions to be clerk of the hands and work in the town. Mr. Colin S. Owen, prohibition officer in Nairobi.

There can be no doubt that the flow of water from the town and the Damara in the Dongola basin by lowering of a vast quantity of water, saved the town from calamity. Annual report of the Northern Provinces of the Sudan.

With Dongola approaching Southern Rhodesia, the planning will be of political domination. Mr. B. B. Fletcher, Northern Rhodesian Minister of Agriculture.

The Social Security Report states that 19 adults in this Colony earned between them approximately £100,000 a year. An informant that one earns between £15,000 and £20,000 a year. Mr. L. J. W. Kennerly, Southern Rhodesia.

There are lazy Africans in the villages as they are lazy in every community, but do not think that there are any more lazy Africans in the rural areas of the country than in any other community. The Bishop of the Sudan.

We desire no precedence from the impoverished people of Britain. We can stand on our own feet and we can contribute a little to those less fortunate than ourselves. Captain J. S. C. Croft, Chairman of the Thomson Falls Association of Kenya.

It is as sure as conceivably that the asusud lock source of the world is not in a such a position man has in the world. Mr. P. W. O'Garra, a trade unionist, newscaster, and welfare assistant in the central office of the world.

It is a fact that the British have been the most successful in making the African adopt modern soil conservation methods. This is the nature of the Kenya Government to solve the admittedly extreme and difficult problem of the overcrowded reserves. recall the caustic remark of an American visitor who declared that the British had preserved Africa for the African to destroy. Mr. E. W. Bowne.

## Defence of Africa

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR FRANCIS DE GUINGAND said in a recent speech that he visualized Southern Rhodesia and South Africa as industrial and strategic base for the defence of Africa, while Kenya would be an advanced base for both defensive and offensive operations. He expected a steady growth of good relations between South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. These views were noted in Rhodesia and were suspicious of South Africa and many in the Union who thought that Rhodesia had missed the bus in her fight against South Africa. (Two additional columns should be so far as the military and economical was a long).



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# New East African Naval Force

## Stated at by Governors' Conference

FOLLOWING A CONFERENCE in Nairobi of the Governors of Kenya and Tanganyika, the Acting Governor of Uganda and the British Resident in Zanzibar, an agreement has been reached on East African defence.

It records, according to a telegram to *The Times*, that advantage was taken of the presence in Nairobi of the Commander-in-Chief, East of India, and the Chief of C. in C. East Africa, and the Air Officer, Commanding East Africa, to discuss defence and inter-territorial security.

A preliminary committee was set up for the purpose of a full-scale East African War Reserve to supersede the present East African Naval Volunteer Reserve. The new force will be controlled and administered by the East African Governments, and will be under the command-in-chief, East of India, to whom the legislation on the proposal will come before the East African Central Assembly to be established next year.

## Help for Great Britain

The conference held in the steps which should be taken by East African Governments to help Britain in the present economic crisis. Within the framework of the general lines of policy to which His Majesty's Government ask the East African Governments to conform—namely, to produce and export more and to restrict imports—policy in relation to imports will largely depend on information reaching East Africa about the availability of goods or exports from the United Kingdom.

The possibility of increasing exports of local produce is under examination.

# Rhodesian Gift to Royal Navy

MR JOHN AUSTEN, of Oudtshoorn, Southern Rhodesia, who died in 1942, bequeathed £2,000 to the British Government towards the provision of a ship for the Royal Navy. To give effect to Mr. Austen's wish, the King has approved that a fast fleet oiler should be named after him.

# NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

There are now five mobile cinema units in the Sudan.

The Southern Rhodesian cost-of-living index for June fell to 100 compared with 133.8 for June 1946.

The first consignment of gas parcels from the United Kingdom Fund will be distributed in Sudan in the Foa district on October 22.

The Sudan Government has bought for £6,000 a hostel in central London for the accommodation of Sudanese students at higher educational colleges and for others on short visits or in transit.

A recent fire at the store of a general dealer in Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia, is estimated to have destroyed £20,000 worth of property. The building was known as Ferebee's Store.

Recruitment of further staff for the Primary Training Centre in Lusaka is being undertaken by the military authorities. Of the 630 to be drawn from Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

The diary of the Dalziel Commission inquiring into the position of Africans employed in industry in Northern Rhodesia is as follows: No. 1, October 2 to 27; Broken Hill, October 29 and 30; Luanshya, November 1 to 4; Livingstone, November 6 to 8.

When the Kenya Legislative Council meets for the budget session in October, a speaker will succeed or the former in the history of the Colony. Hitherto the Governor has presided. Mr. Justice Maitland, one of the Supreme Court until his retirement, will be the first speaker.

In a mid-winter trade in Southern Rhodesia there are vacancies for 100 artisans, including 145 bricklayers, 100 carpenters and 79 plasterers. Vacancies have also been notified for 57 engineers, 44 in the motor trade, 96 in transport and 21 in electrical trades. In a total of 317 unemployed there were 69 electrical workers, 46 farm managers, 27 millworkers and 100 unskilled men.

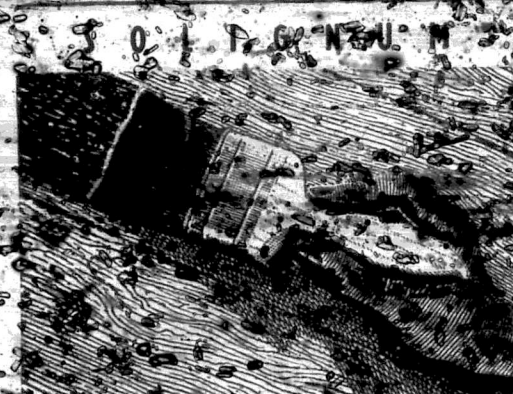
Kenya landowners with a certain sagacity had the opportunity of restocking their rivers and streams from their own tanks, to the efforts of Lieut. Colonel Chambers, who, in law, is "Packer Lucy," the famous hunter. Most of the animals are transported in 40 Alex. tanks by lorry, though they are distributed among landowners who are sending with their own containers to a collection point.

# Dame Edith Evans

DAME EDITH EVANS, the well-known English actress, was the first woman actor to meet the Bantu exhibition stage in London under the auspices of the Royal African Society. Asked why she showed such keen interest, Miss Evans told *EAST AFRICA* in Rhodesia that she had just returned from a 10-month holiday in Southern Rhodesia, which had given her so strong a liking for the people and the country that she was anxious to learn all she could about that part of the world. Her holiday, she said, had entirely divorced her from the theatre since before the war was, she had said, one of the best of her life. For most of the time she stayed with friends in Bulawayo that lovely little Rhodesian town to which she means to return when possible.

# Imperial Preference

FRIDRICH BAUMGARTNER, a German industrialist, the R. A. S. Empire Society, on his recent visit to Canada, Australia and the United States, has developed an interest in the Empire and has realized the importance of imperial preference schemes to be tampered with. He returned a far more convinced imperialist.



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# N. Rhodesian Legislative Council Attorney-General on Dalgleish Commission

AN ATTACK by the Attorney-General on the Northern Rhodesian Minister of Mines, Bailor, was a feature of a debate in the Legislature.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that it was unreasonable to expect the Mine Workers' Union, or any other section of the community, to boycott the Dalgleish Commission from the start merely because they thought they might find themselves in future disagreement with the final result of the inquiry. The reason for the inquiry had, indeed, come from the Union of the Chamber of Mines. Northern Rhodesian residents had not been appointed to the Commission in order that it should be a wholly interested inquiry.

Mr. Dalgleish had had experience of the industry and had been prominent in British trade union circles for many years. The other two members of the extensive industrial knowledge and experience of industrial disputes and arbitrations, one from the employers' angle and the other from the employees' point of view. The appointment of these persons would bring out all the points in favour of the parties which they represented. There was nothing in the Commission's terms of reference at variance with the principle of equality for equal work.

## Circulation of Report

THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS said that the Dalgleish Commission report consisted of a personal letter addressed to the Governor, by Mr. Dalgleish, and Mr. Smith after a letter headed "minority report" signed by Mr. Bailor. Those documents contained views on "one union in the territory which the Government would have no objection in establishing but could not be circulated to members of the Council. Government intended to let any other interested parties, for instance, the Union of Mines, the Mine Workers' Union, the Chamber of Workers' Union and similar bodies, see the report.

THE MINISTERS SECRETARY announced that the report by the non-official members of the Commission to the Council Development and Welfare Fund should not be accepted, would be forwarded to the Secretary of State. He pointed out, however, that the territory's resources were being depleted in the absence of assistance the development plans would have to be all drastic.

THE ECONOMIC ADVISER announced that the Government were working in close co-operation with South Africa and Southern Rhodesia on the restriction of exports, especially gold, and on the export of a list of goods which the U.K. had readily export to hard currency countries had been promised, and these would clearly be the duty of the territory not to import.

He gave an assurance that import licences would be given for tools for farming and other development which would save dollars. Plans for growing ground on a large scale were progressing well. He was confident of the good relation between commercial farmers and Government would result from the work of the Trade Advisory Committee.

Mr. Welensky could not see the Economic Secretary's confidence in the prospects of improved conditions for the Natives in the territory. Labour was being drawn away by the lack of water in other places elsewhere. Nor did he think the measures for the increase of maize production were adequate.

## Direction of Labour

THE GOVERNOR said that the support of the trade unions in the direction of labour, but in Northern Rhodesia the Government were pursuing an indecisive policy and failing to adopt the financial proposals of the non-official members. Mr. Welensky said he might have to oppose the Government instead of trying to help them. He preferred export control by the U.K. to import control by Northern Rhodesia.

THE ECONOMIC SECRETARY underook that in the copper processing area on Lake Tanganyika the reasonable interests of the local residents would be protected and that a suitable area would be available for the development of tourist traffic and amenities. Northern Fisheries Ltd. was at present being formed, and the directors had not yet been appointed. The British South Africa Company intended to take a minority interest, and would probably be represented on the board by the resident manager of Southern Rhodesia, or the local secretary of Northern Rhodesia, as its alternate.

THE ECONOMIC SECRETARY said that in 1947, gold exports had increased to 12,500 tons, of which 14,000 tons came from Southern Rhodesia and 5,000 tons from the territory. The prospect of increased supplies in the coming years had improved. The imports were valued roughly in the region of £50 million. The copper mines and 80% for all other minerals. Government imported cement from the Director of Civil Supplies. The present output from the mine in Rhodesia was being maintained at the rate of 1,150 tons per month. Individual output from the mine was maintained for 1,200 tons per month. In addition, 2,000 tons per month would reach the territory through seaboard duty during October and November.

## Local Cement Factory

With regard to the Northern Rhodesian cement factory, a prominent consulting engineer was present examining the supply position with a view to starting a new plant with a capacity of 50,000 tons per annum, together with a suitable power station to supply electricity.

THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS said that the last session of the Labour office had a background of the Broken Hill mine was in August 1947. Labour officers held regular meetings with the mine's representatives and workers' committees on that and other mines.

THE MINISTERS SECRETARY said that the Government had been that the Chairman of the non-official members of the Council were appointed to boards of companies. This would not apply to the Governor, who was appointed a non-official member of Executive Council to sit on a committee to advise concerning some matters for discussion.

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Obituary

Lord Passfield

LORD PASSFIELD, known as Sidney Webb, who died on Monday in his 97th year in Epsom, Hampshire, was one of the founders of the Fabian Society, the virtual creator of the London School of Economics, and a historian of British Socialism.

It was not till after the accepted office in the second Labour Government as Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, and later as Secretary of State for the Colonies, and he was even more reluctant to accept a peerage in order to strengthen Labour representation in the House of Lords.

As a young man of 22 he had become a first division clerk in the Colonial Office, resigning 18 years later to pursue his political and literary activities. He was sometimes regarded for a successful Ministry but he was affectionately regarded by almost everybody, including those who disagreed with the policies he had adopted.

Soon after taking office he received the recommendations of Sir Samuel Hoare, then permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, for some form of co-operation in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. For months Lord Passfield worked on this. The result issued in his Papers, one a statement of the proposals of the Government and the other a Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa (which was promptly labelled the Passfield Black Paper by Southern Rhodesian public opinion). Both the proposals had a bad reception.

View of the State

The opportunity of making the East African plans above party was missed. In particular the statement of the Government's conclusions ignored the instructions of the Commission on Closer Union, appointed in November 1937, to base its recommendations on the need "to associate more closely in the responsibilities of trusteeship and to extend the immigration communities domains in East Africa." Instead, Lord Passfield took his stand on the out-of-date declaration of 1931 that the British Government could neither delegate nor share trusteeship. East African objection to this reversal of policy was, of course, unheeded, and a better definition emerged from the Joint Committee of Both Houses of Parliament to which the proposals were referred for consideration. It was Lord Passfield (who himself was a member of the Joint Committee) who seized this opportunity for territorial machinery similar to that which is to be introduced at the beginning of next year. It would have been a triumph in itself.

Lord Passfield was a member of the Government of his country and of the Government of the Colonies, and he had a long and varied career in the colonial and imperial commissions and departments. He had a large share in the creation of the Imperial College of Science and Technology and the *Times* *Statesman*. Lord Passfield, who died four years ago, had been his very active partner in all his sociological and historical work. She insisted on remaining Mrs. Webb, and even on formal occasions would not be described as Lady Passfield.

Mr. Leslie Orme

We deeply regret to record the death in this country last week of MRS. MARGARET ANN ORME, wife of Dr. Frank Leslie Orme, of Underhill Lodge, Heswall, Cheshire, formerly of Tanganyika. Mr. Orme in this year's President of the Liverpool Colonial Association, a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, a partner in Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, Liverpool, and a director of the Tanganyika Cotton Co., Ltd. His many East African friends will deeply sympathize with him in his bereavement.

Mr. Frederick G. Brooks

THE DEATH OF the late Mr. F. G. Brooks, whose death we announced recently, Sir Robert Hudson, Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia, said recently in a eulogy.

"Mr. Brooks was an indefatigable worker to a host of friends. Freddy, who grew over the years of loyal and a selfless service to Southern Rhodesia. Coming here as a young man, he immediately became widely known through his efforts in the rugby sport, and for many years after, and at an age at which most men retire from active participation in sports, he remained an outstanding figure in the community and in other fields.

It is his claim to the enduring remembrance of all who knew him rests on a sure foundation, that of a life of public service and an ideal public servant. Pleasant and courteous to all who came into contact with him, he was loyal in the highest degree to any interest he was called upon to serve. He implied a high principle of efficiency and efficiency in his dealings with others, he could always be good in a man whom others criticized and his life was a running commentary on him and showing that in all he did was that vein of purity to be found only in the best of men."

Mr. David L. Watt

MR. DAVID L. WATT, K.C., who has died in Salisbury, was Deputy Leader of the Field Party of Southern Rhodesia at the time of the last general election. Opponent of the Government in the German South West Africa campaign of the 1914-18 war before transferring to the Royal Flying Corps in which he became a pilot after the war. He studied at Cambridge University, qualifying in law and studying in practice in Durban in 1920. He went to Salisbury in 1927 and took silk four years later. Mr. Watt was also interested in farming.

Mrs. ELIZABETH ALICE STRINGER, wife of Captain Frederick W. Stringer, of Nakuru, has died in Nairobi.

Capt. PIERRE YVES DE BRANCHY ALLEN, Royal R.A.F., only son of Brigadier and Mrs. E. C. W. Bouchard, died suddenly in Bulawayo.

Mrs. MARY MATHIE HARRISON, widow of the late Major M. H. Harrison, a judge of the High Court of the Sudan, has died in Leicester.

Mrs. ST. CATHERINE, who died in Surrey on Sunday last, aged 71, was secretary of state for the Dominions from 1904 to 1919, and the following year, when he became Lord Chancellor. A year before was appointed as Chief Justice of the Cape Colony, and the White Fathers Mission, was died in Uganda. A Canadian by birth, he first went to the Cape to take charge of the mission at St. Terence's, and later he moved to the mission at St. Terence's, where he had the training centre for African teachers.

SIR A. FRANK POWELL, who died in London last week at the age of 70, was appointed by the late Lord Baden-Powell to be Commissioner for Overseas Scouts and Migration, and in that capacity made several Empire tours. He was for some years Chairman of the International Tea Market Expansion Board.

Mrs. W. B. BARNETT, whose death in a Nairobi nursing home we reported with regret, had been in East Africa since 1916, for the first two years in Tanganyika and thereafter mainly in Mombasa. She and her husband, Mr. W. B. Barnett, were members of the Mombasa staff of the Mombasa and Exchange and Finance Company, and daughter of the Colonel.

MR. WILLIAM REGINAUD "WAGPOLE" WRIGHT, the well-known Nyasaland and the British Central Africa Co. settlement scheme in 1920 after service in the R.N.A.S. in the 1914-18 war, has died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 50. He leaves a widow and one son, who recently left the Colony to train as a veterinary surgeon in Dublin.



# TO THE NEWS

J.A.R. makes the case for the too cheap and buying the dear. Mr. Herbert...  
 No... can...  
 quite...  
 feeling...  
 (except...  
 Mr. S...  
 Guardian

We want to see more hospitals, more schools, more...  
 more factories, shorter hours, higher wages, lower prices, and we try to get all these things at once, and end by getting none at all.

If the film industry followed the book trade's example of selling the classics and showed all the great films of the past, they would pack the cinemas and get appreciation from the public as we have done.

The foundations of a sound economic and social policy may not be laid by huddling, seeping and tinkering, but by striking at the very roots of society and at the same time uprooting the system which has failed the people of this country in the past. Mr. Stonwell, M.P.

The Government's news policy, its complete diversion of newspapers of the wrong size and wrong prospect of the public's interest to a few press resolutions at the annual conference of the Institute of Journalists.

American policy has already done quite a lot to reduce the British Government to the state of a commercial traveller for wall, street and surveyor of same roads for the enforcement of the Truman doctrine of flying Saucers in every wind.

Mr. A. Pitt-Rivers, M.P. have found in the British sense of urgency about the crisis that I experienced in Australia. I have no realisation here of the crisis is psychological as well as economic, and that the only way out is harder work all round.

Mr. S. Frederick Bamford, M.P. are all the same in their nationalistic and industrialisation. The industries has had a lot of the milk taken off its gingerbread by the substitute of the strikes of Grimethorpe that the National Coal Board is merely the pole-boss with large Etc.

In 1939 the number of basic models of cars produced by the British motor industry has been reduced from 236 to 62 and variations which will be completed in 12 or 18 months further reduce the number to 42, a reduction of 76%. The number of body variations which have been reduced from 299 to 40—a reduction of 87%. Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.

I must assure more than I can say the priority cuts, the administrative grade of the British Civil Service, whose anonymous self-sacrifice and devotion does so to preserve order and discipline in a wise disorderly one. But this that something quite different would be come out of life, we were to come public want in the name. Professor...

General... the nation from... his depends... spirit... need a change... call to work... and... acceptance of necessary restriction will come not merely from remote authorities but from the hearts of the people themselves. Until that transformation takes place, we have not begun to get on the way of solving our desperate problem. The Rev. Sidney M. Berry.



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# BACKGROUND

Cabinet-making... The painful delays... Cabinet-making... extraordinary lengths... Ministers will go in order of seniority... One feature of the Government's... Government Secretary has... Mr. Bevin's... Mr. Isaac's... Mr. Strauss at the Ministry of Supply... Mr. Harold Wilson at the Board of Trade... Sir Stafford's... Gaiskell... industrial problems are here... of Social... industry has no reason to rejoice... been have the Tories been attacked... occasionally followed... the House of Commons and on to the Front Bench... Mr. Arthur Henderson... Foreign Secretary... Mr. John Wheatley... Mr. G. R. Strauss... Mr. Kenneth Younger... Home Office... former Chairman of the Conservative Party... *Financial Times*... The... duty of all paid workers is to refrain from enlarging the gap between spendable resources and the supply of goods and services on which money is spent... money rewards shall be increased only where such increases stimulate increase in productivity... to enter essential trades... second duty... longer working hours in every industry... mean increased output... But such steps... to reach the trade unions... the most responsible contribution to make... the need for a... reduction of the... spendable income... *Times*

...in the dollrums for... Soon I hope... it will look better... objective, which... have often publicly stated... economic and financial conditions... levels of... than a ton... from higher levels... exceptional circumstances and... a period of... This also happens to have been a period when it was not necessary for the Government to borrow apart from borrowing debt... than in some circles... regarded as an unreasonably low rate of interest... But, especially in this nation of emergency... might it not be thought in even wider circles that claims for higher rates of interest by borrowers on the grounds of security... We do need to do this... to recall the old proverb: 'What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.' Nor would a higher rate of interest serve any useful purpose in present conditions... for capital projects... must now be controlled by the Government... such as the Capital Issues Committee. The planning of the capital investment programme, both public and private, is one of the tasks which the Ministers are now working... would in no way be assisted by a rise in the rate of interest which, on the other hand, would increase the already very heavy burden of the public debt... in its effects than any of the forces now at work... Mr. Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer... For the period of the present emergency, which might be overcome in 12 months of national effort, we propose: (a) a drastic cut in... (b) no increase in working hours; (c) no increase in dividend; (d) new wage claims to be temporarily held; (e) stop on all capital expenditure not directly productive of exports or of home goods; (f) new capital... unless they contribute to the... of trade; (g) a large Budget surplus drawn from economies abroad... to check inflation... But they will stop her from... *Mail*

Government shortsightedness... and forcing up... nothing save... unless work... wages are justly adjusted... relation... but inflation brings man... secondary economic... troubles in its train... steadily increasing... our goods... at... a more... would be a... of... allied with a... of... government is its shortsightedness... its... piece-meal... of... to the... American... to the nations of Western... would result in... and... to the fall of... Then the democracies of Western Europe would be placed... of the left or... Right... do everything that lies within our power to preserve those nations which share with us the traditions of individual liberty and the rights of man... furnish inventories of raw materials, to build factories, provide ships, and... facilities... provide food and exports... to enable the Western European nations to become self-sufficient... Mr. Wainthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of the Chase National Bank (U.S.A.)... "Our survival as a nation... depends on exports... Why not... to the competitive... of... values per head... the population of the manufacturing centres... men organize competitions... Challenge Glasgow as to... shall have the greatest relative... by a given date... The published... figures... would spur employers and... to greater efforts, and local authorities to maintain their civic pride... would give all help to their local manufacturers, especially the smaller men... it is these small manufacturers who because of their independence and... are in danger of being excluded from an export drive... these... could contribute... and... between regions... would bring them... of public opinion... E. R. Collins, Director of... Manufacture... service cooperation



and other reasons, and possibly on tobacco and other goods. Government. We have no prospect of the rates of this new tax being worked in a heavy spirit of necessity, progressively possible in the future, but without increasing the burden on the consumer, as would be the case of tobacco and other goods, and the community, as well as to the Government, in the present state of the political and administrative conditions. It is not possible to make any recommendations for such a revision of the existing rates, and the freedom from a direct tax on African proprietors, which we considered the incident of the grant in general and particularly in connexion with customs duties. We have not considered utilizing the land tax for expenditure purposes.

Smuggling has increased to a considerable extent owing to the shortage of consumer goods in Nyasaland in comparison with the rest of the region, certain neighbouring territories. Every effort possible is being done by the Customs Department to prevent this smuggling. The only solution is to raise the price of consumer goods, and we hope it will occur in due time.

The cost of living for Europeans and Asians since 1938 has increased by about 50%. For reasons in tropical countries, Nyasaland, we regard a reasonable standard of living, including rent, house, medical, expenses and urban tax for a European single individual to be £35 per month or £420 per annum; £600 per annum for husband and wife, £500 per annum for a young child, educated in Nyasaland, and £400 per annum for a child educated in Southern Rhodesia.

The standard of living of Asians is lower than for Europeans, and as they enjoy no wage allowances in respect of income tax, the incidence of the tax on them is somewhat heavy, even when they are employed as store assistants who pay less than Native toll tax, and there is no reason with the present payment of Indian storekeepers why adequate wages should not be paid to enable this to be met. In respect of Africans, the increase in the cost of living is largely a theoretical one in the case of the subsistence farmer and labourer, and heavily on the wages of those in the towns. It is not wholly or partly on the wages. Hard cases may arise, and we cannot but regret that our policy for the general benefit of the African community is to keep the cost of living for the comparatively small number of township dwellers as low as possible, but we must make our recommendations regarding the control of prices in township markets.

**Price Control Has Been Futile**

Price control has been largely futile. Most African consumers are simple villagers, and those who are capable of understanding the nature and controlled prices without law, a course which would waste a lot of time and leave them open to victimization in the matter of prices, there is a considerable exploitation of African buyers by Indian storekeepers and African middlemen. The real cause of the abundant flow of consumer goods and the expansion and development of price control, where necessary and the proper supervision of market prices, possibly by the employment of European market masters in order to eliminate the exaggerated profits of the middlemen between the producer and the retailer.

On the Nyasaland African can make 10 per cent profit from fishing and in the Beaufort district last year, the average increase in the African price of raw skins was more than £100 per head of the estate which keeps detailed records the average in 1946 by the African market buyers was £32.10s. from an area of 200 and a half square miles. The average price for each ton of tobacco was £11.10s. in 1936, £12.10s. in 1937, and £14.10s. in 1946.

The Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce professed general opposition to any additional taxation, because heavy taxation hinders development, but recommended an increase in the rate of a flat rate of 10%. It was also against a value added tax, which the grounds that they hamper imports from Great Britain. The Northern Rhodesia Association expressed the necessity of a stabilization fund for tobacco. The Chamber of Commerce also expressed its opposition.

It was agreed in the submission that the taxation of non-Africans was disproportionately high and incidence, at least on the low income groups, excessive in view of the increased cost of living, and was not warranted.

The mean in 1945 was earning only £1.36s. the taxation on a single person in 1936. The revenue that is sought for the next year is primarily for post-war development, and it is mainly in the interests of the Africans, and we consider that the U.K. can and should contribute more on their own behalf.

In view of the requirements for development, we have not been able to decrease the taxation of the European taxpayer, but to have sought by certain reductions in customs duties to assist to a certain extent the low income groups, particularly in view of the increased cost of living.

The main taxation of Europeans and Asians is direct taxation payable to the U.K. We recommend no change in the Income Tax Order, but to extend the substance of a flat rate of 7s. 6d. in the £100 on the income in respect of both United Kingdom and local sources. This will enable Nyasaland, under the

present arrangement with the U.K. to collect additional income tax of £2,000 per annum. We have accepted the suggestion of the African Protectorate, and we consider that the rate of tax should be a flat rate of 7s. 6d. throughout the Protectorate, and in an additional £1,700 per annum, £11 for Government, and we consider that the income of the Native treasuries should be increased, possibly from £15 to £20,000,000 per annum. We do not suggest any change in the needs and wishes of the Native community, but we recommend. The balance of £1,700,000 we suggest, should go to the Native Development and Welfare Fund in lieu of certain of its present receipts. If the grant to the Native treasuries were less the balance for the Native fund would be proportionately greater.

**Balance between Welfare and Development**

The Government's products must utilize the best available facilities, whether it is collected from Europeans, Asians or Africans. We regret that the final stage of development, which we had to cut down the taxation of the Native community, is necessary for the Agricultural Department, and we do not plan to stress welfare rather than development. We have sought to express that balance in our recommendations for the creation of a Product Board.

1,028,595 Africans, male and female, above 15 years of age are gainfully employed, including subsistence agriculture, and a per capita tax of 8s. 5d.

In 1945 the incidence of taxation was as follows: Africans, 23.6%; Europeans, including local companies, 27.0%; companies, other than those local companies, 39.9%; Asians, 7.7%. If we make adjustments, the incidence would be: Africans, 48.8%; Europeans, including local companies, 17.3%; other companies, 22.2%; and Asians, 11.2%.

**Sir Godfrey Huggins' Visit Important Subject for Discussion**

Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, will fly to London next month in order to attend the marriage of Princess Elizabeth and Lieut. Mountbatten, R.N.

He will be accompanied by Mr. E. F. W. Broad, Minister of Finance, and Mr. J. Morton, Attorney-General, Mr. C. L. Hardy, Secretary of the Department of Labour and Public Works, and Mr. J. R. Shaul, Government Assessor.

The Salisbury correspondence in the *Financial Times* published on Monday.

The Rhodesian representatives are expected to discuss with the United Kingdom Government the draft Railway Nationalization Bill to be submitted to the Rhodesian Parliament early next year. The Prime Minister will also ask for an early decision on the proposed extension of the railway to Rhodesia, and it is understood that the new line would be appointed in Rhodesia before the end of the next financial year and so would be ready for use in 1950.

It is also certain that Sir Godfrey will raise the question of additional aid to the Government for the Colonies at Beira and to the Government to assist the Colonies in handling imports and exports.

For a quarter of a century or more, the Rhodesians have been arguing the need for a West Coast port, which would greatly reduce the sea voyage to market, and strengthen the sea and strength on the Colony's strategic position. The presence of development prospects along the coast, and the railway to such a port, would follow across Bechuanaland, was a discouraging factor.

It is considered more likely in view of the recent development of the Sati Valley in the port facilities for the U.K. Government's ground scheme in Southern Rhodesia, that Sir Godfrey Huggins envisages a second coast port between Beira and Lourenco Marques.

In a political speech last week, Sir Godfrey said that he would soon be to appeal for the Government's requirements for an additional outlay, must be met. He also said that when negotiations with other countries, he is proposing any remittance disburse of these negotiations may be held in the future.

A third subject the Prime Minister is expected to discuss in London is the prospect of increased British usage of Rhodesian tobacco.

# Fiscal Survey of Nyasaland

## Points from the Report of the Butters Committee

THE AFRICAN POPULATION, though it has progressed considerably, is still backward and there is a vicious circle of malnutrition, disease, lack of education, laziness, low standards of living, low production and fecundity.

In 1945 the productivity of the areas of the country that meals removed with a minimum expenditure of mannales got only increase of the health of the labour force but resulted in more efficient work. These amenities, however, have failed to attract an adequate supply of labour by 1946, with consequent serious loss in production and general deterioration.

It is the growth of the African population who go abroad to work on mines or farms, where they receive wages which are normal for any form of local agriculture can monetarily cope with, while the physique of the immigrants from Portuguese East Africa who have come to work on the tea estate and remained as settlers is markedly inferior.

The literacy statistics in the census of 1945 are 60% of the total for the population literate in English and 65% in the vernacular. These figures contrast with Sir Robert Bell's estimate in 1938 of 50% of the literate in the vernacular and 6% learning English, a standard of literacy in the circumstances fully described as remarkable.

### Character of Under-Production of Food

Although the country is fertile and has in the past provided food for all who are prepared to receive it, the Director of Agriculture in his annual report of 1945 warns that with the loss of proper soil conservation and the increase in population it will be difficult in the future to maintain the self-sufficiency that has been achieved in the past, and in 1946 the Food Committee stressed the danger of under-production of food stuffs in the country.

It is not to be thought with proper agricultural methods more extensive cultivation would be possible. The Commission of 1937 considered that each family ought to have eight acres, and the present Director of Agriculture suggests 12 acres; this figure includes areas for both subsistence and cash crops and an equivalent area of land has been found to be fully sufficient food for his family when fresh land was available for him to move to when he had exhausted the old. In many cases the actual labour force is less than the women and children, and the population explosion prevalent in certain parts of the Protectorate has multiplied and will continue to hinder development because the size of a family has had to increase in to a multiple way.

Such is the fertility of the soil that a few hours work a day, possibly in the evening hours, may suffice to produce the food necessary for the African family. There has been little incentive to work longer hours, particularly in years when, though tobacco and other crops have been earning high prices, there has been an absence of consumer goods on which money could be expended, and the Africans are more inclined to appreciate tangible rewards such as a bicycle or a gramophone, than the intangibles of education or public health.

It is estimated (in evidence before the Posthumous Board of the Southern Province) that other than that of an average African family income of £12 per annum, £15 is expended on native beer, a large proportion even for vivandins. Moreover, the beneficial qualities of native beer have been somewhat counteracted by the modern habit of taking stimulants, or other substances, reinforcing it.

It has not been established that the introduction of charges has diverted the development of the mining industry in the Protectorate.

In the case of tea, another important export commodity, railway rates were reduced during the slump in the early part of the last decade and were raised to their present level when conditions improved.

Rates for cotton, sisal, rice, groundnuts and other agricultural produce are reasonable, and it may be considered that in some instances where it can be proved that the rates have hindered development of any particular agricultural produce. The recommendations of a recent report on the railway for the provision of new rolling stock and the development of lake service and better roads may be implemented in the near future when materials become available.

### Dependence on Agricultural Resources

It is impossible to stress too much the complete dependence of Nyasaland on its agricultural resources and the necessity to prevent soil erosion and exhaustion and to evolve these resources on a long-term plan. There is considerable scope also for the creation and development of light industry such as meat refining and the manufacture of shoes, textiles and cement for local requirements, and fisheries fish-roe canning for export. The chief immediate difficulty is the absence of power. The coal deposits have not yet been worked and it is a waste of time. A hydro-electric scheme is under consideration and is not yet included in the post-war development plans.

Proper development, both of agriculture and light industry, appears to be dependent not on an influx of fresh capital so much as on the progress of development of resources by the part of the African population and long-term planning by Government. The African's needs are finite and many of them can be supplied locally if he is prepared to share the labour involved, but an average through the year of an hour's work a day (not including the time spent by the family in crop watching in areas where, for instance, etc., are prevalent) or the time occupied by such a maize-pounding by hand, for which a large maize mill should be substituted and a few shillings tax be paid, however Arcadian, can scarcely be expected to produce Utopia.

Under the present widespread conditions an attempt to finance this planning would be unwise, since the untrained and skilled population has little capital for investment, and that is the main object of the plan. We do not consider that reconstruction is either necessary or desirable, but we stress that in modernizing the economy of the Protectorate, the main aim should be to develop a self-sufficient basis of welfare.

### Survey of National Income

We are indebted to Miss Pleasance Déane at present conducting under the auspices of the Colonial Office a survey of the national and family income of Nyasaland for certain figures regarding the national income of the Protectorate. Miss Déane emphasizes the difficulties of the task and figures are therefore only approximate and require to be treated as such. The estimates are not complete but we would like to state that they are not intended to be a complete survey of our survey.

Miss Déane estimates that the total income of Nyasaland for 1946 is £8,940,000, exclusive of £462,000 incomes of non-residents, £135,000 in respect of companies, £294,000 in respect of the Government, £556,000 in respect of banks, £600,000 in respect of Africans, and £180,000 in respect of Government. Her estimate for the average income of Africans is £12 2s per annum. It is to be understood that in the case of those families which produce their own food, and that the result of the population, a pecuniary value has been put on their self-subsistence.

During the 10 years between 1936 and 1946 there was a marked increase in the incidence of taxation on the European and Asian communities (from £57,000 in 1936 to £135,000 in 1946 and from £14,000 to £86,195, respectively), whereas the incidence of the tax on the community in spite of the depression of the 1940s, has been practically static (4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. for individuals, and 10s. 5d. to 10s. 6d. for families). It has been pointed out that the increase in the proportion of the population on whom indirect taxation is levied does not support the contention that Nyasaland as a whole is taxed.

In a few instances a general increase in the duty on the immediately preceding year was the absence of a duty and the insignificant amount collected from the tax. It is not contemplated the advisability of increasing the duty on beer, tea and mineral water, and the proportion of

which are becoming closely settled the game will have to be relegated to reserves. The all means lot them be large, well chosen and technically beautiful wherever possible.

The great groundnut scheme which is taking shape in Tanganyika will cover millions of acres from the tsetse, which will retreat as the bushes felled, and the same move on elsewhere. There are to be similar areas under groundnuts in Northern Rhodesia, and perhaps in other territories, so that much land now under fly will soon be at the service of food growers.

There is distinct hope that the modern application of DDT to smoke from the air may achieve great things, at least in relatively small areas infested with fly. In Zululand some very encouraging experimental work has been done under the direction of Dr. P. A. du Toit, the Director of Veterinary Services for the Union of South Africa. In exceptionally favourable circumstances 99% or more of the tsetse were killed by the smoke. But methods suited to certain conditions cannot be applied over vast areas.

It is a combination of many methods of investigation and action that hope lies. We know much more about the fly than we did quite recently. We have much more money for research; and the new era of African development of all kinds must mean doing more and more of the land to stagnation. As enterprises spread and increasing populations require more land man will assert himself, and I do not doubt that he, not the tsetse, will gain the victory.

East African Governments Criticized

A recent writer in *The Times* strongly criticized the British Governments in Africa for their failure to delimit national parks. He wrote:

"An immense national park of about 40 square miles has been established near Nairobi. Beyond this no national park has been brought into effective being in any British African Colony or other British-controlled territory. Kenya has passed a National Parks Act, but no agreement is in sight as to the delimitation of a park of any magnitude. In Tanganyika an area in the Serengeti has been declared a national park, but the plan is under no control.

There are many game reserves in the various colonies, in which hunting is controlled, but the administration of game reserves, as of the other provisions of the Game Convention relative to the Preservation of the Fauna and Flora in their Natural State, stands or falls by the adequacy of the game departments, and in no territory except Northern Rhodesia has a disposition been manifested to give the game departments staff adequate to the duties they should be called upon to perform."

MRS. BESEPEH HINDLEY wrote:

"The East African Governments, no doubt reluctantly, appear to have endorsed, or to be about to endorse, a wholesale game extermination policy carried out in Southern Rhodesia. Even though scientific evidence that this is both unwise and unjustly selective is not yet conclusive, there are many instances where the tsetse and the fly have been driven when follow an abrupt upsurge in the tsetse population. To drive out the tsetse game slaughter must be linked with control of the density of the bush through clearing, burning, and other methods, a difficult and costly business. At present this seems to be the only line of attack seriously contemplated.

The tsetse, however, an alternative. Game animals through the ages have acquired an immunity to the life-destroying trypanosome. Domestic animals, later comers on the evolutionary scene, have not. Our present method is to exterminate those animals which have not been successful in the hopes that this will protect those which have not.

The alternatives to confer upon susceptible animals the immunity acquired by game, or an imitation of it. This line of research is admittedly difficult and hitherto the successful method of immunization against a protozoal infection has, I believe, been found. Surely this does not mean that it never can be? I visited near Shinyanga a research station where the researchers believe that they have found a means of immunization of man against the trypanosome which causes cattle any where in East Africa. A vaccine is being made in the scientific world, but it does appear to be a very man at least that it should be followed up on a larger scale before the tsetse infestation is passed for ever to the game. It would be a major body if we were to give our fly, probably one of Africa's greatest tragedies, to find that not a single fly on land with such greater certainty. The tsetse problem is a very serious one, and it is essential that it should be dealt with as a matter of

urgency. To deny the right to exist of any fellow species of animal that interferes with the well-being of man is a matter of man's convenience. To eradicate it, however, is now a matter of the world. These East African territories look forward to a large and lucrative tourist industry, and there is no question but that Americans would visit this part of the continent in ever increasing numbers if they could get there. An outfit of 10 or more might see and photograph the game. If the game is wiped out, American tourists and their dollars will go elsewhere. This fact alone should induce our rulers to support scientists who wish to follow other trails before heading on slaughter, and to make a serious effort to fulfil their pledges and establish true and fruitful parks.

Other Methods Worth Trying

MR. HENRY G. MAURICE, Secretary to the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, writes in Monday's *Times* in the course of a long letter:

"I am not prepared, until the evidence is produced, to accept the *ipse dixit* of Professor Bevan that tsetse-infestation does not, if he means cannot, be transmitted from birds or small animals. And what exactly is a 'small animal'? Is a sniker of a stein-buck a small animal, or is it a game? I mention these two because, numerically speaking, they would be the lists of animals slaughtered each year in Southern Rhodesia.

In fairness, one thing must be said for the execution of the game slaughter policy in Southern Rhodesia, it is thorough and intelligently methodical, not sensibly sporadic, and whether it has really achieved or is achieving its object is too early to say. Whether success or not is not the question posed by those who wish to preserve the beauty and grandeur of African wild life. The question is whether it is necessary and whether the eradication of the fly is a man concerned here with hundreds of such other diseases which can be controlled by inoculation cannot be achieved by other means. A correspondent has raised some of the research which apparently Professor Buxton takes no interest in.

That other methods are worth trying has been proved. Swynnott's experiment is a dead case, by bush clearing over a broad expanse of tsetse that had driven some 30,000 Africans from their homes. Later, by special methods of differential clearing combined with controlled grass fires, the fly and his deplorably small tsetse succeeded in freeing from tsetse some 1,000 square miles of grazing land without any slaughter. The invaluable work might have been extended to the general advantage but for short-sighted parsimony.

The advocates of slaughter object that the tsetse involved in these experiments was *Glossina morsitans*, not *Glossina*. I suggest, with some confidence, that the two tsetse resemble one another so closely and are so similar in their habits that there is no reason why measures which are successful against one should not, with slight modification, be applicable to the other. I do not here say yet another reason for that research which the professor treats with so much disdain.

Exhibition of Grass Fires

Yet another method has given promising results against *Glossina morsitans* itself, namely, the complete exclusion, for a period of years of all grass fires, the effect of which is to make the country unattractive for the breeding of the species in an experiment covering five square miles, three years of the exclusion reduced the tsetse population to 10% of the original, as measured by 10%. This system, supplemented by clearing of certain woodlands, was also very successfully applied in a very large area invaded by *morsitans* near Aberdeen in Northern Rhodesia. It came to be put out of use a large part of some *ambrosia* bushes, which does nothing more than will greatly improve the soil.

Unlike the professor, I believe that man has everything to gain and nothing to lose by endeavouring to keep a very, not in glorified zoos, but as wild and free as possible, the creatures of the game which are, in the long run, more magnificent than man, and so infinitely less destructive and vicious.

Next week we shall record the views of Colonel H. E. Shortt, formerly of the Indian Medical Service and now Professor of Medical Protozoology at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Good Will Mission to Kenya

TWO SENIOR OFFICERS AND MEN of all ranks, representative of the various branches of the Permanent Force of the United Defence Force headed by Lieut. Colonel Hamman, recently visited Kenya on an inter-service mission, and good will mission from South Africa. The senior officers were the guests of Colonel R. Campbell Ross, Commissioner in Nairobi of the Union of South Africa, and the rest of the party were accommodated on the R.A.F. at Eastleigh aerodrome.

acquainted, himself, well at meetings of the United Nations when faced with difficult problems on behalf of the Colonial Empire. His retirement to the best of the knowledge of the Rhodesian conditions had not been

expected and will be regretted by many who were in contact with him through the Consular Office. He is still only 62 years of age and it seems likely to reach his office again later.

## Man Will Beat the Tsetse Fly

Confidence of Professor P. A. Buxton

ONE OF AFRICA'S GREATEST SCOURGES is the tsetse fly, which still makes it impossible to keep cattle over vast areas.

Only about one-tenth of Tanganyika and a quarter of Uganda, for instance, are completely free of the fly, and even in the shielded areas of East Africa there have been quite recent reports of the advance of the tsetse.

It is, therefore, not surprising that serious warnings should from time to time be given by official and non-official leaders in East and Central Africa. Sir John Hall, Governor of Uganda, for example, has spoken in grave terms several times lately of the menace of the tsetse to the progress of his Protectorate.

The leading authority in London on this matter is Professor P. A. Buxton, Director of the Department of Entomology in the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has the authority to state that he takes a relatively optimistic view of the outlook. He does not, of course, underestimate the magnitude of the task, the urgency of further research and experimentation, or the extent of our ignorance of many aspects of the problem, but the prospects of progressive success are, he believes, a good deal brighter than many speakers and writers appear to realize.

### Visits to Eastern Africa

This guarded optimism is the result not only of study of all the reports available, and of discussions in London with visiting authorities, but of examination on the spot for the last 15 years. Buxton spent a month each in Uganda and Tanganyika, and last year a similar period in Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Two preliminary points ought to be stressed, never to be forgotten but frequently forgotten. The first is that generalizations about the tsetse are the most dangerous. There are many different kinds of tsetse. Dr. Swynnerton, the leading authority in the region, recognizes 24 different species of *Glossina* alone, each differing from the other in some way, sometimes very considerably, so that a successful form of attack upon one species may not be satisfactory with another. The biology of several of them therefore demands the closest study. Fortunately, of the score of species of tsetse only half a dozen present a major practical problem.

The second point, which is apt to be misunderstood is that reports of the advance of the fly do not necessarily mean that it is in fact gaining ground at the expense of man. While that has happened in many localities, in other cases reports that the fly has appeared for the first time reflect nothing more than an improvement in intelligence services. There are parallels in tropical medicine, the detection of new diseases being the result of the widespread ignorance and better training of doctors, not of sudden eruptions of physical illness, the dusty knowledge of which is a fact.

When there has been a real advance by the tsetse, says Professor Buxton, the cause is quite frequently the misplaced tolerance of worthless bush which affords the fly the conditions it requires. Despite that fact areas which were good grazing country 10 or 15 years ago have been allowed to revert to bush, sometimes so thick that it now harbours large numbers of bush pigs and tsetse instead of domestic stock.

To-day it is known that discriminative clearance of certain types of tree and bush will suffice to eliminate the tsetse from such localities. In the Shinyanga district of Tanganyika and the Abercorn district of Northern Rhodesia a good deal of practical work has been done on these lines, with the result that cattle now graze in bush country which a few years ago was held by *Glossina morsitans*.

### Southern Rhodesia Leads All Africa

Southern Rhodesia, continued Professor Buxton, has done far more than any other part of Africa to reclaim land from the fly and restore it to cattle. It was immensely impressed with what I saw in that regard. There has inevitably been a great deal of criticism of the official policy of exterminating the game, but almost all of the attacks upon the Government disregard some of the essential facts.

It is just not true to say that Southern Rhodesia has adopted a policy of indiscriminate slaughter. What has been done was planned, applied to a part only of the country, and is largely successful. I am myself a game lover and a game protectionist, but I consider, as do Ministers and others in Southern Rhodesia, that the right place for the protection of game is not where agriculture or grazing is possible, desirable and necessary, but in game reserves and national parks.

It is in no more than a fraction of Southern Rhodesia that the game has been shot out in order to eliminate tsetse and make possible the introduction of cattle. Something like 10,000 square miles have already been reclaimed in this way solely by shooting out the game. These large-scale experiments demonstrate beyond a question that *Glossina morsitans* is more widely distributed species of tsetse, and the one most difficult to control, does in fact disappear with the game. There is evidence of that from several parts of Africa. Herds of cattle have been put on the land after the game has been shot out or driven off, they have bred healthy calves, and that land can now be considered safe for ranching or dairying. In other parts of Africa, but to its credit in relation to other parts, that is Southern Rhodesia.

### No Indifference in Game Preservation

Two points ought to be added. First, that Southern Rhodesia has in the Wankie area a large and exceptionally well stocked game reserve. That proves that neither the Government nor the public are indifferent to the claims of game preservation. Secondly, the Government does not claim that its policy of controlled shooting of game in certain areas could or should be applied in dense bush or against other species of fly than *morsitans*.

Game reserves, or national parks, are the right place for the preservation of large quantities of game. Every now and then I see in the sporting papers that the tourists whom it is planned to attract to East and Central Africa will not come unless the shooting of game is promptly stopped. But surely the visitors will expect to find the game segregated, not where man, white or black, is trying to grow food for himself and for his family.

The hard fact is that farming, including stock raising, cannot be carried on where game animals raid the fields by day or night, and where the fields must be given first consideration and a corner of labor and sooner in an

prevented a continuation of the chaos even from Britain. So far, the prevailing opinion in Washington and our overseas Ministries in these matters, are we are not committing more ghastly blunders. The very last argument which should be allowed to prevail is that of *force majeure*. Fear of offending certain sections of American opinion should not cause the Emperor and Dominion Governments to give way when they have been standing firm. Fear is always a bad counsellor. Faith—the faith of the Overseas Empire that we can and should pull together to safety—is a more trustworthy guide. Six weeks ago the Empire's businessmen in Geneva

decided that we had reached the limits of possible compromise. American policy, they felt, was not only too far from the ideal but also too inflexible in its attitude. The United States appeared to offend and injure our people at the expense of those without their special claims. It was essential to save and aggravate the weaknesses of our own exporters, to force the Empire to be sacrificed economically and politically to American political pressure. The Americans themselves will spectate only if His Majesty's Government all throughout the world decline to agree to any bargain which would so safeguard British interests to the full.

## Colonial and Commonwealth Relations Offices Careers of New Senior and Junior Ministers

**ONE OF THE FOUR MINISTERS** of the Colonial Office and the Office of Commonwealth Relations, and only Mr. Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies—remains after Mr. Attlee's reconstruction of his Government.

The new Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations is Noel Baker, and the Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State for the Colonies and Commonwealth Relations are Lieut.-Colonel J. P. Rees Williams and Mr. P. C. Gordon Walker respectively.

Mr. PHILIP NOEL BAKER, who at 57 years of age succeeds Viscount Addison (78), enters the Cabinet for the first year he has been Secretary of State for the Colonies. For many years he specialized in foreign affairs and was at one time on the staff of the League of Nations in Geneva.

He was Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Arthur Henderson when he was Foreign Secretary (1929-1931) and Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of War Transport from 1932 to 1943. He is regarded as possessing the right temperament for his present post, not one of increasing importance. Mr. Noel Baker consents to be known as a Socialist.

**Lieut. Colonel J. P. Rees Williams**, who at the age of 44 becomes Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, practised as a solicitor in the City of London for five years before the war, went to Sarawak last year as a member of a Government mission in connexion with the proposed cession of this territory to the King and was Chairman of the mission sent to Burma a few months ago to report on certain aspects of the new constitution. He was for some time legal officer to the Military Government in the Berlin area and has lately been senior tutor to the Law Society, and has contributed regularly to a finance journalists' publication specializing in Far Eastern affairs.

A fluent speaker, in no sense a doctrinaire, and a man who speaks in a quiet manner and sold in view, he is regarded in Parliamentary circles as a good choice. He is Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party's Committee on the Empire Group, sits in the House of Commons for South Crayford.

Colonel Rees Williams is married and has two sons and a daughter.

Mr. P. C. GORDON WALKER, who at the early age of 49 becomes Parliamentary Under-Secretary

of State for Commonwealth Relations, has been Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Herbert Morrison since he was elected Socialist Member for Southwark in October, 1945, in the first by-election after Labour achieved power. He was at one time a student at Christ Church, Oxford, and during the war was a member of the staff of the BBC, being engaged in broadcasting to German workers. For some time he has been regarded as marked out for promotion.

He is married and has twin sons and three daughters.

**MR. A. G. BOTTOMLEY** transferred to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations who has been transferred to the Board of Trade and Secretary for Overseas Trade, is regarded as standing high in the favour of the Prime Minister.

He recently visited Southern Rhodesia on the invitation of South Africa and met many members of his party by his favourable Public Committee on the success of the Government of Southern Rhodesia in dealing with Native labour and other problems.

At the time for the Staff of the L. M. S. railway, Mr. Bottomley was during the war Deputy Regional Commissioner for the South-Eastern Region of England. He first entered Parliament in 1929 as Member for Walthamstow. His year and a half represented Great Britain at gatherings of the United Nations.

**MURRAY ADDISON**, for the past 12 years Secretary of State for the Dominions (the title having been later changed to that of Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations), has become Lord Privy Seal and remains leader of the House of Lords. It was known that he wished to retire on account of age (he is 75) but his shrewdness and tact clearly made the Prime Minister anxious to retain him in the Cabinet. He has been most successful in handling the House of Lords during the controversies over nationalization.

**MIR STRACHAN**, Minister of Food, who is responsible to Parliament for the great East African poundnut scheme (which is soon to be brought under the management of the Overseas Food Corporation) continues in office. His transfer to another department had been generally expected.

One of the surprises of the reshuffle has been the removal from the Colonial Office of Mr. Ivor Jennings, who in his year as lieutenant to Mr. Creech Jones had made a good impression. In particular, he had

Kingdom with food and raw materials. On the one side are the indispensable economic requirements of the British people, and on the other the tenaciously held favours of Americans who make no secret of their determination to buy, with open markets, the products of the Empire. The fact that Americans are so insistent in proof that British interests are well served by the existing arrangements, so that is needed for further reductions, and to drift from the anchorage of a system which has abundantly justified itself into uncharted waters, would be dangerous at any time, and desperately so in the present state of international weather. Even if at this time were there may be appeal to be great material damage at risk to the trading interests of the countries the Dominion or the Colonies, a calculable gain would be done by opening the way for further American pressure from time to time. Having given way on the principle, it will be increased in the future to stand firm on default, even in the industry in the United States, which is put in excess of domestic consumption, to urge the State Department to resist further discussions from the British nation. The Americans cannot be expected to show consideration for United Kingdom or Dominion manufacturers engaged in the same line of business as themselves. Why should they? Indeed, the whole purpose of the present attitude is to weaken the competition of our own enterprises and strengthen their own. There is no mystery about that; it is the admitted aim of the manoeuvres which now look likely to culminate in a glorious surrender.

If that capitulation were due to new economic conditions, there might be arguments in its favour, but it is not. The American press declare with a resting candour that American political pressure is not the interest of the British nations, or even a contribution to the two, but a response to the American attitude. Fourthly, it is quite obvious, as inspired from American Government quarters, have been arguing in ever stronger language that the Administration attaches the greatest importance to an agreement which will have a favourable influence on the Marshall Plan. The press in the State Department has no secret that Mr. Clayton, Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, had very much to say to his staff

Cripps about the refusal (which the United Kingdom was then maintaining) to enter into a trade agreement which regarded as one-sided. The world is told that Mr. Clayton gave the opinion that the British attitude would not unduly affect Congressional opinion at a time when further aid to Britain and Europe was in the balance. American newspapers tell their readers day after day that Congress has not to be sold, both on the Marshall Plan and on the proposal to give some American goods free of charge for exports into British Commonwealth markets, and there can be little room for doubt that the Americans, in preparation for such pressure salesmanship, will have both hands shingled. Sir Auckland Geddes, Geneva, Washington and New York.

As the Geneva correspondent of the Times called at the beginning of the week, the United States, having secured a favourable bargain, was to be put to exert

**Need to Guard British Interests**

pressure for the purpose of securing a good deal more. After Mr. Clayton had seen Sir Stafford Cripps and then Mr. Bevin, and found that they were not to be moved, the British man was brought into the discussion. Of as a prescribable from Washington, but the impending agreement, if concluded, will inevitably involve marked changes to the Commonwealth as a whole. One of the basic factors which British officials have had in mind at the time is that of producing an agreement palatable to the Republican-dominated and distinctly tariff-minded Congress. Yet not only the main men have stirred opinion in this country. The news has been disseminated by the newspapers without comment, and in a way which has left the ordinary reader completely bemused. We have so far read only one leading article frankly warning the people of the danger ahead. Was it not possible that the American admission that the having free is their own political objective of the moment, not the common and continuous good of the British Empire on the one hand and of the United States on the other? Nay, the British public reminded that the present predicament of the United Kingdom has been partly caused by the willingness of British politicians to please American opinion by agreeing the clauses in the loan agreement which imposed convertibility and

# EAST AFRICA - A - RHODISIA

March 1946  
Volume 24 No. 3

6d. weekly, 30s. yearly, post free  
Printed in Great Britain

Founder and Editor  
F. S. Johnston

REGISTERED OFFICE  
66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

IS THE EMPIRE about to be thrown into a hasty act of economic appeasement to the United States of America? There is unhappily every indication that this Majestic Government in the United Kingdom is now prepared to do the wrong to that Dominion. British Preference, upon which the Americans have set their hearts, they would sacrifice in order to get the road to the country while they were to accept merely reductions in a high tariff measure deliberately designed to preserve the American market almost entirely to home products of the Empire with its, or lower scale of duties, was to lead to the elimination of Imperial Preference. Despite the manifest unfairness of such an arrangement, it was not rejected outright by British Ministers, as it should have been in the name of the "American friends" it was accepted with a proviso that reductions by the United States should represent a satisfactory *quid pro quo* to the Commonwealth and Empire. The original plan in British that a foreign country should be allowed to drive a wedge into the basic fabric of Imperial trade. As the Union of American States rightly state, the economic exchanges between its

members without admitting the right of anyone else to intervene, and the Union of Soviet Republics does the same thing. The various Governments throughout the world should have insisted on the maintenance of the identical practice in their own cases. The Dominions rightly vocated a stand on the principle, and for the past six months they have been running a parallel course to get to save their lives and to best friends to heavy pressure from outside which has been a characteristic of British life for many decades whatever the political complexion of the party temporarily in office. The Government of Great Britain should not listen to those who feared a breach in the Imperial alliances. So be it at the very moment when the whole Empire is being urged to curtail the purchase of American goods in order to maintain the use of our security stock of dollars, and to pull down some of the shroffers in order to admit United States manufactures on more favourable terms. What could be more contradictory than to urge the Empire to pull down some of the shroffers in order to admit United States manufactures on more favourable terms. What could be more contradictory than to urge the Empire to pull down some of the shroffers in order to admit United States manufactures on more favourable terms.

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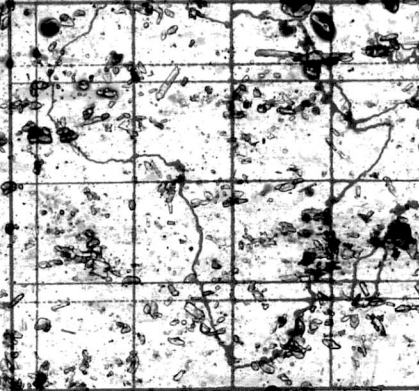


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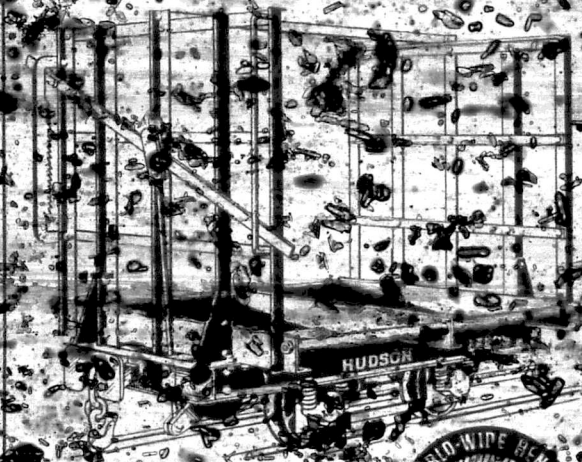
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## Of Commercial Concern Rhodesian Municipal Building

Messrs. W. Boyd and Co. (Printers) Ltd., announced that the issue of par of 50,000 shares of 20s. each has been over-subscribed.

Rhodesian Aircraft Maintenance and Services, Ltd. of Salisbury, have applied for a licence to operate flying instruction and charter services.

Gwelo Municipality, Southern Rhodesia, has schemes some nearing completion, others about to be begun—which will cost more than £500,000.

Instructions have been given to the Southern Rhodesian Industrial Development Commission to restrict its financial assistance to essential secondary industries.

Southern Rhodesian municipalities approved building plans in July to the value of £258,006, of which Salisbury's share was £144,853. The total was the highest of any this year.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., produced 130 tons of sisal and tow in September, making a total output of 565 tons for the first three months of the financial year.

East African Lands and Development Co., Ltd., have declared a final dividend of 16 2/3% less tax, on its 24,100 issued shares, making a total for 1946 of 27 1/2% against 15% in the previous year. An interim dividend of 8 1/2% less tax on account of 1947 is also announced.

## Rhodesian Railway Extensions

Investigation of possible railways between Sinoina and Lusaka, Umatah and Umvumba, and Beit Bridge and West Nicholson are among the tasks which face the new board of Rhodesia Railways, said Mr. G. A. Davenport, Minister of Mines and Public Works, in a recent speech.

## Mining Tanganyika Concessions Pay 42 1/2% Profitable Working in Union Miniere

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS Ltd. announced that the directors have recommended for the year ended July 31, 1947, dividends of 40% (the same) on the preference stock and of 12 1/2% (against 8%) on the ordinary stock, both less tax. Subject to confirmation at an ordinary general meeting to be held on November 13, the dividends will be paid to stockholders registered on September 30.

The net profit, subject to audit was £162,300 after transferring £50,000 to reserve for contingencies and reserving £25,000 for taxation. In the previous year the net profit was £341,153 after transferring £150,000 to reserve and £100,000 for contingencies.

In connexion with the above declaration of dividends and the publication of preliminary figures the directors state:

"The amount received to date by Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. in dividends and royalties from the Union Miniere du Haut-Katanga in respect of the latter company's operations for the eight calendar years 1939-46 inclusive is £1,883,179, an average of £235,399 for each year. These amounts have been credited in the accounts of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. as follows: Year ended July 31, 1947, £10,609; year ended July 31, 1945, £488,938; year ended July 31, 1946, £551,844; and year ended July 31, 1944, £694,808. It is normal to expect that only one year's dividend and royalties from the Union Miniere will appear in the year's revenue of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd."

## Company Progress Reports

Kentana—2,930 tons were milled in September for 1,258 oz. gold.

Thunde-Pana—2,260 tons of ore were treated in September for 704 oz. gold and a working profit of £1,516.

Wanderer—2,728 tons of ore were treated in September from the treatment of 32,090 tons of ore for a working profit of £2,062.

Bushick—An estimated working profit of £621 was earned during September by the treatment of 27,500 tons of ore for 1,334 oz. gold.

Rezeze—Operations will shortly cease in the Old West section since, in spite of the subsidy received from the Government, considerable loss is being sustained owing to a continual rise in working costs.

## Mining Share Prices

RHODESIA AND EAST AFRICAN mining shares were generally firmer on the London Stock Exchange during the week ended October 3.

The following prices in London are recorded: Bushick, 38 3/4; North Charter, 46 3/4; 3d; 44 1/2; Rhodesian, 106 1/2; 158 1/2; 165 1/2; 44 1/2; Rhodesia Copper, 26 1/2; 9d; 15 1/2; 100; Roin Antelope, 15s. 16s. (15 1/2); Tanganyika Concessions, 27s. 9d; 28s. 9d; 27 1/2; Phoenix Mining, 21s. 22s. 27s. 3d.; Rezeze, 4 1/2; 5 1/2; 3 1/2. Other prices were generally unchanged.

## Motapa Gold Mine

THE MOTAPA GOLD MINE, Southern Rhodesia, planned for a monthly tonnage of 25,000 tons, and the new production plant in Mozambique, the roasting plant will be largely that established by the Government in Quezoupe. A dam with a surface area of 153 acres is to be constructed. It is thought that the mine will eventually employ about 50 Europeans and 9,000 Africans.

## New Consolidated Goldfield

COLONEL G. R. FLETCHER, a director of New Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., and Dr. R. A. Pelletier, chief geologist of the company, has just visited East Africa from the Rand. On a charter aircraft Colonel Fletcher is a member of the South African board of Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd. Dr. Pelletier toured East Africa last year.

## Nigel Van Ryn Reefs

MR. RICHARD HUMBER has resigned his seat on the board of Nigel Van Ryn Reefs, Ltd. Marsh Rissik Marshall, lately his alternate, has been elected a director.

## Mining Personalia

MR. G. P. WEBSTER has been elected a director of Kenton Gold Mines, Ltd.

MR. V. T. HOCKIN has arrived in this country on leave from Tanganyika and expects to return this month.

MR. J. J. WILKINSON, managing director of the Limpopo Gold Mining Co., Ltd., is due to arrive in Salisbury this week and by air from Tanganyika Territory.

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moment there is no sign of an improvement. We have received very few returns through planters, but are limited to the formation of what I referred last year and the manager of Dwa Estate is now engaged on a serious mission which was hoped will increase our labour forces at Dwa and Munga.

The labour problem is one affecting not our estate only but the whole of East Africa. We are doing every thing possible to provide good housing and other amenities for the Natives, but sisal remains unattractive work for the African and when there is a general shortage sisal estates are the first to suffer.

#### Labour and Incentives

The African generally does not like regular hard work and I should estimate that on the average he works less than 20 hours a week. It is difficult to provide incentives to get him to work harder. Wages have been increased, but higher wages in some cases have the effect of decreasing the turnout of labour, as the Native finds he can earn the money to provide his needs with less work. There are agitators at work in the country and we have been troubled recently with petty strikes.

In order to overcome this position as far as possible we must mechanize the operations on the estate wherever practicable. Clearing and cultivating can be done by mechanical means, as soon as we can obtain the machinery required. The most important operation, that requiring the largest labour force is the cutting of the leaves, and this must be carried out by hand. For every three tons of fibre produced 100 tons of leaves must be cut, so you can understand how important it is that we should recruit and retain an adequate labour force.

#### Prospects

Present indications are that the output for 1947 will be lower than that for 1946, on account of the labour

shortage. Furthermore, sisal prices were advanced a further £20 per ton in March 1947, and it is hoped that in terms of net profit the results for 1947 will be as good as those recorded for 1946.

#### Good Rainfall

Rainfall in March-May of this year was good, and the producing sisal areas should provide all the leaf that can be dealt with.

The present contract between the Sisal Growers' Associations of Kenya and Tanganyika and the Ministry of Supply expires at the end of 1947, and negotiations are now taking place between representatives of the sisal growers and the Ministry regarding the future marketing of sisal.

On your behalf I should like to express our thanks to the general manager and his staff for their successful efforts in the face of many difficulties. During my visit I instituted a scheme for the payment of a bonus to the manager and the staff based on output, and it is understood that where output falls below expectations for reasons beyond local control the bonus will be adjusted accordingly. Salaries have been increased to meet the increased cost of living, and the amenities on the estates being improved wherever possible.

#### Appreciation of Visiting Agents

Our thanks are due also to Major J. P. Hearn, who was appointed as visiting agent during my visit, and to whom the general manager can turn for advice in his many problems.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, a dividend of 2% on the ordinary shares and a preference dividend of 11% on the preference shares were approved; the retiring director was re-elected, and the auditors were re-appointed.



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## Company Meeting

### Dwa Plantations, Limited

#### Mr. S. R. Hogg's Review

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF DWA PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, WAS HELD AT RIVER PLATE HOUSE, FINCHAM PLACE, LONDON, E.C.2, ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1947.

Mr. S. R. Hogg, Chairman of the company, presided.

In proposing the adoption of the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1946, the Chairman said:

I am pleased to be able to report an improvement in the net profit earned in the year 1946 over the results for recent years.

The output of sisal, as I foreshadowed last year, was lower, the total for 1946 being 1,030 tons, compared with 1,230 tons in 1945. Owing to the price increase mentioned in the early part of 1946, which took effect from April 1, 1946, the output realized an average of £38.94 per ton, compared with £25 11s. in 1945, whereas we were able to keep down our production cost to £21 2s. per ton, compared with £19 1s. in 1945.

#### Increased Profits

After providing for all expenses except debenture interest and taxation, the operating profit was £10,163 for 1946 compared with £5,000 the previous year. After adding £131 for interest received, and deducting £305 for debenture interest, there is a net profit of £9,989, making with £77 brought forward an available balance of £10,762.

Provision for taxation absorbs £3,000, and the directors recommend a transfer of £4,000 to the reserve for deferred maintenance of estates. I shall refer to this reserve later. The fixed 6% dividend on the preference shares was paid to December 31, 1946, and a dividend of 7% on the ordinary shares is recommended for the year 1946.

In accordance with the scheme of reorganization approved in 1937, the preference shares participate in a higher dividend than 6% paid on the ordinary shares (up to a maximum of 10%), and accordingly a participating dividend of 11% on the preference shares bringing the payment on these shares to 7% for the year must be paid if the ordinary share dividend is approved. The total dividends, after deduction of income tax, absorb £2,628, leaving £1,114 to be carried forward.

I give out much more than I am able to announce the amount of the dividend payable and the payment of the fixed participating dividend on the preference shares.

#### Debenture Stock Redeemed

You will observe from the balance sheet that the outstanding prior loan debenture stock was redeemed during the year, thus relieving the company of the interest charge thereon. The repayment of the debenture stock released the balance on the debenture stock redemption account, and your board have taken the opportunity of transferring £5,000 thereof to a pension reserve, leaving £4,371 to the credit of general reserve.

The board feel that some provision should be made for the payment of pensions to the company's employees when they retire, and it is hoped that by annual transfers to the pensions reserve a fund will be built up which will give ample provision for the payment of pensions as and when they arise.

The total of the fixed assets shows a small reduction, the expenditure on development and additional planting being more than offset by the amortization of sisal areas and depreciation written off.

On November 1946 the managing director and myself went to Kenya, and we travelled each way by

air so as to be able to spend the maximum amount of time on the company's estates. We made a complete study of all the problems on all the estates, and we have formulated a plan for dealing with the existing areas and for opening up new areas so that given favourable conditions, outputs in the future will be assured.

Considerable expenditure will be necessary on the rehabilitation of the sisal areas on Dwa Estate, for the reasons which I outlined at our meeting last year, and to a lesser degree on Msinga Estate. For this reason it has been necessary to appropriate a larger sum for the reserve for deferred maintenance, to which I referred earlier in my speech.

#### Replanting Old Areas

It is also intended to clear all the old areas on Dwa Estate, some of which were planted over 15 years ago, and which have produced a sisal for most of that period from parent plants and sucker growth. The sucker growth is now uncontrollable, and the old areas must be cleared and replanted, so as to provide long leaf in the future. Such reclamation must be gradual, firstly, because production must go on side by side with development, and some output from the old areas is necessary to supplement the production from the newer areas which have been slow in coming to maturity on account of the prolonged drought; and, secondly, because of the shortage of labour and of agricultural machinery.

Improvements are being made in the factory on Dwa Estate. A second decorticating unit is in course of erection, and the brushing and baling sheds will be re-sited and new brushing machines installed. The factory will then be capable of producing up to 1,500 tons of fibre per annum, provided the leaf is available and the labour shortage can be overcome.

#### Retirement of General Manager

During our visit Mr. A. B. C. Smith, the general manager, who had been in the company's service for 23 years, retired on pension, and at his request the pension was commuted by a payment to him of £500, which amount is charged in the profit and loss account before you. Mr. Smith is succeeded by Mr. R. Bennett, a younger man, who has already proved to be capable, and who, I feel sure, will do well.

The position at Msinga is different, but nevertheless considerable expenditure will be necessary during the next few years. Some of the sisal planted when the estate was acquired came to maturity while the company was in receivership, when sisal was selling at £15 per ton, and when its funds were available to the receiver for the equipping of the estate. The estate was leased for a number of years to a neighbouring estate, and the sisal was cut and the profits divided between the lessee and ourselves. On the termination of the agreement the company acquired the factory which the lessee had erected, and production on a very small scale has proceeded since, with unavoidable breaks in between.

#### Plans for New Factory

During the visit of Mr. Heley and myself in November plans were made for the erection of a new factory on an improved site, and the machinery required has been ordered, and some is stored on the estate. A water survey has been made, and boreholes are being sunk to provide a sufficient and continuous supply of water for the factory, and for domestic purposes. A water tower and storage tanks have been acquired and these have already reached the estate. An annual planting programme has been adopted, and it is hoped that in time Msinga Estate will contribute to the company's profits on the same scale as Dwa.

The success of the plans I have briefly outlined is dependent upon the company being able to rely on an adequate labour force. During the past 12 months the labour supply has been very poor, indeed, and at the

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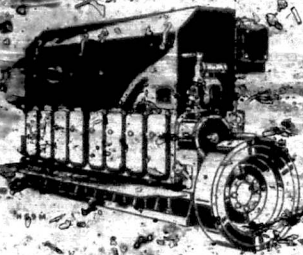
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### Barlays Bank Trade Report

DAR ES SALAM (U.K. & O.) cables London in a few days ago published special which includes the following information for East and Central Africa:

**Southern Rhodesia.**—For the season to August of this year 36,097 lb. of flour were sold, as against for £4,951,880, an average of 32,840 lbs. per ton, and 882,140 lbs. of meal were sold for £53,837, an average of 27,654 lbs. per ton. The absence and lack of available shipping capacity, coupled with exporters' warehouses, to relieve the situation, auctions were suspended for one week. The output of flour declined further in June when 36,598 lbs. were bought, as against 56,000 lbs. in the first six months of 1946. The purchases of the first six months of 1947 totalled 291,000 lbs. of flour, compared with 270,000 lbs. in 1946. According to the Economic and Statistical Bulletin for European Africa, the output of the millers in 1946 was 1,028,577 head, compared with 1,001,262 in 1945. The proportion of maize bred and stock decreased from 5.52% in 1945 to 4.54% in 1946. The production in the first half of the year was valued at £1,700,000 compared with £2,800,000 and £2,800,000 in the first six months of 1946 and 1945 respectively. The receipts for £2,200,000 compared with £2,300,000 in 1946.

### Northern Rhodesian Trade Satisfactory

**Northern Rhodesia.**—Trade is reported fairly brisk at most centres with supplies coming forward satisfactorily, excepting cotton piece goods. 64,375 bags of European-grown maize and 254,000 bags of Native-grown maize are to be sold. At the recent auction sales held at Fomby on June 30, 987,236 lbs. of cotton were sold for £36,800, an average of 21.06 lb. per bag.

**Uganda.**—There is no change in the food-crop position, but the need continues for careful conservation of crops and stocks to provide for areas in which shortages are feared. The tobacco auction floors to August 21 amounted to fire-cured £226,000, fire-cured 667,779 lbs. and air-cured 54,000 lbs. for £987,913. Normal seasonal conditions prevail, and tea bushes are in the usual dormant state. Export during July declined, amounting to 1,272 tons.

**Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.**—Seasonal weather conditions have been experienced, most days during July being cool and dry with scattered showers; however, rains, normal for the time of the year, have fallen in Uganda and in Kenya highlands.

**East African coffee exports** for the month of May were 10,927 cwt. in Uganda, by picking having been generally finished, a figure less than usual owing to the continuance of the heavy and cold weather. An excellent crop is expected. In Uganda, additional reports continue to be good, and a bumper crop for the 1947-48 season is expected. The Uganda Coffee Exchange is being reopened on August 12. At present 500 tons of Uganda native land coffee will be auctioned every week for October-December, bookings in September the amount will be increased to 1,000 tons per week for November-December bookings.

**Cotton ginning in Uganda** is complete, and the total crop is now estimated by 278,000 bales of 400 lb. net each. First quality and commercial reports indicate that during July extensive ginning was in progress and operations in most areas satisfactory. In the Lake Tanganyika the season opened officially on July 14 after a week's delay owing to the shortage of tressian. The Agricultural Department considers that the crop will be approximately the figure of 27,500 bales, previously estimated by latest official figures being 29,000 bales.

### Tanganyika Transport Difficulties

A shortage of railway trucks in Tanganyika is causing difficulty in removing the groundnut crop now being harvested. The Sigida and Tabora areas appear to be the districts where the greatest congestion is being felt. Large quantities of material for the Government groundnut scheme continue to arrive at Dar es Salaam, and shipments of seed received from South Africa.

A seasonal falling-off in arrivals of hides and skins has been evident. Prices have remained unaltered and the market is being controlled. It is said that some agents have been fielding orders to shipping companies at Beitbridge.

In the last few weeks arrivals of pulses and rice continue to flow, and there is every indication that the official estimate of 100,000 tons of rice will be exceeded. Last year's figure was 90,000 tons. In the Runwe District of Tanganyika the crop is now being harvested, and is estimated by the Agricultural Department to be in the region of 4000 tons, compared with 1,800 tons last year.

Production of papain fell off during the past few weeks. This is due to the use of paper for roof coverings and to the drought and heaviness of the atmosphere. The production of rubber has been hampered by the finished plantations, production has only been

about 50-60% of normal. This may be partly accounted for by the recent fall in prices. Papain prices fell sharply and for a long period prices were nominal and no buyers were appearing.

Estimates of grain crops are available for publication, but a very good wheat crop is expected. In the Kenya highlands rains are reported to have affected the maize crop, but the Ugandan and Uganda excellent crops are expected.

The Kenyan growers have been informed that a scheme of voluntary curtailment of production of pyrethrum gloves is being considered for the period August 20 to December 31. The Board of Trade has informed the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya that they will pay compensation on growers' estimated production between these dates based on their average production during the corresponding periods in 1945 and 1946 as related to the 1947 acreage. The rate of compensation offered is 75 cents of a shilling for 1st grade; 60 cents for 2nd grade; and 50 cents for 3rd grade. Growers who wish to participate in this scheme should have been invited to make application accordingly.

### Sisal Industry's Labour Problem

Tanganyika's sisal labour position is still causing great anxiety in the sisal industry. Production in Tanganyika during June 1947 (10,000 tons) showed a considerable improvement over May (6,000 tons). The June figures for Kenya and Uganda were 7,500 tons and 15,000 tons respectively.

Tanganyika, cured tobacco continues to arrive in increasing quantities, and the grading sheds are working to full capacity.

Shipping activity has been on a large scale, and many cargo vessels have arrived during the latter part of July, bringing a wide variety of goods from overseas. An increase in piece-goods arrivals is reported, but the price of some of the recent consignments is beyond the means of the average African, and the demand for suitable piece goods is still well above the supply.

**Cotton.**—Cotton progress report, May, 1947: total area under cultivation 323,470 feddans, estimated total yield 203,950 cantars, as against last season's area of 309,000 feddans and yield of 900,248 cantars.

Control over the distribution of tea was reintroduced during the month as a precautionary measure, and high-grade cotton piece-goods from the United Kingdom continued to be distributed under strict Government control.

The gum market was steady. During April 3,277 tons of gum cashew were exported, with a total value of £E,98,980. Further shipments of maize to Tripoli and Iraq took place, and 2,000 tons of oilcake were allowed for export to Palestine during the month.

**Eritrea.**—Crop yields are expected to be below normal this year. Some locust swarms which have appeared around Keren are being energetically dealt with. The wheat situation remains serious, and prices continue to be at a high level, per animal now, compared with 6s. at the beginning of June.

Wheat is believed to be the largest and most valuable and the most varied collection of wild animals ever to leave East Africa, has arrived in this country by the Union-Castle liner **KENILWORTH CASTLE**.



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# SOUTHERN RHODESIA



CECIL RHODES LOOKS OUT OVER THE LAND WHICH IS ABOUT TO BEAR HIS NAME AND WHERE HIS VISIONS ARE BEING REALIZED

Issued by the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia,  
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429, Strand,  
London, W.C.2

### Political Outlook in S. Rhodesia Early General Election Possible

SIR GEORGE HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, a few days ago that the Parliament should be dissolved in January, he would ask for an unconditional vote of confidence in the Government's development plans, and that he would not care for a re-election if that vote of confidence were not carried.

The United Party, which he leads, has 14 members in the House, the Liberals 11, the Rhodesia Labour Party three, and the Southern Rhodesia Labour Party two.

### Meet the Bantu

THE EXHIBITION of African camera studies now being held under the auspices of the Royal African Society at Foy's Art Gallery in Church Cross Road, London, is creating considerable interest and attracting large attendances. Mr. Leon Lenson, who took the photographs in East Africa and Rhodesia, that his purpose was to show the effect of the opportunity of the impact of Western civilization upon the uncivilized African. Major Lewis P. B. will speak at 4 p.m. tomorrow, on "African Camera Studies". The exhibition closes on Saturday.

### Rhodesian Immigration

Mrs. E. C. F. WITTEBAAR, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Finance, attacked political opponents on the subject of immigration in an address to the executive branch of the United Party recently. She said it was safe to continue to carry the size of pre-war immigration, with only 80,000 Europeans, and it is madness to refuse immigrants to take their place here. "I feel very strongly on that point, because if our political opponents get into power it is their intention to close down the stream of immigrants at present entering the Colony. That immigration is accompanied by capital from overseas, and it will enable us to develop our country and to improve the Colonies."

### Dilatory Government

THE NEWLY formed Kenya Government in the East African power and Lighting Co., Ltd. to distribute electricity from the Pangani Falls in Tanganyika Territory to the main area of Kenya was published in our issue of August 14. We are now informed that although a distribution licence has been obtained, export and import licences have not yet been issued. Application was made to the Kenya Government in the hope that licences to export power to East Africa and import power into Kenya, and on the condition that such licences would be granted the company would and will be continued work on the enlargement of the power station at Pangani Falls and on the transmission line a further 100 miles above stated, the licences have still not been received.

### Rhodesia's - Maize Crisis Problem of African Labour

GRAVE ANXIETY over the loss of confidence of maize producers in Southern Rhodesia is expressed in a leading article in the current issue of the *Rhodesian Farmer*, the organ of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union, from which the following are extracts:

"The maize problem has, over the past few years, assumed an importance to Southern Rhodesia which the economy and present prosperity of the country let its future development hinge on a solution to the problem. Year after year local production is short of local demands and the shortfall has to be made good by imports.

The position this year has been aggravated by the drought, but as we look back at September, 1947, we see that there was any question of drought, it was known that European growers of maize would be insufficient for national needs and a real concern was felt by the N.F.U. Council. That a crisis was approaching was even then being upon the country. We stress this point merely to explain that the present position though infinitely more serious than was visualized last year, is not entirely due to the drought.

### Back of Confidence

With Rhodesian optimism, it is assumed that there will be a surplus in the coming season and no losses. There will then be sufficient to meet our own needs. One is lack of labour, and the other is the loss of confidence in the Government's ability to manage the situation. It is not sufficient to have a surplus of maize, but it is necessary to have a surplus of confidence in the Government's ability to manage the situation.

It is not sufficient to have a surplus of maize, but it is necessary to have a surplus of confidence in the Government's ability to manage the situation. The arrival of the Portuguese in the early parts of the year, coupled with the hope that it will be possible after February to begin to import in addition sufficient Nyasaland Natives to deal with cleaning up the remaining maize.

If the negotiations with the Portuguese and the Natives should fail, they will not only solve the maize problem, but also the labour problem for food production for the 1948 season; but it will be no good that if the hand to mouth palliatives unless there is some definite assurance for subsequent seasons.

The country dare not run out of maize supplies. For could it long survive a supplanting of its maize structure by cotton or heavy importations. The one light spot in a grim picture is provided by the meeting of the Ministry of Agriculture and the N.F.U. Council, which has been clear that the Government and the leaders of the farming industry were in complete agreement on the seriousness of the position.

### Crime in Nyasaland

THE NYASALAND Police Commission has issued for 1946 statistics that show the year to have been a substantial one. There was a decline of 64 in simple larceny and 12 in motor vehicle theft. The Government of Nyasaland and the African Affairs Commission have, but a number of 18 on charges of causing bodily harm, and 29 of arson. Fines and costs imposed in criminal cases amounted to £1,134, compared with £1,637 in the previous year.

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The history of this company is more generally associated with the West Coast of Africa, where it has long been concerned with trading in Merchandise and Produce with Plantations and Forestry, Industrial Enterprise, Shipping and Transport. But in East Africa, too, it operates an extensive scale of direct and through associated companies specialising in the buying of a class of goods and produce in the selling of general merchandise and the sale and distribution of agricultural and general machinery, and in public works contracts.

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PRINCIPAL OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA  
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# NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

There are now 31 Sudanese students at universities in Great Britain.

The Kenya Arts and Crafts Society will be holding an exhibition in Nairobi on November 1-4 and

An Arab of Dar-es-Salaam has been sentenced to three years' hard labour for forging ration coupons.

The Bulawayo African Welfare Society has recently received bequests of £100 each from the late Sir George Johnson and the late Mrs. Edith Blumberg.

Large scale anti-leishmaniasis are being undertaken by the Central African Governments in view of the widespread of invasion by the disease from South Africa.

A Kenya correspondent writes in the *Medical Journal* that insects, particularly cockroaches, are responsible for the transmission of leprosy. Some 3000 cockroaches had been caught in an African hut in one day.

The booklet issued by the Sudan Government, giving the facts of British administration, has been banned in Egypt because it "gives a picture of the Sudan different from that in the minds of the Egyptian public."

The number of Europeans and Asians who entered and left Kenya through Mombasa or Kilimanjaro during 1946 was as follows: Europeans immigrated, 5,465; emigrated, 3,310; Asians immigrated, 11,404; emigrated, 6,274.

The Dar-es-Salaam Pilgrim Players, who are on tour with Swahili translations of farces by Moliere, have been asked to perform at some 20 plantations for the benefit of the estate labour. The tour has met with widespread support from the sisal growers on the Tanga line. The Swahili translations were made by Mr. A. Morrison.

VA. Berridge, which Major-General Stuart Wortley captured at the battle of Gondurman, and which the Hon. Mrs. Stuart-Wortley took to the Sudan to be kept there, has been placed in the Khalifa's Tomb Museum in Gondurman.

In response to a suggestion from the High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, the City Council of Bulawayo has decided to make a presentation to H.M.S. BULAWAYO. It will probably take the form of a plaque bearing the city's coat of arms.

Persistent propaganda on the need for reserve land is beginning to bear fruit in some parts of Kenya, and in the West of Africa the people in the area of the Cape Colony are to have the twelve voluntary areas closed certain areas to stock. As a result the land now has a fair grass cover.

Publication of the *Eritrean Daily News*, which has been costing £2,500 a year, is to be continued in the interests of the local British community, but the selling price will be doubled. A staff of two, the British Information Service in Eritrea, in addition to producing the *Daily News*, is responsible for the publication of five other papers, one in Bahari.

## East African Coffee

THE MARKET for East African coffees continues firm. The latest market letter of Messrs. J. H. Schluter & Co. states: "Supplies of Kenyan coffee are sufficient only to meet the requirements of the more enthusiastic of their friends. In a short time they must be provided with foreign pockets, and it remains to be seen how soon arrivals will overtake their demand. So far only a few hundred tons have become available and demand has exceeded this supply. The quality of early pickings is good, though we look forward to improvement in the liquor of main arrivals. Demand for native coffees has been strong, and with Bukobas not yet on offer, Ugandas have advanced over 15s per cwt. since offerings began last month. Bukoba plantations has also reappeared recently and prices have been firm. As with Kenyas, some little time may have to elapse before prices settle down.

## N. Rhodesian Legislation

(Continued from page 116)

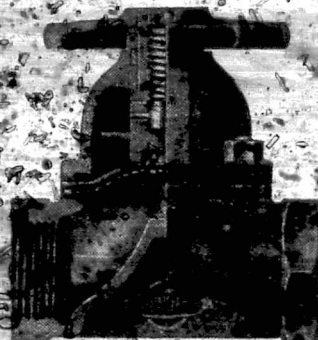
the territory's standards of weights. There had been 110 prosecutions for breaches of the price control regulations since June 14, of which 11.7% were for the failure to mark goods, 2.6% for failure to mark goods, 9.2% for failure to exhibit maximum price lists, and 3.6% for conditional sales. Overcharges accounted for 47.2% of the total.

On "Questions" asked the following information: teachers employed in the Government numbered 100, of which 10 were being employed in the Government. The number of Africans occupying Government land in the rural farming belt had increased during recent years, and on the institution of the Native Trust Land Government would take steps to deal with the matter.

Mr. Welensky asked on behalf of Mr. N. Cook, a hon. member, non-official member, in view of the shortage of manpower in the provincial administration and the intention of Government to import untrained cadets, Government would consider obtaining cadets from South African universities who could be necessary to be sent to the United Kingdom for training. Secretary for Native Affairs replied that requirements for the Colonial Service was done by the Colonial Office and the Government did not interfere. There had been for many years a system by which applications could be selected from candidates from the Dominions.

Tribute were paid by both official and non-official members of the Council to Sir John Waddington, the Governor and Lady Waddington, who will shortly leave Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Welensky said that the general compliment he could pay His Excellency was to say that since the constitutional change which has given the non-official members power to reject a Government decision, Sir John had not found it necessary to use his veto. Mr. R. C. S. Stanley, the new Chief Secretary, said that the Protectorate was losing its title, but that they had fixed the position so that they could continue on the right course.

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## Future of Former Italian Colonies Meetings of Deputies in London

THE FUTURE of the former Italian Colonies is being discussed in London by representatives of Great Britain, France, Russia and the U.S.A. Sir Noel Charles, the British deputy, in welcoming the other deputies (Mr. Massigli, the French Ambassador, Mr. Zarubin, the Soviet Ambassador, and Mr. Gallman, the United States *Chargé d'Affaires*) expressed the pleasure felt by the British Government that no time had been lost in arranging these meetings, which are to decide to which former Italian Colonies a commission of investigation should be sent, what should be the composition, scope and instructions of such a body or bodies, and which Government should be considered as interested in the matter within the terms of the Italian treaty.

The deputies (and the Foreign Ministers whom they represent) must reach decisions before September 15, 1945, unless the whole question is again to be submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

### One Commission or Two?

By Monday evening no decision had been reached on either of the main issues. The United States favoured one Commission for Eritrea, Italian Somaliland and Libya on the ground that only thus can uniformity of instructions and criteria be secured. France supported this proposal. Russia wanted two commissions, since the treaty spoke of commissions in the plural and because the work should be more quickly done, giving more time for consideration by the deputies and the Foreign Ministers. In the British view one commission would be preferable and could complete its task and return by Tuesday next, inquiry on the spot would be most valuable in the examination of the case on its merits and discussion in the conference room.

On the subject of interested Governments the United States suggested that all countries which had fought in Africa and had territorial claims on the Italian Colonies should be considered as interested. Russia proposed that the Commission should cover Allied countries which had signed the peace treaties and those other with claims against Italy.

## New Investment Service

MESSRS. ROVILLI, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. are about to open an investment department at their head office in Nairobi in order to provide advice and up-to-date facilities for East Africans who will be able to deal through any broker member of the London or Johannesburg Stock Exchanges. Captain F. W. Drummond, who is to manage the new department, has been paying of a well-known fund in London for a prober who was on military duty in Kenya during the war. His assistant, Mr. C. J. Wyatt, has had experience in London both with stocks and shares, also served in Kenya, and married Miss Narraway of K. C. E.

## Lieut. Colonel A. A. Baerlein Medal of Freedom

LIEUT. COLONEL A. A. BAERLEIN, who has previously been reported, was awarded the United States Medal of Freedom with Bronze Palms, was the second officer in East Africa to be awarded this decoration. The citation reads:

"Lieut. Colonel Arthur A. Baerlein, British Army, performed services of marked merit to the war effort while serving as legal adviser to the Occupied Enemy Territory Administration in Eritrea from December, 1941, to August, 1945. He played a major part in determining the status and treatment of thousands of civilian War Department contractors personnel engaged in constructing and operating American installations. Through his rare legal acumen and keen judgment Colonel Baerlein settled many perplexing problems which might have seriously hampered completion of important projects.

Colonel Baerlein is a partner in the legal firm of Home and Baerlein, of Jinja, Uganda.

## Settling in Kenya

BRIGADIER SIR F. W. C. FETHERSTON-GODEY has written from Nairobi to the *Daily Telegraph*: "I recently came to Kenya in an attempt to retain independence of thought and action, impossible under the present Socialist Government. It may be of interest to others of the same mind to know that there are several major snags. First, there is the slavish imitation of the Home Government over the imposition of controls, which can not help the United Kingdom and with a mixed population inevitably creates a flourishing black market. Secondly, though accommodation is good, it is very limited. Thirdly, the roads are vile. Per contra, kindness and helpfulness of everyone to strangers have to be experienced to be believed."

## Dar es Salaam Strike Tribunal

AS SOON AS THE AFRICANS who participated in the recent strike in Dar es Salaam returned to work, the Government appointed a tribunal to investigate the dispute. Mr. G. C. HAYFIELD, a retired provincial commissioner, is chairman, Messrs. W. B. B. and R. A. DYAS are the employers' arbitrators, and Messrs. A. GARRISON and ABDULLAH BIN MOHAMED represent the men.

## Non-Racial Aero Club

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Aero Club of Uganda has resolved that the rules be altered to include members of all races as become full members. Mr. T. Simpson was elected President, and Mr. C. A. R. Hendry secretary and manager. Other distinguished members are Messrs. C. L. Colquhoun, D. G. Ashburn, P. J. O'Grady, D. F. H. Hume, E. G. Jesson and S. J. Phillips.

Units of East African Command have contributed nearly £300 to the Thank Offering to Britain Fund, which has exceeded £18,271.

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## Relief for Double Taxation New Agreements with Colonies

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is officially informed that agreements have been reached between the Government of the United Kingdom and authorities representing the Colonial Empire for relief from double taxation.

There was previously a general provision in the United Kingdom law which gave relief from the income tax to a maximum of half the U.K. rate in any case in which the income was liable to tax both in the U.K. and in a Dominion, colony, and colonial income law. This provision provided for reciprocal relief when the Colonial rate of tax exceeded half the U.K. rate.

But this system is now to be abolished and substituted by former relief provisions totally exempting certain classes of income from tax in one country or the other, and in other cases where tax will continue to be charged in both countries the country of residence of the taxpayer will allow full relief up to the amount of its local tax on the same income for the tax charged in the country of origin of the income.

### Basic Principles

The new arrangement is based on the Double Taxation Convention which the United Kingdom concluded in 1924 with the United States of America. That convention was based on a model drawn up by the Fiscal Committee of the League of Nations, the principles of which have been widely accepted internationally.

The United Kingdom subsequently made similar agreements with Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Southern Rhodesia, and proposed that the same pattern, with variations in detail, should apply to all the Colonies. Under this arrangement shipping and air transport profits are to be taxed only by the country of residence of the trader, being locally exempt in the country of origin of the income. The same rule is laid down for other trading profits where the trader has not a permanent establishment, e.g. a branch

or agent with no premises in the country of origin of the income.

Where the trader has a permanent establishment in the country of origin of the income that country is entitled to tax the profits attributed to the permanent establishment. The trader's country of residence also taxes the profits, but will give full credit up to a maximum of its own rate of income tax for the tax paid in the country of origin.

British companies issued in Lusaka points of view are affected when a company has a branch in Northern Rhodesia. The Protectorate will levy tax on the branch profits and the responsibility for following the double taxation of the profits will rest entirely on the United Kingdom. Northern Rhodesia will no longer be liable to give a measure of relief if the Colonial rate of tax exceeds half the U.K. rate. The relief to be allowed by the United Kingdom will now be restricted to half the U.K. rate.

### Investment Incomes

The arrangement also deals with investment income and some form of employment. Dividends flowing from one country to the other are not to pay any tax above that payable on the profits out of which the dividends are declared. For example, a resident of Northern Rhodesia will be exempt from U.K. surtax on dividends received from the U.K. which are subject to tax in Northern Rhodesia.

Patent and copyright royalties are to be taxed only in the country of residence of the recipient, and exempted in the country of their origin.

Interest is not specifically dealt with in the arrangement. Consequently, interest flowing from Northern Rhodesia to a resident of the U.K. will continue to be taxable in Northern Rhodesia, and the United Kingdom will give credit against U.K. tax for the tax paid in Northern Rhodesia. The converse will, of course, apply to interest derived from the U.K. by a resident of Northern Rhodesia.

Exemptions paid by one country will not be given in the other country if the employee is not ordinarily resident in that country or is ordinarily resident there solely because of his official duties in Northern Rhodesia. Already certain income tax exemptions to certain employees of the United Kingdom Government, the arrangement extends the scope of the exemption and secures full reciprocity on the part of the U.K. for pensions paid by one Government will similarly be exempt in the other country if the pensioner is not ordinarily resident in that country. A serving Colonial Government official would normally be regarded as not ordinarily resident in the U.K. unless he was present there for three months a year on the average. A pensioner could be regarded as ordinarily resident if he made his home in the U.K. or visited the U.K. for three months a year on the average.

Pensions paid by one Government and purchased annuities will be taxed by the country of residence of the pensioner or annuitant. Exemption is also provided for the earnings of temporary business visitors who are sent by their employers to one country to work in the other country for not more than six months. In such cases the country visited will not tax the earnings. There are also certain exemptions for visiting professors, teachers, and students.

### Northern Rhodesian Residents

Under the new agreement the chargeable income in both countries, the country of residence of the taxpayer will give full credit for the tax payable in the country of origin of the income. A resident of Northern Rhodesia deriving income from the U.K. which continues to be taxable in both countries will no longer look to the U.K. for relief but will receive a credit against his Northern Rhodesian tax bill for the tax paid in the U.K. If the rate of U.K. tax paid exceeds his effective rate of Northern Rhodesian tax, i.e. the rate which is obtained by averaging his Northern Rhodesian tax bill over his total income, the credit will be limited to the effective Northern Rhodesian rate.

The arrangement has effect in respect of tax on income of the year ended March 31, 1946.

The United Kingdom's agreements with the Dominions and the U.S.A. contain provisions enabling Colonies to accede thereto, so that double taxation between Northern Rhodesia and those countries may be dealt with in the same manner as between the U.K. and those countries.

The arrangement has effect in respect of tax on income of the year ended March 31, 1946.

The United Kingdom's agreements with the Dominions and the U.S.A. contain provisions enabling Colonies to accede thereto, so that double taxation between Northern Rhodesia and those countries may be dealt with in the same manner as between the U.K. and those countries.

### Tobacco Duties Doubled

THE IMPORT DUTIES on tobacco and cigarettes entering East Africa have been doubled at the beginning of this year. Cables received just before we went to press state that the Governments have announced that this measure has been taken to save dollars. The duties on tobacco in East Africa are now approximately equal to those in Great Britain.

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Obituary

Mr. W. James Maclean

Triumph over Communist Forces

AMES MAURA, whose death in Tanganyika about the age of 70 years we report with deep regret, was perhaps the Territory's ablest and wisest settler leader who had not been a member of the Legislative Council, in which he had, however, been invited to

serve as a schoolboy at Clifton College, Bristol, and captain of its rugby XV. He was struck down by infantile paralysis, and thereafter remained a cripple, confined to a wheel chair. But he refused to allow that handicap to interfere with his plans for the shaping of his life.

An Englishman by birth, he was a great admirer of the British Empire, and had decided at an early age that he would make one of the Dominions of Colonies. His choice fell on Tanganyika, to which he went with his family at the age of 16. He began coffee growing in the Ngare-Ngarobu district. A man of unusual and lawless disregard of repeated warnings of the veterinary authorities, he started to raise sheep on a large scale, his folly being abundantly justified. He also kept cattle. His physical disability did not prevent him from making frequent trips by car to the best sheep farming areas of the Kenya Highlands for the purchase of good breeding stock, and he was recognized to be one of Tanganyika's agriculturists and stockmen.

The Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association owed its establishment, mainly to him, and he had been its President from its creation until his death. Last year he was elected the first President of the European Union of the Territory. His bold movement into the Northern Province could count on him for the support and sagacious counsel. He was modest, cheerful, courageous, and the admiration of all who knew him.

There will be widespread sympathy with his widow (who, as a trained nurse, was busy in the early stages of his illness), their son, and his mother, who lived with the family in England.

Mr. C. W. Longcroft

MR. CECIL JAMES LONGCROFT, Chairman of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd. and of the African Mercantile Co., Ltd., since its incorporation in 1915, died in London on Sunday at the age of 81. Mr. Longcroft had been for many years a leading City authority on economic and financial matters. There is no funeral service at 11 o'clock to-day at St. Paul's Church, Woodside Park, W. 12.

DR. GEORGE C. STONE HAIRN, formerly of Uganda, died suddenly in London.

LIEUT. COLONEL ROBERT DE SAVILLE, late Sudan Civil Service, has died in London.

Mrs. M. W. Wenzky, who for many years has been resident with Mr. and Mrs. V. Wenzky, in Northern Rhodesia, has died at the age of 82.

MR. D. CLARKE, who has died in Kenya, was for many years chief instructor at Kampala Technical School. He leaves a widow and son.

MRS. HUNT, wife of Mr. C. Hunt, manager of the Kenya branch of the African Mercantile Co., Ltd. has died in the European hospital at Mombasa.

MR. P. REIMER, one of the pioneers of Southern Rhodesia, who managed Siam Farm, Enterprise, in 1892, has died in Avondale. He was 43 years old when he came to the Colony from London with his family. One of the best known farmers in the Enterprise district, Mr. Reimer has tilled his land every year since 1901 and has sold produce worth 15 to 20 tons of maize to the acre. He was one of the founders of the local Farmers' Association.

Lieut. Colonel S. C. Layzell

Kenya Settler for 35 Years

WE SHALL regret the death of Lieut. Colonel S. C. Layzell M.C., Chairman and secretary of the Coastal District Sisal Growers' Association, a member of the executive committee of the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association and of the Kenya Sisal B.S.A., a former director and general manager of Sisal Concessions Ltd. After an illness of several months he died very peacefully at Mwatani in Kenya, and was buried in the combined military and civil cemetery at Mwatani in the district which had been his home for the greater part of his life.

Lieut. Colonel Layzell first went to Kenya in 1912 as a member of the British East Africa Corporation Ltd. After a short stay at it, he went to Uganda for a while, and then returned to Kenya in 1914 to manage the Voi Sisal Estate. In the first world war he joined the Intelligence Department of the East African Force, and was awarded the Military Cross, and in the 1939-45 world war he served with the East African Labour Corps, retiring with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Born in Hendon, Surrey, in 1889, he was educated at Mill Hill School and Leeds University. A keen footballer in his youth, he captained his university team and at the time played regularly for Northampton. He married Margaret Chas. Capell, daughter of the late Mr. R. L. Capell and of Mrs. Capell of Luton, Bedfordshire. He leaves a widow and three daughters.

Development of the Colonies Concerned on "This Vital Task"

MR. A. E. SIDDIQUI, THE BOARD OF TRADE, Mr. Wilson, said on Saturday when addressing the Liverpool branch of the Institute of Cost Accountants.

"We shall find it necessary and desirable to have even closer economic co-operation between countries of the Commonwealth. This means, among other things, the development of the enormous latent resources of our Colonial territories, which, when properly developed, are capable in the distant future of restoring the economic balance of the Old World."

"The neglect of this great source of wealth is a serious burden on the Governments of all the States responsible for Colonial administration between the two wars."

"We are truly in the face of great difficulties, embarking on this vital task of Colonial development. What is needed is that more should be done at a time when the world was faced not with a shortage but a surplus of equipment and technicians."

"I still hold the view that any division of the continent into black and white areas is absolutely wrong and should be rejected," said Major P. de la Cour, M.C.

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# PERSONALIA

MR. A. L. M. CRISP will leave London by air on Monday morning for Mombasa.

LIEUT. COLONEL ANTHONY O. M. BIRNIE, M.B.E., ACQUILINE KENNEDY have been posted to Kenya.

GENERAL OSBORN, international leader of The Salvation Army, visited Kenya now in Northern Rhodesia.

SIR JOHN HALL, Governor of Uganda, and Lady Hall arrived in London by air last week and have gone straight into the country.

A daughter has been born in Kasama to the wife of Mr. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, of the Colonial Agricultural Service in Northern Rhodesia.

SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER, former Financial Secretary in the Sudan, has been elected President of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association.

CAPTAIN FRANK PARCLAY, of Njoro, recently flew from Kenya to Southern Rhodesia to attend the annual conference of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union.

MR. F. J. O'FARRELL, Justice of the Supreme Court in Kenya, since 1941, and previously deputy registrar for 11 years, has gone on leave in this country pending retirement.

MR. S. R. HOGG, Chairman of Dwa Plantations, Ltd., and senior partner of Hogg, Bullimore and Co., chartered accountants, has been appointed manager of Mbezi Aircraft, Ltd.

SIR JOHN MCGART, who recently celebrated his 70th birthday, has embarked on a combined business and pleasure tour of the Empire. He plans to fly first to Kenya, the Rhodesias and South Africa.

MR. JOSEPH GIKONGA, a court interpreter in Nairobi, and one of the first two Africans to become members of the Municipal Council, has been appointed editor of the new Swahili publication.

MR. E. C. G. HERRIOTT has been elected to the City Council of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, in the place of Mayor H. G. Munro, who resigned recently.

Mrs. C. G. HERRIOTT, a great number of the Legislative Council members expected to arrive back in the country about the end of this month. She has been on leave in the United Kingdom and on the Continent.

CAPTAIN H. MORTEN, R.N. (Retd.), Southern Rhodesian Defence Representative in London, and Mrs. MORTEN were married in London last week.

THE address is Old Chiswell Hall, Marsh Green, Enderburg.

MR. J. FIELD, who has pending retirement from the Colonial Service, was first appointed to the Secretariat in Nairobi in 1921, was later seconded to the Education Department as a consultant, and was awarded the M.B.E.

SIR ALEXANDER SWELL, Chairman of the British Fournier and Holiday Board, has sailed for America in a dual capacity as a consultant and adviser to the Board of Trade on tobacco supplies. He returns to London on November 17.

MR. A. D. GAYSON-FENZI, son of the late L. D. Galton-Fenzi, for so many years the driving force of the Royal East African Automobile Association, has been appointed district commissioner for Nairobi in the Northern Province of Kenya.

MR. L. K. KELBY has retired from the directorship of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, of which he was secretary from 1921 until 1944. The present secretary, Mr. J. C. M.C. will be in charge of the work of the London headquarters of the corporation.

MR. A. J. WAKEFIELD, director of the Overseas Foodstuffs Corporation, and at one time Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika Territory, will leave London by air tomorrow for his home. He will be back in the country before the end of the month.

MR. A. E. SPAL is Chairman of the Beira Amateur Sports Club. MR. R. MACKAY is Vice-Chairman and the members of the committee are Messrs. J. PHILLIPS, J. O'LEARY, R. GIBBY, G. GIBBY, J. LANGMUIR, F. WATSON and J. WESTON.

A Commission to discuss the Association members of Commerce of Southern Rhodesia recently visited Beira to discuss the clearance and forwarding of goods in transit through the port to Rhodesia. The commission consisted of Messrs. B. M. MURPHY (Butchwayo), R. A. BALDENTYNE, H. M. BARKER, G. A. JOHNSON and W. S. PIERCE (Salisbury) and Mr. C. G. HERRIOTT (Harare).

MISS ELEANOR, President of the East African Women's League, spoke in a speech at the opening of Africa to a range of the Empire of the conference, recently held in Amsterdam on the Associated Country of the Women. The other delegates representing East Africa were Mrs. ANNE MURPHY, Mrs. P. O'HANLON and Mrs. FORD. Lady Eleanor will be back in Kenya on October 22.

MR. L. SILBERMAN, the sociologist and town planner has returned from his visit to East Africa and Mauritius, and has joined the Department of Social Science of the University of Liverpool. The centre of the plan for the Mombasa Old Town and self-help scheme, costing £220,000, has now been submitted to the Municipal Board, which is to consider the same municipal area of Mombasa in a separate section. Mr. L. Silberman is working in association with Professor L. W. THOMSON, who is Professor of Architecture in the University of Cape Town, who is charged with the physical aspect of the scheme. In Mauritius the team was engaged in the planning of the Fort Louis district and Mr. Silberman conducted a social and planning survey among 100 families of all races in the capital. The team's master plan for Mauritius is expected to be published by H.M. Stationery Office soon after Christmas.

## Beit's New Industrial Journal in immediate favour

SINCE its first appearance in East Africa in 1934, *The Times Eastern African Industrial Journal* has become a staple among business and industrial leaders and politicians. Superbly illustrated and up-to-date, it is the only journal of its kind in the East and throughout the world. It has proved particularly valuable to leaders in East Africa, many of whom have taken a leading interest in the territory's new development and industrial advancement.



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# TO THE NEWS

L.A. Remarks: "The famous high salaries of wages of present must all show restraint and care for the interests of our country in this critical moment." — Sir Oswald Cropper

"Many a person has an excellent aim in life but no ammunition." — *Kitchener Record, Canada*

"The British Government, without reservation the view that the mandate for Palestine should now be terminated." — Alexander Cadogan

"We must work as if peace were to last eternally but prepare as if war were to break out tomorrow." — Marshal Tito, Yugoslav Prime Minister

"In the past six weeks the Indian people have gone completely mad. They have surpassed all limits of morality and culture and behaved like wild animals." — Pandit Nehru

"The people in England are tired and worn out. They are driven into a corner and need every resource. We should help them to help themselves to the greatest possible extent." — Mr. Lewis Douglas, U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, speaking in New York

Motor-cycle exports for the first seven months of 1947 were £2,313,785 compared with £473,085 for seven months of 1938. — Mr. A. Lewis, secretary, British Motor Cycle Racing Club

"Conservatives believe in a humane, moral, and just society, attaching humanity itself. Socialists believe in the complete subjection of the individual to a materialistic philosophy." — Mr. Oulain-Hesse

"One of the most serious temptations of those who happen to be in power is to suppress criticism. The ordinary citizen must be made to understand that the freedom of the Press is vital to his happiness." — The Dean of Gloucester

"Not only Germany and the British Empire, but the whole world, has been paying a terrible price for the way in which the Potsdam Conference was conducted." — Lord Passfield, member for the British Zone in Germany

"Even the most oppressive dictatorship is not perfectly unassailable. When the ideological basis of a Soviet power seems clear that some, at least, of the leaders of Russia are men who have a marked respect for fact." — Mr. Henry Stimson

There can be precious little freedom against arbitrary power, precious little spice and variety in a society in which there is only one employer and only one property owner. — Professor Lionel Robbins

"This country is going to demand the services of Mr. Churchill before many months have passed. Because it is a country which are going to sweep over it, we want a man of outstanding character and courage, and Mr. Churchill is that man." — Mr. Peter Freuchen

"The Marshall plan, temporary price controls, rationing, and price controls cannot be done without popular support and understanding. These cannot be enacted without some conviction, and the kind of conviction which appears are not headed first President Truman." — *New York Herald Tribune*

"Young needs cannot be ignored if Britain's country is to yield more abundant food for her people. One's phosphate for her phosphate, and permanent pasture, the acre of which during the six years of the war, the constitution and stamping of our cattle and other is sheep, the unprecedented shrinkage of which, assuming the dimensions of a national catastrophe." — Lord Bledisloe



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**Foreign Record.** "There is not a single aspect or sphere of British national life that has not undergone a marked deterioration. We are living worse than we did in the full success of the war. What the U-boats could not do to us has been achieved by our own ministers and officials through their in-competence, their arrogance, their needless officials, their thousands of regulations, and their gross mismanagement of our affairs large and small. Moreover, the struggle this continues, the worse things will get and the harder will be the work of national revival. What has happened so far is only a foretaste of what is to come. Under Socialism, with all its malice and class jealousy, with all its hobbling and crippling of initiative and enterprise, it will not be possible for more than two-thirds of our present population to live in this island."—Mr. Winston Churchill.

**Fewer Miners but More Coal.**—"In the United States last year 300,000 wage earners engaged in mining bituminous coal mined approximately 475,000,000 tons. In Great Britain 700,000 miners produced only about 200,000,000 tons. So the Americans with half as many miners produce twice as much coal. Before the war their standard working week in coal mining was five days of seven hours, additional hours being paid at overtime rates. During the war the majority of mines increased the hours to 54 a week—six days of nine hours each—and this large amount of overtime raised the weekly earnings to very high levels. The recent Lewis agreement raised the basic hourly wage rate of American miners very substantially and provided for a longer basic work week, which is now five days of eight hours. Overtime rates are now paid only for the excess of eight a day or 40 a week. The output was 5.2 tons a man a day in 1945. The comparative output in Great Britain was about one ton a man a day. This difference in productivity is due to several factors, the most important of which are (1) the advantage which American mines possess in having larger seams, and also the mines are less deep, (2) far greater mechanization in cutting and loading of coal in American mines, and (3) owing to labour efficiency apart from the advantages of nature and capital equipment, there is a greater output a man shift in American mines. Finally, voluntary absenteeism in the United States is less than in British mines."—Professor G. Lindlay Sherrin.

**Ministerial changes.**—"The country would do well to take the soundings of these Ministers who are not only a genius for being wrong but have also created an atmosphere of virulent political and class prejudice at a moment when the nation's plight calls for the greatest possible measure of unity. The trouble is that the Socialist party is such a conglomerate body that it by no means follows that policy will be based upon impartial advice, however small may be the Cabinet to whom it is tendered. Could Ministers, for example, really quarrel with the T.U.C.U. in which some observers detect not much less than a parallel to the formidable Government? Could they really meet and beat their own Left Wing on domestic issues, as they have, thanks largely to Mr. Bevin, on foreign policy? It is much more likely that policy will always be vacillating and administration always defective. What the nation needs is not changes in the Government, but a change of Government."—*Daily Telegraph*.

**Unequal Rewards.**—"Vigour, imagination and daring are Britain's need to-day. Our industrial future depends on our ability to produce goods of the highest quality. To do this we must have unequal rewards, provided always that every man who is willing to work has a decent standard of life for himself and his family. Lord Acton wrote: 'The passion for equality makes vain the hope of freedom.' The point is, put with greater insight by William Blake in the words, 'One law for the lion and the ox is oppression.' Some form of Socialism is both inevitable and desirable in modern society. But it must be introduced in the light of the most stringent common sense. It must encourage, not stifle, enterprise; it must reward and applaud those who do great things in industry, science or art. Our political and spiritual future depends upon our achieving the right balance between the State and the individual. The State should protect the individual from the exercise of arbitrary power against him by the huge commercial developments of the modern age, but it must not create a new managerial class more irreplaceable than the industrialists of to-day. Let us be jealous of our individual rights and wage a crusade against the malevolent tyranny of the totalitarianism, the open tyranny of the monopolist or the meddling tyranny of the bureaucrat. External vigilance is the price of liberty."—Mr. Raymond, B. J. C. Leburg, Socialist, M.P.

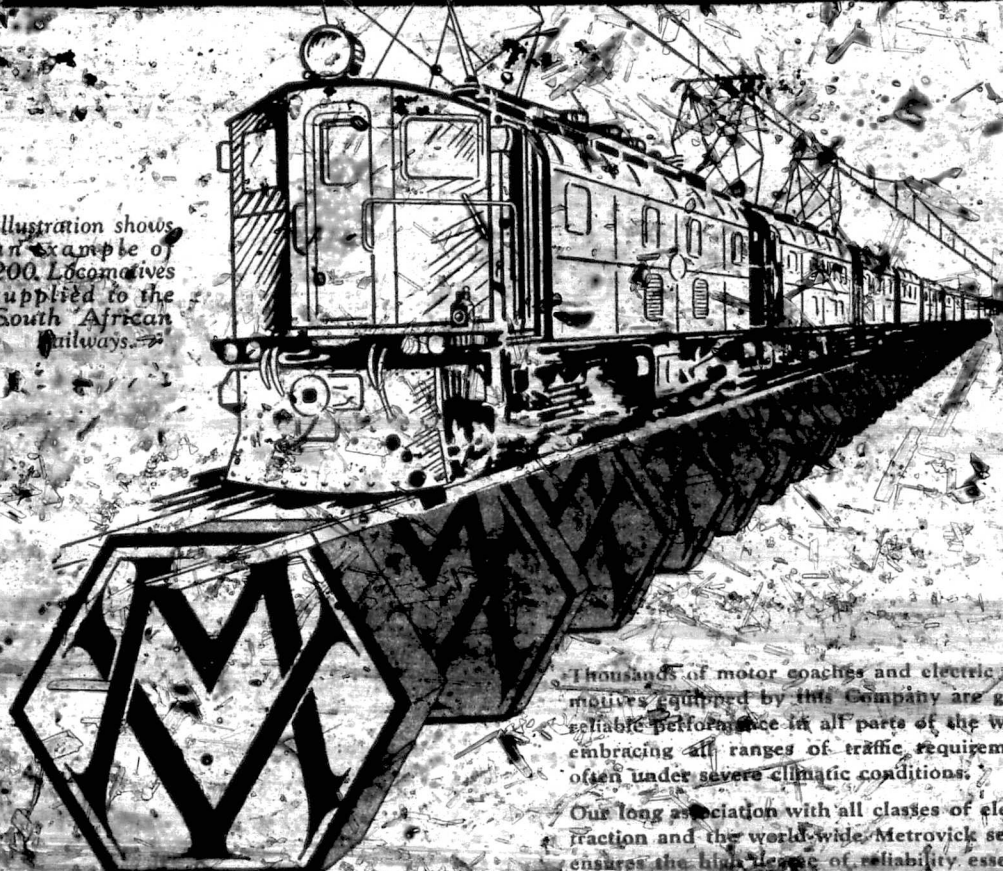
**Circuses before Bread.**—"The present expenditure on tobacco and alcohol nearly equals the expenditure on clothing in 1938 and is twice as much as the present expenditure on clothing. In 1938 the English expenditure on tobacco and alcohol was less of what was spent on food; the percentage has now risen to 75%. The total of the sums now being wagered in the various forms of betting exceeds in amount the rent roll of the entire country, without any deduction for taxes or landed property. The British people have, in other words, been led to behave as if they were very rich, and have been able to devote an immense amount of their income to superfluities at the very time the nation was short of necessities. And for this state of things Government policy is responsible."—Mr. Bertrand de Jouvenel, in *Time and Tide*.

**Sectionalism.**—"Fundamental issues affecting the well-being of every citizen were discussed yesterday by the Prime Minister and the Minister for Economic Affairs with a deputation from the Trades Union Congress. Yet no clue to what was really said on either side emerges from the trite and laconic official statement. This procedure of secretly plotting courses of action in concert with sectional interests is hardly consistent with the principles of democratic government. It would be far less easy if Parliament were in session. Official reticence merely enhances the suspicion (which may be entirely without foundation) that the Government is engaged in making some sort of bargain with the trade unions behind the backs of the rest of the community. Are investors, employers and consumers regarded merely as pawns in the game? The issues discussed behind closed doors yesterday closely concern everyone. The public is entitled to know what is going on."—*Financial Times*.

**Italian Inflation.**—"In Italy since 1938 the costs of food, clothing and light have increased by 37, 69 and 22 times respectively. Rent has gone up only two-and-a-half times. In 1938 the average family spent 50% of its income on food; to-day it spends 75%. Wages have increased as follows over 1938 figures: unskilled workers, 36 times; skilled workers, 26 times; second-class employees, 19 times; first-class technicians, 13 times; managers, 9 times. Wages increases have been in inverse proportion to the fall of the worker. The middle class is being crushed out of existence."—*National News Letter*.

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# Northern Rhodesia Discusses Aid for Britain

## Direction of European and African Farmers

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S anxieties to help Great Britain in her present economic difficulties was made clear at recent meetings of the Legislative Council. Mr. ROY WELENSKY, Chairman of the non-official members of the Council and leader of the Labour Party, said that the non-official members would support the Government in every reasonable step in assisting the United Kingdom and that they agreed to the conservation of foreign exchange. He was opposed to the re-enforcement of import control on goods from sterling areas, and it would be difficult to adopt a policy different from that of Southern Rhodesia.

Further help should not be accepted from the United Kingdom under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act except for undertakings to which the country was already committed. The development plans should be recast to see how much could be done within the Protectorate's own resources, giving development an economic rather than a social basis. Maize imported from the Argentine would probably cost £600,000 in hard currency during the year, and urgent appeals should be made to the European farmers' committee to increase food production. The Government ought to consider direction of production and should tell the Africans that they must grow more food.

The closest co-operation was advised between the colonies of South Africa, and the importance of the railway to the Protectorate in the production of raw materials was increased every day. Opponents of amalgamation were doing the Empire a disservice. The development of communications was pressing, and urged the Government to consider the extension of the railway line to Kenya.

### A Plea Apathy Towards Colonial Debate

Mr. Welensky, having criticized the lack of interest in the Colonial debate in the House of Commons, said the conference of representatives of the Dominions and Colonies to be held next year would do much good, if chosen as a representative of Northern Rhodesia he would wish to get the question of Central African federation on the agenda.

SIR G. WALKER GORRAUD, N. mentioning his recent visits to the United Kingdom, East and West Africa, said he had found a general recognition in East Africa of the value of the African to share in partnership with the European. In Southern Rhodesia, however, recognition existed of Southern Rhodesia, which would make amalgamation a possibility. Attempts to do more in this line in Rhodesia without due discussion had been unsatisfactory, and good results had been obtained on the Gold Coast, where first-class advice had been taken. That should be a lesson for Northern Rhodesia.

Most of Africa was in a state of political ferment. Northern Rhodesia was lucky, but could not afford to disregard the problems of other territories. If Africans must realize the difficulties and dangers of moving too fast, Europeans must understand that it was sometimes better to go too fast than too slow. A system of self-government had been made and must ultimately be kept.

The Protectorate's development plans must be based on economy, and the people must be prepared to sacrifice a good deal. Food production was the main aim. He agreed with Mr. Welensky that grants from the British Government should not be accepted apart from present commitments, and that direction of European farmers and compulsion of Africans to grow their own food were necessary. Africans would agree with that.

Mr. J. ST. PAGE said that there would be grave dangers in reducing purchases from the United Kingdom. It would be easier to impose import control than to reduce import control

from the U.K. Japanese cotton piece-goods, imported owing to lack of shipments from the U.K., would be landed at a higher price than that now current in the bazaars, to raise the retail price would cause great discontent among Africans, and would necessitate either subsidies for the goods or increases in cost-of-living allowances.

CAPTAIN R. E. CAMPBELL favoured some direction of farmers but not measures of direction of labour as drastic as those which had been applied in the U.K. He drew attention to the system in force in the Belgian Congo by which Government officials decided what amount of food villagers should produce.

MR. B. GOODWIN advocated the introduction of the copper production committees which functioned during the war, though with rather wider terms of reference. The mines were, he said, the largest focal source of dollars, and workshop committees should have round-table discussions on the saving of hard currency. British trade unions had accepted direction of labour, and the system should apply equally to Northern Rhodesia.

### Mine Workers and the Dalgleish Commission

Explaining the attitude of the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union to the Dalgleish Commission, he said that the Executive would not collaborate with the commission because the Government had refused to accept Northern Rhodesian residents as members of the Commission, as both the Union and the Chamber of Mines had requested. The choice of Chairman was considered unfortunate by the union, because his attitude to the European worker had not been sympathetic. The terms of reference had been in direct conflict with the principle laid down by the World Federation of Trade Unions of equal work for equal pay.

MR. J. T. HARRIS, speaking for the report of the Dalgleish Commission on European civil servants.

MR. H. W. BRISSET urged that a proper system of maize rationing should be introduced to ensure that Africans received a fair share. He could not see why Northern Rhodesia had not brought in rationing schemes like other countries.

MR. H. M. WILLIAMS, turning to price control, said he had not been approached by traders but wanted to remove the misconception that merchants had resorted to price control. He spoke strongly of the prosecutions which had taken place for infringements, and asserted that commerce was anxious to cooperate in the present difficult times.

MR. G. B. BECKETT, while sympathetic to the workers, did not wish to see too lenient punishments for infringement of regulations resulting from an amicable agreement reached recently between commerce and the Government. He emphasized that it had taken a serious food shortage to make the country realize that farming was a primary industry.

Direction of labour had to come, it must be wisely and universally applied. Enthusiasm to help Britain should be tempered with the realization that Northern Rhodesia was a young country which was just embarking on development. The territory must do its utmost to limit inflation, but that must not be done at the expense of the farmer. The Government should encourage the farmer to produce as much as possible. Economic progress would inevitably take the face of the employment of the African, and the settlers should make themselves clear that they were teaming farmers with Africans in the territory and must work with Africans for the country's good.

### Native Food Supplies Inadequate

THE BISHOP OF NORTHERN RHODESIA considered the food supplies of Africans in rural areas worse now than 10 years ago, probably owing to the absence of body-bled men. The high price of maize had resulted in a small acreage of the profitable crop being grown, so that the balance of food available was worse than before. The food for Africans in urban districts was also not satisfactory.

Some direction of labour was essential but it should be based on security of jobs. All the Africans would appreciate the need when it was explained to them. The Bishop expressed profound disappointment at Mr. Goodwin's statement of the attitude of the Mine Workers' Union to the Dalgleish Commission, and was certain that its work had the good will of all the good will.

In reply to a question by Mr. Welensky, the FINANCIAL SECRETARY said that the estimated cost of the subsidy on maize for the present year was £48,000, and that the cost of the maize subsidy was about a shilling per bag f.o.r. Salisbury.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE informed Mr. Williams of an increase of weight and measures had been appointed in September, and that steps were being taken to authenticate

(Continued on Page 124)



...the evidence between the Kenya councils and those of the Eastern Province pattern is that the former have no official lower levels, whereas the latter proceeded by way of the *mitaka*, the *gombolota* and the *szira* to the district Native council. Mr. Jonguama said that it is only to the lowest council (the *szira*) that there is direct popular election, and therefore each council acts as an electoral college for the council above it. It may be observed that the members of the district Native council are therefore three removed away from election by the people.

The Kenya councils elected members are directly elected and can thus speak and do for their people with no uncertain voice. It is a matter of opinion which is the best system. The Kenya one is at any rate representative one, while the Eastern Province one must be clearly qualified in this respect.

I should like to add that leaving composition aside, I shared the opinion that the Eastern Province councils at all levels were probably ahead of the Kenya councils in the work they did and the responsibility they carried. The reason generally is that a more advanced population is concerned. The real test is to what extent the councils are responsible local self-governing authorities. I would answer that there is marked progress towards this in the Eastern Province but very little in Kenya. Hence in my blunt opinion the councils would be helpless without the D.C. to hold them up, and with everything that the Government stands for in the background.

Yours faithfully,  
F. DAVIES O.P.

**Experiment in Communism  
Comments on the Groundnut Scheme**

SIR—I am surprised that no one has drawn attention to the fact that the groundnut scheme which is being introduced in East Africa is nothing more nor less than an experiment in Communism.

Though it may seem to be the only other commercial enterprise to the African while it is under the control of the United Africa Company, it is not so. Some time ago Government took in a year or so. It will then be indistinguishable from the Russian collective farm. I do not look on this as in any way deplorable and am inclined to agree with the writer of the article which you published as far back as August 15, 1946, in which the principles of the pattern now being adopted for the groundnut scheme were foreshadowed. And though I cannot here fully express the strongest disapproval of such schemes, some of your readers will recall that in your interview with the educated Africans from Kenya who visited this country last summer they all categorically rejected such a plan so long as it admitted no more land being made available. I think they will be prepared to do so.

But with an eye to the future, it would be as well to remember two facts about land: (a) that there is no compensation acceptable by Natives for land except more and better land, and (b) that once an African is settled on land with his family, no matter how clearly and how often he is told that at the end of a specified period of termination of a contract he must leave it, he will always consider himself wronged when he is evicted.

Should the groundnut scheme succeed, there will obviously be pressure for its extension to other parts of the country and to other colonies. Africans, especially those in the poorer parts of the territories, will call upon the Government to provide the same welfare and social services as are being enjoyed by Natives employed on the groundnut scheme. While a British people may begin to suggest that we should obtain our tobacco in the same way in order to save

...From the African point of view it is the only scheme from which there is much hope of producing in East Africa the results that Africans need and of providing an answer to which they are demanding.

It will be interesting to see the reactions of the Natives when it is suggested that their urban lands should be taken over for collective farms when selected infertile lands come to an end. Suppose it is suggested to collectivize the rich cotton and coffee lands in Tanganyika so that a part at least of their people can be moved over the poorer lands? It is certain enough that the holders would protest strongly; but it must not be forgotten that education stimulates the 'have-nots' far more than the 'haves'.

This is looking a long way forward. For the present it seems that Tanganyika will depend largely on her mines, Uganda on her cotton, and Kenya on the European settlers to foot the bill for the future welfare services.

If Comrade Stalin has time to look at the progress of East Africa, he will, I think, smile at himself at the idea of the British Government spending £25,000,000 on a demonstration of Russian ideology.

Yours faithfully,  
FULL-MARX.

**Empire Customs Union  
Mr. Tudor Davies's Opinion**

EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—Your suggestion by Mr. Davies of an Empire Customs Union has caught the imagination of the people, many of whom are discussing its practicability—whether it is to be done and whether other countries should be asked to participate in Colonial development. I submit that any scheme must be conditioned by the following:

(a) An expansionist concept. My recent experience in West Africa as commissioner of inquiry emphasized in my mind the lack of the development of our Imperial resources not so much for the division of what exists, but for the utilization of what can be made to exist.

(b) The primary need of the world is expansion of trade—not loans but the filling of the wheels of credit.

(c) On the assumption that we can get out of the colonies only what we put into them, the great necessity will be the release of consumer goods to the Native populations. The problems of the release of consumer goods to them in the necessary quantities with an already saturated home market and a larger demand to meet our external commitments? The 'pumping' of consumer goods will certainly increase production.

(d) The encouragement of more responsible trade relations among the Native workers and the development of better industrial relations as some of our indigenous peoples are already restive. The up-grading of Native administrators and engineers could help in this regard.

(e) Capital expenditure in machinery, equipment, and above all, in transport—road and air. There are some who hold the view that this expansion cannot now be effected without external help. Be that as it may, there are the Colonial Development Fund and the Colonial Development Corporation—both excellent projects; and after all, it must be remembered that the Empire and Colonies are British.

(f) Urgency and continuity of application. The matter is now not one of fiscal policy but of economic life and death.

Yours faithfully,  
W. TUDOR DAVIES

London, E.C.4.

3 WORKERS at the Kikira sugar factory, Uganda, have been on strike. Following attacks on passing motor vehicles it became necessary to establish a system of convoys accompanied by a British carrier manned by R.A.F.

Letters to the Editor

# Conditions of the Franchise in Southern Rhodesia

Views of Mr. Manfred Hodson, K.C., M.P.

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—The long story of the extension of the franchise to more and more classes of people in Great Britain reached its conclusion not long ago. Universal suffrage has since been regarded as one of the essential features of a free society. If in some other country it does not exist, then it is thought that there must be something wrong with that country.

When Southern Rhodesia was granted responsible government 24 years ago, no racial distinctions were made in this matter of the franchise. Upon fulfilling low property qualifications and being able to fill in a form of application unaided, any person (with one or two limitations) could register himself as a voter and be registered as a voter in the country for the country for six months.

The majority of the Africans had no objection to have themselves enrolled as voters, of course, did not qualify at that time and do not qualify to-day, but even those who could satisfy the easy tests showed no widespread inclination to invade the vote. Interest in economic and educational advancement here was, and later on there was interest in going to work the Native Councils set up as local governing bodies by the Government, but even to-day only a few hundred Natives have enrolled themselves. It may be said this is due to feudalism in the Native mind, or, more simply, to the plain fact that the Europeans were obvious, and the people who knew nothing about running a civilized Government, so that the Natives did not think of quarrelling with that fact.

The churches were realistic in their outlook, and had no intention of endangering their mission in Africa by having any chief or government boss of Natives who might do anything but do nothing, but lower the standards of the work. Thus we find a very liberal-handed church providing that a parish might elect a representative to synod for every 30 white communicants, but the mission district might elect one for every 100, but not electing the representatives altogether.

It is a great pity that a similar course was not taken, year after year, for a fixed period of time, when the franchise was granted for. No Native, education and economic progress in the Colony being contrasted with the possibility that early civilization came and to have been first established, its banners may be lowered by a majority of politically immature Natives swamping the Legislative Assembly. There are now nearly 20,000 of them attending schools, and there are only 20,000 Europeans at present. It is not in the interests of any race in the Colony nor in the interests of civilization generally for this swamping to take place, and so civilization generally had better wake up and see what is to be done about it.

There are three groups of Europeans arguing about the matter. One would wish to establish a permanent European dominance in the local Government, another would wish to establish temporary European dominance, and those who want to raise the property and educational qualifications all round.

The last-mentioned method is full of difficulty for any great heightening of educational standards, and is not one into the realm of educational theory. How do you measure a man's political education? An universal secondary education among Europeans in various countries of the world is not a new thing, how do you do it with the majority of the older Europeans who, when they were at school, did not go as far as all children are sent to do to-day along the academic road? Such people

are constantly arriving among the immigrants. Are they to be left without a vote? Is it to be work for bureaucratic institutions not more a matter of tradition than of formal schooling? What of those people who do brilliantly at school and never seem able to do anything else? Are the votes of the school leavers to be worth more than those of the Native peasants who know a good deal about local councils but very little about reading, writing and arithmetic?

The middle road is provided by those who, like the realistic churchmen, want to establish a temporary European dominance in the interests of all.

There is no room for drifting and hoping it will all work out for the best if we do nothing. We should all think hard about it and pick our side.

Salisbury,

Southern Rhodesia.

Yours faithfully,

L. M. N. Hodson.

## Local Native Councils

Uganda and Kenya Compared

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—I wish to refer to Mr. Hauncey Tongue's letter in your issue of September 18 on the subject of the comparison of local Native Councils of administrations in Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika.

In 1945 when I was district commissioner, Kenya, in the North Kavondo district of Kenya, had the good fortune to make an official tour into Eastern Province of Uganda for the specific purpose of comparing the respective systems of Native administrations. Whether the system described by Mr. Hauncey Tongue owes anything to the Kenya system or not he should know, as he was largely responsible for creating the former, at any rate in the Eastern Province.

But what remains that the Kenya local Native Councils began in 1925 and from the first included a proportion of directly elected representatives of the people in a proportion was a minority to the minority side of the house, the latter consisting of chiefs and leading personalities. As the years went on, however, the elected members were gradually allowed to become the majority by an increase in their numbers, the nominated side remaining at the same strength. Thus, when I took Kakamega in 1938, the council there consisted of 50 elected members (for constituencies of 12,000 to 15,000 each) and 25 nominated (18 chiefs and seven leading personalities). It should not be forgotten that many of the chiefs had been the subject of popular election to their offices in years gone by, and their nomination to the local Native Council was a fact automatic. It was only in selecting the seven leading personalities that Government exercised freedom of choice—and not always very wisely.

I think I am safe in saying that long before the earliest date mentioned by Mr. Hauncey, 1923, the important Kenya local Native Councils had elected unofficial members. This was certainly a fact in Nyanza Province, the west of Kenya which is not comparable to the Eastern Province of Uganda.

This answers Mr. Tongue's final question so far as Kenya is concerned. His reply is well in advance of Uganda. As regards Tanganyika I regret I cannot speak, except to remark that the system of indirect rule prevailing there would not give rise to Native Councils of the type in question, but rather to those of the type found in Beaufort and the other African territories.

Even so agile an equestrian circus rider as Mr. Ernest Bevin could not straddle two horses going in opposite directions. When he contrasted the speeches of Mr. Bevin with our activities at Geneva, where we were discussing a charter which would pledge us to reduce and ultimately eliminate Imperial preference, he felt that Mr. Bevin could not gallop in opposite directions at the same time.

**Mr. Oliver Stanley**

MR. OLIVER STANLEY, who described the Empire as a refuge for our present distresses and our chief hope in the future, said that Conservative in the House of Commons had during the present Parliament been generous to their opponents in Imperial matters, and, having shown that consideration, expected equal consideration in return.

"We resent the speakers that they are doing something new which we could and should have done in the days of Lord. If anybody before me we had gone to the House of Commons with the present groundnut scheme, we would have been sent straight to bedlam under the supervision of the Brigant-arms. It would have been the effect of an economic mad man."

"But do not think that in the years of power, because we did not produce schemes of that kind, we did nothing for the development of our Colonies. The development of tin and rubber in Malaya and copper in Northern Rhodesia were projects of a magnitude far exceeding this groundnut scheme. They were done by private enterprise with the encouragement and support of the Government."

"Co-operation between the United States and the British is the best hope for peace in the world. But I would like to say that I think the policy the United States has been pursuing in Great Britain, and I believe, disinterestedly—is founded on a grossly wrong premise and on an optimism as to world trade which has no foundation in the facts of the situation."

"We have to face now a world in which the old, intricate network of international trade has been swept away. We have to start again from the beginning to build that international trade which has been shattered. We must start to build again from the beginning, surely the wise thing to do is to start to build on natural lines; and for us the natural lines are the Imperial lines."

"I believe therefore that we should find our hope for the recovery of our trade, secondly of Imperial trade, and thirdly of world trade on arrangements in the first place within the British Empire as the surest and only way in which it could be done."

CAPTAIN R. S. CASEBARI (London) moved an addendum to the motion. "In the meantime it is sincerely hoped that the Government of the United Kingdom and other Empire countries, including those in the International Conference on Trade and Employment will not enter into tariff agreements with any foreign country which would hamper their freedom of action or weaken the existing system of Imperial preference."

He said that tonight was a conference representing the whole of the Conservative Party and that the motion he had moved would emphasize the Dominions to still further the demands of the United States for the abolition of Imperial preference. Empire affairs should be lifted out of the scope of party politics.

LORD FORTESCUE seconded. LORD WINTERTON, M.P., emphasized that the fight of the sister States of the British Commonwealth to the closest integration of economic and strategic policy was inalienable. No other State, however friendly, should be allowed to dispute it. Conservatives believed that the development of the Empire would be a immense benefit to the Empire, the country and to the world.

MR. ANTHONY EDEN said that the Conservative Party had a vigorous rebuilding plan for the future of this country and the Commonwealth and Empire. Antagonisms of economic, foreign policy and defence policy had to be cleared out in Imperial terms, so in these of sustenance nation alone.

"It was impossible to exaggerate the significance of Empire trade. Our exports before the war 49 per cent of the total exports, and we must maintain the fact that we have a system of preference and a resource base opportunities for the development of the resources of the Empire. Empire policy must be permanent, not take

shift. Only recruits, their faith were welcomed, however raw and confused their thoughts. We are, of course, delighted to hear that the Empire, for which a few years ago some of our now Cabinet Ministers could only blush to say that they are prepared to bless."

**£10,000 Gift to Mr. L. A. Plummer Self-Sacrificing Public Service**

MR. L. A. PLUMMER, Chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, who left London last night by air for East Africa to inspect the work which is being done in connexion with the groundnut scheme, received from Lord Beaverbrook before his departure a substantial gift of £10,000 in recognition of his devoted service throughout 17 years of London Express Newspaper, Ltd., of which he was assistant general manager. The gift was made at a dinner in his honour, at which he was also presented with a silver salver engraved with the signatures of about 30 of the senior members of the staff of the Daily Express.

Some 20 years ago Mr. Plummer was associated with Mr. Stanley in a journalistic enterprise. When the Minister of Food had to find a full-time chairman for the corporation which is to control the East African groundnut scheme and other projects for food production overseas, he offered the post to his old friend—who is believed in Fleet Street to have been drawing a salary of about £1,000 a year.

The gift of the chairman of the corporation is, of course, not yet in fact. For the legislation to establish the body has still to be introduced in the House of Commons. Just as the emoluments paid by the other public bodies recently created by the Labour Government, such as those with responsibility for transport, coal and electricity, it should be said that Mr. Plummer is sacrificing quite half his income by undertaking his new duties. It is therefore clear that the inducement was not financial, but the opportunity to render public service at great personal loss.

**Director of Economic Control Mr. J. R. Riley Appointed to Tanganyika**

THE ECONOMIC CONTROL BOARD of Tanganyika has been abolished, and Mr. J. R. Riley has been appointed to the new office of Director of Economic Control. He will work under the direction of the Financial Secretary.

All the powers lately vested in the Chairman of the Economic Control Board will be vested in the Director of Economic Control, who will continue to carry out the functions of the Financial and Price Controller.

The Board's advisory committees have been reorganized, but their functions remain unchanged. In addition a new panel of special advisers is to be set up. It will consist of the general manager of the Railways, the Director of Agricultural Production and Veterinary Services, the provincial commissioner for the Eastern Province, the Commissioner of Customs, and three non-official members (one European, one African and one Indian).

The Director of Economic Control will consult members of this panel individually on matters with which they are specially concerned, and will also receive the collective advice of the panel on matters of general policy. On such occasions the Financial Secretary will preside at meetings of the panel.

It is not intended that the new organization should become a permanent department of Government.

**Stirling Castle**

STIRLING CASTLE, which sailed from Southampton for South Africa to-day, is the second Frigate Castle to appear after its return to normal service since the war.

a great gift Nature has given to hydro-electric engineers in Rhodesia. The idea of electric current being available for industrial and domestic purposes at well under a centing a unit is most impressive.

Equally, when I dilate enthusiastically, as I am afraid I am prone to do, on the potentialities of the Sabi Sabi, where a large-scale utilization of hydro-electric power development, allied to irrigation schemes, will bring into cultivation over 250,000 acres of what is at present waste land, they realize the vast potentialities of the agricultural development in that area.

#### Praise for Cotton Industry

Another big contribution that is being made to your Native welfare is mainly in your cotton development. From the research that is being undertaken by Major Cameron and his team of scientists into the best type of plant to foster, right through to the spinning and weaving mills in Capetown and Bulawayo, there is an atmosphere of efficiency and commercial effectiveness that is very impressive indeed. Already the spinning capacity has been raised from 3,800 spindles to 17,000 in Capetown. Already in Bulawayo spinnings and vests for Natives are being sold retail at round about 3s. apiece. This kind of development is better health and a further provision of employment opportunities to the Africans as they become more highly skilled and understanding.

And now that the chill winds of winter are beginning to nip the bones of people at home, they contemplate their rather empty coal cellars and look wistfully at

their somewhat depleted wardrobes, they think with pardonable coyettousness of the hot sun and cloudless skies that Rhodesia enjoys most of the year.

#### Anxious to Emigrate

I must say that I have been most impressed by the number and enthusiastic tone of letters that I have received from people who are thinking seriously of emigrating to Rhodesia. They come from all walks of life—artisans, solicitors, journalists, all kinds, some of whom have a little exercised about the housing problem; but when I tell them that semi-detached houses are going up very quickly and that townships like Mtata are being let at £7 10s. a month, they become still more enthusiastic and determined.

But with that good common sense that is the heritage of Britons the world over, whether living at home or in progressive Colony like Southern Rhodesia, I think all of us realize that there is no worth while job of work to do everywhere. There is no virtue in thinking that any Briton from the war-ravaged homeland can come out to Rhodesia and laze parasitically in the sun.

Rhodesia wants experts, not speculators, and it is a comforting thought to know that her Prime Minister and Government are determined to keep the common stock of the people up to the high standard of standards of day, and equally ensure that their social heritage in the land is going to be developed by the most modern methods. I am very proud to have been asked to play a part, however humble, in that enterprise.

## Conservatives and the British Commonwealth

### Not Prepared to Buy Away Imperial Preference

THE FIRST SPEECH of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons on the annual conference in Britain on Saturday was the speech by one of the British Empire and Commonwealth members, which we alone have chosen how to read and where to comment on. The first interpretation of this speech is one of the interpretations which play an essential part in the integrity of our world-wide system, nor do we believe that such action will be necessary.

Nor need either our Empire or our European economic policy conflict with that of the United States on any important feature of the general policy set in motion by Mr. Marshall. Any conflict, certainly, is avoided.

For my own part I strive for all the good that is to be had in the world, and the strength of the British Empire and the strength of the United States. I believe all means are good and that, at the centre of the two ways, all the services it has rendered to the generous cause of mankind may well become the vital link between them all.

#### Dominion of Real Empire Policy

MR. AUBREY JONES, a candidate for Heywood and Radcliffe, spoke in favour of this conference, saying that the peace and prosperity of both of these islands and of the world depend more than on anything else on a strong and independent British Empire, calls on the Conservative Party to reaffirm itself the great Imperial party and to declare a policy of uniting the Empire's economic and political interests.

The matter of Empire, he said, had become one of desperate seriousness and urgency, and his motion therefore summoned the party to put it into the forefront of their policy. The only way out of the crisis was to build in the Empire a great trading area which would balance that of the Americans.

In asking for a policy of planned Empire development he meant something much bigger than Imperial tariff

preferences, he meant a policy of capital development in the Colonies and the Dominions, a policy related to transport, finance and immigration, the salvation of Great Britain lay in the Empire, and that was what the speech was all about.

The root cause of our crisis was a frightening dependence of the world on America, and everything the British Government had done in the past two years had tended to confirm and perpetuate that dependence. Recovery depended upon not anything else on a reversion of the policies which the United States had asked us to pursue.

#### Mr. Amery on Imperial Needs

MR. ROBERT L. AMERY seconded the motion in one of the most vigorously applauded speeches of the conference.

The industrial character of the party ought, he declared, to be matched by an equally comprehensive policy of Empire policy. The Empire could not sustain the rightful leadership in the world without material and economic strength. We could not ask the Dominions to undertake greater shares of the burden unless we helped them to develop their resources and build up their populations. Nor could we fulfil our own responsibilities if we were so impoverished that we had to reduce our defence services without having time even to consult our partners in the Empire.

The Commonwealth and Empire must be free to undertake mutual encouragement and mutual development, thus bringing to fullest fruition their greatest resources and latent possibilities. There must be freedom to conduct a national policy regardless of other States.

Any step which the Socialist Government might take toward full and free intercourse and trade within the Empire and the fullest development of resources would be supported by Conservatives, but it was essential to acquire a sure where the Government stood in the matter. We could not continue to back two horses at the same time.

# Sir Miles Thomas on Southern Rhodesia

## Firm Faith in Colony's Industrial Future

A SURPRISING NUMBER of people in this still I think that all Central Africa is now being switched under a bigging sun. There are more cities in cities like Salisbury and Bulawayo than are residential areas certainly as beautiful and attractive as any in Wetherham or Malvern, and that in comparatively small towns like Gwelo and Shabani there are hotels, shops and cinemas in most respects as up-to-date as any you will find in the country districts of Yorkshire.

I found on my return from Rhodesia recently that people in England to whom I showed the photographs I had taken were amazed at the commercial and industrial progress of the Colony. This is going to have an important impact on emigration as still the word becomes more widely known. I have written one or two articles and done a little broadcast work about Rhodesia since I came back, and it is most interesting for me to receive a very large number of letters from parents whose sons have gone to Rhodesia and who express themselves most relieved to learn of the comfort and amenities and social progress that are in evidence out there.

During the intensive industrial survey that I made of Southern Rhodesia I found that in some respects there was almost an inferiority complex amongst some of the people who were most closely in touch with commercial developments. Of course, it is easy to be close to the centre of things that one does not see the wood for the trees, but I can assure you that when you get the Rhodesian projects from long range, as I can at the moment, they are no less impressive and encouraging than when one sees them at close quarters.

### Great Mineral Wealth

In any instance, the mineral wealth of the Colony is so rich that the possibilities of the development of the coal, iron ore, chromium, mica and asbestos deposits within the territory is so abundantly provided.

Several of these minerals, and others like lead and copper, are urgently needed in America. They form a most useful basis for dollar barter. This can have a tremendous impact on Imperial trade, and is of great political interest when considered in connection with the Empire's economic union outlined recently by Mr. Bevin, the Foreign Secretary.

Since I came back from Rhodesia Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Prime Minister, has announced the formation of the Co-ordinating Development Committee, and I am very glad to have been asked to be chairman of it. We shall start our deliberations in Salisbury as early as possible next year, and I am looking forward to receiving and to correlating the views of the representatives of all of the great industrialists in Rhodesia whom I understand you have already contributed so much to the welfare and development of the Colony.

It would be wrong for me to anticipate any difficulties of that Commission, but clearly one of the first requirements of the Colony is better transportation. By this I do not mean only the railway, but the rolling stock and the railways. The road service need special appliances for the handling of traffic at points. But good as the progress that has been made with rail and road transport due to the adoption of these excellent strip roads that you have developed, there still remains much room for improvement in these directions.

Perhaps there is the need for a centre of interchange of ideas, where you have something being the text of a broadcast given in the *Call of Southern Rhodesia*, programme of the B.C.C. (on Friday)

distances to cover between urban centres, telephone communication is naturally difficult and expensive. Provision has to be made to prevent damage due to wild animals and the diesel and one other things that happen in the far-away *weld*, but there must be swifter communication, both for letters and telegrams. Rhodesian business men must be given the proper tools of their trade which are swift communications, so that administrative negotiations can be carried out rapidly and the physical work put in hand without undue delay.

### Rising Spirit of Prosperity

People in England to whom I have talked about the progress of native welfare in Africa have seen a most impressive list of the provisions that are made now. To business men in Britain there is a strong practical appeal in the idea of a rising spirit of prosperity brought about by teaching Native Africans to increase their wage-earning capacity, and at the same time utilizing those wages as a potential source of purchasing power for raising the standards of living of the natives.

The engineering progress being made in Rhodesia around Bulawayo, where sheet metal presses, high temperature channelling foundry, and machine shop practice are all developing, and I have met with a warm appreciation. Britain is not so realistic nowadays that she can still profit of the Empire in many ways, but many fabricated goods and production techniques and skills as well.

One important contribution to this development is the utilization of the practices that we developed in Britain engineering shops in war time to enable unskilled workers to undertake work that previously had been done only by men whose training had been long and arduous.

In practice it is the technique of jigs and fixtures. By means of suitably designed devices in the engineering shop operations that used to require much skill and judgment are broken down into simple steps, so simple that they are very easily carried out. It may be argued—indeed it has already been somewhat critically commented upon—that this system involves a good deal of monotony in the subsequent work. If an operator simply has to load work into a jig and start a machine and watch it do the work, it does not inspire much initiative.

### Monotony in Industry

But there is a very practical advantage in this method in the industrial aspect. Native labour is not any more likely to object to monotony in its work, than a Native boy a couple of years old, and he will go on for a whole morning at a day. He will be perfectly happy where a more naturally ambitious European would become bored and frustrated. With due respect, we found that women also were less apt to object to monotony than men, for a great deal of their value in the industrial factories.

This knowledge of this kind that can be profitably applied to new developments in Central Africa, and can result in increased and more efficient industrial and agricultural development. Especially it is this so when it is backed by chemical raw materials.

At Bulawayo I tell Britain of your Wankie coal mine, with its potential output of 2,500,000 tons of coal a year of good quality coal that is sold at less than 10s a ton from the faceheads, they are not very profitable, but I say to them that the aerial photo of the layout of the Wankie area which justify the view that you could do a great deal more than that. The mine is 2,000 ft. deep, and you have 100 acres of land, and you have 100 miles of roads, and you have 100 miles of electricity, then these English engineers will be able to do

of compulsion upon the African, but the responsibilities of office in a period of acute anxieties has broadened their judgment and driven home the lesson that what is ideally desirable may be impracticable in certain circumstances.

Tanganyika Territory probably demonstrates more strikingly than any other part of Africa the urgent need for Government action to induce a far greater productive effort by the Native population. Of one and a half million adult males fewer than a quarter are working for the Government, the railway, the mines, agriculture and other industries. An unknown number work for themselves on their own account, but probably will deny that scores of thousands make no real contribution to the national wealth. Even those in wage employment average a mere two or three hours of work weekly, according to a recent labour adviser to the Colonial Office. Yet no territory has greater need of a full and extensive utilization of its labour force apart from the progressive expansion of existing industries (and especially of such dollar-earners as sisal, diamonds, gold, and papain). It has to undertake the production of groundnuts on a large scale, to lay a port pipeline, to build roads for all the purposes, construct a secondary railway well over a hundred miles in length, and to become the largest leaf-cane in the Empire. In the next ten-year development plan of a comprehensive character and facilities for the establishment of a number of big enterprises. Unless these necessary additions to the wealth and welfare of the country are to be frustrated—which ought to be unthinkable when all are turned in the interests of the local populations of East Africa generally, the continent, and the whole world—the Government must take steps to induce the production of adequate quantities, and the allocation from the total labour pool is made on the fairest and wisest basis.

Though this challenge has been evident for many months, it has not been met. A labour utilization board has not been established in the Province, but a number of these have been seriously affected by competing claims for man-power. Machinery of that kind which we believe to be provided on a much more ambitious scale in those who consider the best basis to be provincial, and others who would prefer to leave the allocation to industry themselves. In either case

there will have to be some central body representative of the whole territory, but we would go further and provide for constant consideration on an inter-territorial scale. Many of East Africa's problems would look less formidable, not more so, if the boundary lines on administrative maps were regarded as the artificial things they are, instead of as immovable obstacles in the way of rational solutions to difficulties which ought to be considered as East African, that is particularly true of the allied questions of labour and land.

It used to be said that the African was so attached to his tribal lands that he would not move away from them. There was, of course, much tribal contention in circumstances which are quickly passing as obsolete, but many examples prove that Natives will gladly settle themselves, or even thousands of miles away from their ancestral homes, if the economic conditions are better. Indeed, the African agricultural scheme is partly based on the confident belief that such a move will be easier to make on the part of a steadily intelligent people than it is of a man whose dependency, in a narrow sense, is on his land. To spare their accommodation, it is often found that the major East African problems were dealt with in East Africa. However, slow and less honourable. Strategic considerations are also likely to influence the position profoundly in the early future. Already some twenty-two and Africans are to be engaged (Semi-Independent India) has now some 100,000. On the other hand, a surety of the present time was a large number of the largest political units which have been discussed. This matter can hardly be postponed, and upon the basic decisions which shape it will have important effects, direct and indirect, upon the life and labour of the Territories.

### Changes in the Government

The new Government of the Province with East and Central Africa, the one Mr. Crech Jones, remain in the future's reconstruction of the Government. Mr. Jones, who had made a good beginning at the Colonial Office as Under-Secretary of State, has been dismissed, and replaced by Lieut. Colonel Sir Charles Williams. The changes in the relations of the Province to the political centre, Lord Addison and Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. P. J. N. Jones, and Mr. J. G. Gordon Walker. News of the changes was announced in the following manner: