

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday May 15, 1947

Volume 23 [New Series]

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in the supreme councils of the world she will not merely with an authority based upon her past record and her potentialities, but also with a moral authority and with an unrivalled experience in the handling of native and European affairs. South Africa has shown strongly that the way lies through Britain, more than ever before, and there is firm faith in her ability to weather

the present storms and to continue to play a part in shaping the future world.

For myself, I share that faith. I shall hold to it till the end of my days. Come what may, nothing will ever shake my belief in this old country—old in history, old in experience, old in achievement—is at heart as young and vigorous as she has ever been.

Rhodesias and Nyasaland at British Industries Fair

Daily Evidence of Business Men's Interest in the Territories

MORE THAN TWICE AS MANY FOREIGN BUYERS, some 10,000 in all, visited the British Industries Fair this year as in the year before and again the total attendance was about half as large again as the pre-war average. About 300,000 persons attended the London section at Olympia and Earl's Court, and upwards of 250,000 visited the Birmingham section at Castle Bromwich.

At no previous Fair have exhibitors in general appeared so pleased with the new contacts made with potential overseas customers. Whatever the nature of the products shown, at not one stand was the representative of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA given a report which was other than satisfactory. Many visitors could not give early delivery of their goods, but they spoke of many genuine inquiries, both from buyers in Europe, who would be represented at the exhibition of this latter category being probably a record.

Trade Buyers from East Africa

One thing is quite clear, that the pessimism of some people in the United Kingdom about the industrial and commercial future of the country is not shared by either the British or the non-British world at large. The Scandinavian countries sent the largest number of buyers from non-Empire countries, but scarcely any part of the world went unrepresented. The number of Americans was, however, said on all sides to be disappointingly small.

Among trade inquiries from East Africa, prominent were Mr. Alfred A. E. St. Beers, Mr. G. C. Cooke, Nairobi; Mr. W. S. M. A. Dall, Esq., Nairobi; Karmali Estates, Kampala; Mr. T. R. Guimaraes, Ondesman; Mr. N. H. Hodge, of the Kenya Farmers' Association; Mr. G. R. Lyon Edwards, of the Printing and Stationery Department of the Government of Southern Rhodesia; Mr. Julius Lyons of Caffex (Africa) Ltd., Nairobi; Mr. A. V. Malden, Nairobi; Mr. M. S. Nagda, of Standard Biscuit Co. Ltd., Nairobi; Mr. J. P. Pollard, of Hartmann's Biscuit Co. Ltd., Nairobi; Mr. T. R. Rayani of Rasheed & Sons, Dar es Salaam and Swaziland; Mr. J. S. Simpson, of the East African Tobacco Co. Ltd., Nairobi; Mr. Ch. Sakellaridis, Nairobi; Mr. H. A. Shabani, of Shabani Merchant, Fulani, Ltd., Mombasa; Mr. G. T. Stroobants, of the Sudan Government Estates. There were also representatives of the East African Emporium, of Shabani Devshir & Co., Ltd., Nairobi; of Mr. J. L. Gray & Co., Ltd., Nairobi.

Southern Rhodesian Enterprises

Mr. W. C. Cheshire, managing director of the Agency institution who organized and took charge of the Southern Rhodesian exhibit, said just before the Fair opened that every day there had been scores of serious inquiries and that every article displayed had attracted some business men. There had been many questions about tobacco and minerals, the great primary products

of the country, and about cotton, but the exhibit had also particularly to demonstrate the development of local secondary industries.

That policy had justified itself and shown that buyers in many countries were looking ahead to the time when Rhodesia would have supplies suitable to satisfy requirements and those of the neighbouring territories.

Most of the inquiries had, of course, come from the United Kingdom, but there had been a fair number from Ireland and Norway, while representatives from a wide range of other markets, including the other Scandinavian countries, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Switzerland, Turkey and Iceland, had been interested in various lines. Buyers from more than a score of countries asked about supplies of fruit juices, jams and other foods, the cheap plough for Native use made by a Bulawayo factory attracted widespread interest; Iceland appeared to be a possible market for dehydrated vegetables, and a surprising number of inquirers asked about vermiculite.

Many British manufacturers said that they contemplated establishing factories in Southern Rhodesia, and in this last connection fulfillment of the plan would mean the creation of an entirely new industry, one for which Mr. Arnold considers that there is excellent scope. To indicate the nature of the proposed business would not be fair, for disclosure at this stage might prejudice people who are less advanced with enterprising plans. They and many others found "Industrial Rhodesia"

Northern Rhodesian Stand

THE Northern Rhodesian stand distinguished itself by the conviction of Mr. H. K. Weston, Mr. W. V. Brelsford and Mr. G. S. Jones, who were kept heavily engaged in dealing with a constant stream of inquirers.

They were not surprised that the sets presented to the Royal Family while they were in Uganda proved a popular attraction, but the number of visitors with definite commercial interest in Northern Rhodesia far exceeded their expectations. All copies of the reports of the Advisory Committee of Industrial Development had gone within a few days, though they and the official handbook on the Protectorate were issued only to persons who seemed likely to make good use of them; even on that basis the handbook was issued at a daily rate of about 200 copies—not to emphasize its general public, but to business men only.

Firms in London, Egypt, Turkey, Persia and Chile asked about the possibilities of obtaining essential oil-nutive gums were sought, for the United Kingdom, India, and Chile; and an English house wanted crude tobacco for making cigarette boxes. A number of inquiries came for hard timber, a Danish firm saying that their customers would appreciate it them placing business in it; timber could be obtained, and a firm in Liverpool was especially interested with a view to boat

MAY 22,

be done, nobody knows better than the South African themselves.

If they are in no way dismayed by this many other of the tasks that lie before them. Nobody who travelled as I did through the length and breadth of their wonderful sunlit country can fail to be impressed and heartened by the faith in its destiny that animates all who live in it and who love it so well.

Rather than their history and what they have passed through in the last half century and the splendid outcome of it all in the realm of high statesmanship, I find myself no less grateful for the inspiration of their brave outlook on life than I am for the memory of their magnificent welcome and affectionate hospitality to the Queen, my daughters and myself. Their visit has done anything to strengthen the bonds which please God will always unite us with our great fellowship of nations, then never we have in some measure repaid them for the wonderful and unforgettable experience that they have given us.

The experience of war are bravely waged together, and the realization of the common need of peace and reconstruction, have given to the nations of the Commonwealth a sense of spiritual, no less than material, partnership—an intangible bond of union reflected in the fine words of Field-Marshal Smuts that you have just quoted. That partnership is of priceless value not only to those nations themselves, but to the cause of united international effort for the better ordering of a distracted world.

Though I have really speaking to-day more particularly of the visit that I have just visited to a portion of South Africa, the Rhodesias, and the territories of Basutoland, Swaziland, and Bechuanaland—I must make mention of the visit for the same reason—paid by the Government and people of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand of their practical desire to help this country through the arduous period of recovery. This is still further proof of the strength of that sense of partnership which I alluded to.

As a member of our Commonwealth and Empire, there is an equal duty to all its parts. I wish to thank especially from the bottom of my heart for the kind consideration which they have given me, specifically in this connection.

My travels have made something clear to me, that the secret of the deep and steadfast peace and good which the Commonwealth and Empire derives from

in global measure—must all do due tribute to the sense of mutual value of men of understanding, who, by their strength, may be a bulwark of peace as far as the oceans go, and a stabilizing influence in your dominions.

But I would like

our company of Ministers, the men and women of our national life, who, by opportunity of travel in

I shall always take such opportunity available over

I spoke just now which South Africa may have given expression to the islands. But I

for one moment let British sympathy. Far based on something real respect for their determination has the British Spirit Africa.

To me it was thus to see how I have spent the others at first immersed in the

struggle for

If from any

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of the British Isles

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people is limited merely to

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return to the British

high reputation stood higher

than it does to day.

a very impressive experience

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I have to single out in

would be my real fate

South Africans in Britain

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to this, more than any

pride in my boast as

my confidence in the future

South Africans are convinced

stop at Britain in the world

was only resting upon a

new of America's expansion

country. Britain may

which open to South Africa

was divided into two

the same number of

countries in which

EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

May

(New Series) No. 118

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John Lovett

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more than a nod of the head we
see at once that it was

a safe and comfortable journey
and a most interesting tour.

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interest, and the people are very

friendly and hospitable. From the
floral beauty of Dutch Ceylon to

the grandeur of the mountains and
peaks of the Andes, and from the

rich and varied flora of the

Andean forests to the deserts of

the Atacama, the country is a

South Africa has now grown to a full
measure of manhood, her future and the
decisions she effect must be her own; but
she is still a great family, and we in this
country, the older ones speak at

length with care much to help her in
co-operation, provided that is an
important provision against the

colonial independence movement, the task
which I believe to be the most difficult
and a thing less than half of achieving.

Almost from day to day the progress of a
white population is as well over 2000000.
This figure must be high.

There is a fair number of other
races from different source and back-

ground, Indian, Negro, a

few Chinese, to name the wis-

AFRICA AND INDONESIA

MAY 22, 1947.

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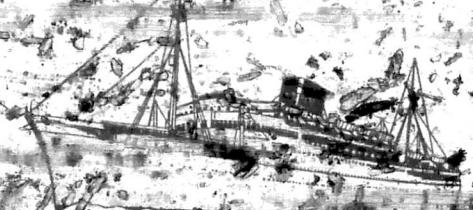
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The Bank FINANCES TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc., through its LOCAL BRANCHES, which are all the IMPORTANT TRADE CENTRES.

Recent trade figures for Southern Rhodesia show a sharp rise in the volume and value of exports of tobacco, chrome, coal and maize. These increases have been caused by the demands of the war years, which have also stimulated exports.

The gradual change over a long time economy has been varied by demand, market conditions and further changes in the commercial activities of Southern Rhodesia.

Modern commercial development calls for careful and continuous study of local market conditions. Full and up-to-date information, backed by an intimate knowledge of the Colony,

is available to merchants and manufacturers interested in trade with Southern Rhodesia.

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CATOMA
QUE QUE UMTATI

MATOPOS
WAWA
Maze

FE. VICTORIA

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RHODESIA RAILWAYS

May 15, 1947

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Colonial Mining Policy.

Reply to Fabian Proposals

THE CURRENT ISSUE of the monthly journal of the Fabian Colonial Bureau states that they have received a full reply to its representations to the Colonial Office in a official memorandum on Colonial mining policy. The reply of the Ministry is thus summarized:

Appointment of Mining Advisor. "This is being considered, together with an alternative proposal of establishing a panel of experts on different mineral and mining problems.

Colonial Mining Corporation. "In view of obvious difficulties in the way of setting up such a corporation were pointed out, the colonial peoples may not react enthusiastically to control of their resources by an overseas corporation; also there is difficulty in finding the finance for the expropriation of Colonial mines. The problem is, however, being given considerable thought, and it is hoped to find a solution regarding the whole question of providing colonies with greater capital resources and technical skill."

Employment of Local Personnel. "Plans are being drawn up for technical positions in West Africa and in Northern Rhodesia, plans are also being made."

Mineral Rights. "It is not easy for the U.K. Government to provide the finance for buying out the existing mineral rights where they are still owned by private companies."

Mining Personnel

MR. J. H. Gibbons is returning to this country from Tanganyika.

MR. D. C. KING has recently resigned from the staff of Muthira Copper Mines Ltd., has been appointed as mine manager in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. G. E. Walker, recently on the staff of Rundu Chrome Mine, Southern Rhodesia, has been transferred as mine manager to African Chrome Mines Ltd., Okukwe.

MR. B. White has been elected chairman of the Regional branch of the Mine Officials and Skilled Staff Association of Northern Rhodesia. MR. J. McIntosh is Vice-Chairman. Mr. McIntosh, Secretary and a representative delegate

Company Progress Reports

April Production Figures

Wankie Colliery—Sales 500,000 tons; coal 729 tons.

Ridgefield Broken Hill—Output zinc, 1,655 tons; lead, 4,360 tons.

Camborne—Metals 100 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £1,000.

Legendre—A total of 1,000 tons of ore were treated from the crushing of 21,000 tons of ore.

This is £1,000. 700 tons of ore were treated for 793 dwt.

Scotsdale—An average working profit of £2,071 per ton.

Bushwick—1,798 ozs. gold were recovered from 12,000 tons of ore milled with a working profit of £1,121.

Wanderer—22,740 ozs. gold were recovered from 11,000 tons of ore treated, with a working profit of £2,309.

Quarryfield—Closed March 31, 1947.

Camborne—Metals 100 tons of ore were treated and a working profit of £400 was recovered.

Talbot—Ore of 2,522 tons, gold was obtained by the treatment of 15,000 lbs. of ore for a total working loss of £603.

Rezende—A working profit of £10,275 was earned from the recovery of 15 ozs. of gold; the average cost being 62,100.

Rezende Mines

REZENDE MINES LTD. report a net loss of £2,502 for the year ended December 31, 1946, compared with a profit of £28,573 in 1945.

To the balance of £4,955 brought forward is added £1,000 reserved for taxation and not included are £17,910 for £10,000 general reserve, making a total of £17,910.

Expenditure on exploration reaches £1,058, £1,000 is carried forward.

The issued capital is £5,428 in shares of 1s. each. Share premium account stands at £257,463, the general reserve at £10,000, property in progress at £60,000, bank and sundry creditors at £24,560. On the assets side the property is shown as £67,143, shafts at £118,821, development at £13,615, machinery and plant at £6,100, buildings at £10,150, stores at £2,000, and cash at £1,000. During the year the capital was increased by the issue of 264 ordinary shares of 1s. at 5s. each.

The manager's report shows that although the tonnage of ore treated was greater than in either of the two previous years, the profit per ton milled was reduced to 1d. as compared with 1½d. in 1945 and 1s. 7d. in 1944.

On the revenue side Rezende had 1,000 tons of ore treated at 4.7 dwt. and at the rate of new mining areas 1,000 tons averaging 4.7 dwt. Forty-five new mining areas were opened during the year.

The directors are Mr. B. E. Southgate (Chairman), alternate, Mr. J. H. Mitchell, Sir Digby Burnett (Vice-Chairman), alternate, Mr. B. J. Breach, Mr. C. W. Blakely, Mr. E. K. Jenkins, Mr. G. Gaillard (alternate), Mr. S. P. Bain, Mr. S. S. Leigh (alternate), Mr. R. V. Ordby and Mr. J. Tevis (alternate), Mr. J. M. Main.

The 38th annual meeting will be held in Salisbury on June 1.

Kenya-Uganda-Tanganyika Electrification

THE KENYA-UGANDA-TANGANYIKA ELECTRIFICATION CORPORATION, a company with large interests in Northern Rhodesia, announce that receipts from royalties and net profit from the manufacture of fluxes for the year ended December 31, 1946, amounted to £76,521, as compared with £73,832 in the previous year. Interest on a dividend provided a further £64,382 (£41,700) and the credit balance on the profit and loss account was £1,649, against £1,546. A final dividend of 10 per cent was paid and the interim dividend of 2s. made 40 per cent for the year and absorbed £44,000. A loan required £60,450. The directors' additional remuneration £5,77, and £49,610 was written off the purchase price of patents leaving £82,940 to be raised from £122,398.

The issued capital consists of 200,000 shares of £1, and there is a general reserve of £350,000. On the asset side of the balance sheet fixed assets appear at £48,366, investments at £524, and current assets at £1,420.

The increased revenue from investments is due to the rise in prices from Rhodesian holdings which now represent 75 per cent of the company's investments.

The Chairman points out that the evidence of 40 per cent on the nominal capital represents the value of the old equity employed in the business to-day.

The directors are Mr. J. N. Buchanan (Chairman), the Hon. R. F. Preston (Vice-Chairman), Sir Ernest Clark, the Hon. A. C. Geddes and Mr. A. C. Hayward (Managing Director).

News of Our Advertisers

MR. R. THOMAS LTD. AND JOHN COOPER LTD. have eliminated their profits for 1946 at £2,000, as compared with £95,000 in 1945.

The ordinary dividends to be raised from £100,000 in 1945 to £100,000 in 1946 at a rate of 2½ per cent.

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The Baroda-Salalah Dist. Electric Supply Co.
Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Tabora, Rigaoma, Mombasa, Mtwara.

GENERAL OFFICE: Queen Street, C. 4.

Trade Reports from the Banks

BARC LAYS LTD. (L. & C.) state, *inter alia*, in their April report:

KENYA, UGANDA AND TANGANYIKA—Weather.—Intermittent rains were experienced generally throughout East Africa during March, with occasional brief dry periods in several districts. A report issued by the meteorological service reveals that the seasonal rains, now due in the regions around south of the Victoria Valley, are likely to be irregular.

Uganda.—In the course of the month weather conditions in Uganda have been of a quality of the cotton crop to deteriorate still further because of adverse conditions. Premature uprooting has been fairly common, natives utilizing their plots for early maize planting. The unofficial estimate for the total crop in Uganda is still in the region of 200,000 bales.

Coffee.—East African exports for January are as follows: Kenya 21,005 cwt., Uganda 29,423 cwt., Tanganyika 1,487 cwt. A number of planters are reported excellent flowering and assuming that climate conditions remain favourable, it is thought that the crop will be the biggest for some years.

Cereals.—Throughout most districts weather conditions have been satisfactory and early sowings of food crops throughout Kenya and Uganda are reported. In Tanganyika, cereal crops are unaffected by the change in weather.

Maize.—The end of the season for sowing has arrived and deliveries to exporters have fallen off sharply during the last few weeks. This has been due principally to the occurrence of the rains and the recovery of grain which was sown in the autumn, cattle mortality decreasing proportionately. The position in regard to accumulated stocks has been eased by recent shipments and the decline in arrivals. Deliveries of seed corn are reported to be good and the demand fair, while the demand for stockpiling remains strong.

Rain Damages Tobacco Crop

Tanago.—Considerable damage has been done to this basic tobacco crop in southern Tanganyika and the 100,000 official estimates that the 1947 crop will not exceed 50,000 bales, despite the earlier bright prospects. Curing has begun, but so far no reports as to the quality of the leaf have arrived.

Uganda.—Production in Tanganyika remains stable. There is no sign of demand easing, and prices continue to show a inclination to rise. Extensive plantings are suitable conditions.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.—Heavy rain are reported to north, but farther south rainfall has been more moderate, owing, nevertheless, to benefit to the tobacco and maize crops which have been badly affected by drought. In the Fezzioune district weather conditions are favourable to the sowing and curing of the tobacco crop; occasional heavy showers had a beneficial effect on late plantings. It is reported to be dry and sunny and it appears likely that the crop in this area will reach 200,000 lb.

Kenya.—Cattle markets were very flooded. The rains generally areasonably satisfactory and less than approximating last year's amount. There has been an early response to the propaganda to increase sowing rates, which should materially offset the expected maize shortfalls. Cotton has for the most part been reported and grammar has is good, but a late season is expected.

The tobacco crop is reported to be suffering from late ploughing. Tea crop reports are satisfactory, but yields have been affected by overcast weather and tea estates are still

suffering. In the coffee market, present figures are as follows:

U.S.S.—It is reported that the Government has given \$1,000,000 in obtaining sufficient consignments of coffee piece goods (greys) from Japan. A small quantity of coffee has also been allocated by the Indian Government. Exports of gunnies steady and price stable, has maintained.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA reports:

Kenya.—Barter trade has remained dull, the poor sugar crop creating an unduly large demand. Some 65,000 packages of cotton pieces and blankets for India, as well as about 41,000 packages of piece goods. India is still the main source of supply of cotton manufactures. Imports of piece goods from the United Kingdom remain practically negligible. Approximately 300,000 yards of Japanese cotton piece goods are on offer to the local market, and a further 5,600,000 yards may be released to the United Kingdom. Commitments continuing to be met and the financial tone of the bazaars is sound.

Arrival of Piece Goods

Uganda.—Trade in the bazaar has been rather slow, but the cotton crop has made itself felt by its reduction of the native spinning power. Out of the quota of 2,000,000 arriving in Mombasa during March 2,600 packages were allotted to Uganda. The coffee crop in the Kampala area is estimated at about 13,000 tons, of which 90% has already been marketed.

Tanganyika.—Conditions for this season's crop are very favourable. In the Mbanza area the official estimate of the new season's cotton crop is given as 38,000 bales and the rice crop at some 60,000 tons of paddy. The coffee crop in the Bokito district is now unlikely to exceed 7,000 to 8,000 tons owing to destruction caused by locust hordes. Bazaar trade throughout the territory has remained quiet, cotton piece goods still being in very short supply.

Zanzibar.—The following exports of local produce took place during February: coconuts 1,030 bales, valued at £4,783; copra, 8,171 bags, valued at £4,163; mangrove bark, 10,820 bags (approx. 61 tons), valued at £6,271. The picking of the clove crop is practically complete and deliveries have dwindled accordingly, prices ranging from 51s. to 3s. per 100 lb. Early in the month 1,200 packages of mangrove bark went forward to Zanzibar, mostly supplied from Pemba. Further cutting has been suspended indefinitely in most areas to allow the trees to recover. The copra market has again been dull with prices lower owing mainly to a shortage of storage space.

Flying boats Again

FLYING BOATS are to be used again by BOAC on the service to East Central and South Africa. The new seafaring flying boats, which will replace the present York 1b biplanes, will come into commission in the early autumn. The only overnight stop between England and South Africa is to be on Lake Victoria, where the aircraft will first land at Kisumu and amble.

Sloth Dormant as Crest

All the rest of Africa is moving rapidly ahead. It is only on this lotus land of Nyasaland that nothing seems to happen. We know not who devised our byzantine heraldic rampant on a rising sun. We are about to change our legislative system, if time is appropriate to change our crest. We suggest a slothy dormant field of red tape." Nyasaland Times.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

September 4, 5 and 6 were the dates chosen for the Bulawayo Agricultural Show.

A flight of services from France to Madagascar and Mauritius may make a stop in Delagoa Bay.

A conference of provincial commissioners in Tanganyika has been fixed for the first week in June.

Tea exports of 1,000,000 lbs. in February and March last year, against 1,400,000 lbs. in April, May and June.

African athletes from Uganda should be sent to the Olympic Games in 1948, suggested by the Uganda African Amateur Athletic Association.

Africa is spending a total of 1,800 miles of route line, the Southern Rhodesia Electricity Supply Commission plans to add another 2,150 miles before 1950.

Scouts from Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Malaya, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are expected to take part in the Jamboree to be held in Uganda next August.

When he opened the new pumping scheme at the Wadi Ramli Co-operative Society, the Governor of the province Mr. E. L. N. Willis, said that the organization was the first real co-operative society in the Sudan.

The Burea Tea Co. Ltd. of Kenya is to issue one bonus share for each of the 300,000 existing 6s. ordinary shares. The company has declared a final dividend of 1s. per share for the year. Last year, 40% was paid.

In the House of Lords last week Lord Renwick moved that the Ministry of Food were offered no more than £1 million to import cotton-seed oil, or any commercial oil equivalent to it, or similar oil from India. The charge was a misnomer.

Fifty suspected Jewish terrorists were informed from Palestine to keep off Sunday by the R.A.F. It is unusual to deport political prisoners in such numbers, but recent escapes have caused the authorities to presume to take this action.

During December 1946-730 companies were registered in Northern Rhodesia with a total capital of £544,000, as against 12 companies with £128,000 in the corresponding period of the previous year. The figures for November were 19 companies with £2,880,000 and no companies with £108,000.

Rhodesia Railways announced that earnings for the month of April were £55,970, compared with £50,000 in April 1946. Total earnings to the end of February 1947 were £1,160,000. The earnings of the month of April were 10% above those of March, due to the fact that the roads and railways were open and working compared with 100,145 and £3,1628.

An East and Central African Fauna Conference met in Nairobi last Thursday under the aegis of the East African Governors' Conference, whose Chief Secretary, Mr. G. R. Sandford, provided a representative of the Game Department attended from Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda and the Sudan.

Messrs. the South African Consul General, Mr. J. C. H. van der Westhuizen, of the Belgian-owned town of Tanga, Africa, have become an important industrial area as the result of a plan for hydro-electric development on the Shire Falls (one north of the town). There is also projected to produce electricity from good quality coal deposits about six miles from Albertville.

Vacancies in the Ethiopian Police for British officers are announced by Colonel P. Newlands, the British Commissioner. Two deputy commissioners, two superintendents and two assistant superintendents are needed, with salaries of £1,100, £900 and £700 a year respectively, for which no income tax will be deducted. Housing and passage will be given, as well as an allowance for wife and two children.

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Uganda's Growing Pains

A New Spirit of Nationalism

CANON J. HERBERT, until recently Archdeacon of Uganda, which Protectorate he last went into, was the principal speaker at last night's meeting of the Uganda Diocesan Association in London.

Commenting on his retirement, he said that when he paid a recent visit to a Native school the master explained to his pupils that the canon had to go to England "because I am a fool." Finding a great shortage of teaching material in his country, he had decided to take a country living instead.

African students before the ministry would return home for further training; that was a step in the right direction, but faithfulness and loyalty were more important than the Church or higher education. A new spirit of nationalism was abroad in Uganda, where the mass of the people were beginning to feel their democratic power. The country was becoming industrialized, and the feudal system was gradually dying out, and the view of the natives had been widened, but they did not yet seem to see beyond or more clearly.

Referring to the 1941 African rebellion, when the whole country was in uproar, every European fled and Europeans were left to do their own household work, Canon Herbert said: "It would have been an enjoyable episode had it not taken a wrong turn, instigated by the hounds of Kompiango. One bright spark looked up the original notes in the dictionary and found that it meant to beat with a stick or other weapon. So were sticks carried, cut down pocket mallet stones, and then the natives started beating the assassinated officers Martin Lutze and the son of General Mervin, that blot on the history of Britain."

Importance of the Human Factor

The educational work of the missions was being increasingly bound up with the end-use of the educational department, until one hundred per cent of the schools belonged to the Church or the Government. He was thankful that teacher training was still left in the hands of the mission. Schools in the Protectorate receiving Government grants now numbered 1,942, the sum being earmarked to pay the salaries of the teachers. The result was that the teacher had become used to those who could see him rather than to the mother church that bred them. No longer might he leave the road to welcome a visiting bishop; they must remain in the class room and follow the syllabus. Awareness of tape recording of Canon Herbert's sermon much is more important.

Dealing with the Basoga rebellion movement started in 1937, he said that about 100 people were prone to go to one extreme or the other, and that

the country was not excepted. On the one hand, those who were ever careful to stick to the right path, and the deeper the rut the more difficult it was to get out. Other's path from Soweto to the city, our half-path on them, the Negritto Christian tradition of strict discipline. They seemed to be going around in circles, going nowhere.

Revisiting "Cloud Shop"

He admired the zeal and enthusiasm of the Balokole, but they were evangelists along the coast and some of their public confessions were interesting. The movement was so exclusive that only a Muloko was allowed to be a Christian. In other words, the revival follows the tactics of the "Cloud Shop." He hoped they would find their way back to the old road and help them in the ruts.

REV. DR. J. J. WILLIS, formerly Bishop of Uganda, welcomed Canon Herbert to Uganda on his arrival 45 years ago, presided over the meeting

Central Line Sisal Estate

Fire at Nyende Estate Factory

A FIRE took place in the factory of Nyende Central Line Sisal Estates on April 10. The cause was accidental, a night watchman lighting his lantern in the workshop, which was containing unbaled fibre of which the roadway had been made. The fire spread to the brushes and press, but vigorous action by the manager and his staff saved the prime movers and decorations. Production has therefore continued with little interruption, and the factory is now being fitted up on the company's neighbouring Kwego estate. The company is fully covered by insurance, and any losses likely to result from the fire.

The mobility of cane and rawaways through packing stock enables prompt delivery of sisal as a constant source of income to the owners of sisal estates. It is also well suited to large quantities of fibre. It usually has to be stacked in the brushwood, where there is always danger of fire.

A storage godown has been on order for the estate for some time, but owing to lack of materials it has not yet been possible to obtain delivery.

Rhodesian Census Results

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S POPULATION according to the census taken on May 7, 1946, totalled 2,644,000, of whom 82.2% were Europeans, 14.8% Asians or Coloured, and 1,674,000 indigenous Africans. Salisbury accommodated 21,233 Europeans, Bulawayo 17,317, Umtali 2,800, Gwelo 2,047, Que Que and Globe and Phoenix 942, and Gaborone 715. All figures excepting for the third and fifth towns mentioned include adjacent suburbs.

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Economic and Development Council Routes for Civil Aircraft

INFORMATION about the Colonial Economic and Development Council was given to the House of Commons last week by Mr. CANNON, who asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how often the council had met and what periodic reports were published.

MR. CANNON: "The Colonial Economic and Development Council was established September 1946, and has held 14 meetings. It exists to advise the Secretary of State, and has reference to its activities will be included in the annual report presented to the House by the Colonial Office."

MR. CANNON: "In view of the great importance of the殖民地, I am not desirous that it should publish its own reports so that the House and the country who have no knowledge of what it is doing and becoming bending?"

MR. CREECH-JONES: "The council has not yet set up a Finance Committee, a regular feature submitted to this House; some sections will deal with the declarations and recommendations of the council."

COLONEL RYDERSON was asked if flights of individual aircraft over African territories efficient in finding facilities would be planned with a view to minimizing expensive and unnecessary searching for ore which was trade used Holland's uninhabited territories."

MR. CREECH-JONES: "Yes, sir. All Colonial Governments have been asked to indicate whether they would wish under the terms of Article 5 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation concluded in Chicago in 1944 to extend the right to prescribe routes to be followed by civil aircraft in other territories."

"Admirable" Agreement on Migrant Labour

CAPTAIN FIELD asked whether the Minister would give any assurance that recruitment of workers from Nyasaland for employment in the Rhodesias would provide for reparation either by Government or by employers at the end of their contracts; whether he would give figures to show the number of workers from East and Central Africa seeking employment outside their own territories, the average length of time they stayed away, the hours of unpaid overtime; (3) what recommissions or extensions on migrant labour had been made by the Central African Council; and (4) that workers from Nyasaland would not be encouraged to take their wives and families with them to the Rhodesian mines, they had contracts of employment before starting.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "I am sending the hon. Member a copy of the statement issued by the Central African Council in regard to recommendations made by a special committee on migrant labour. These recommendations have been accepted by the three Governments concerned and represent a new international agreement which I have welcomed as an admirable and progressive contribution toward the solution of this difficult problem."

An agreement will provide for the reparation of workers whose contracts not exceeding two years as well as for deferred

remuneration, adequate housing, food and medical services, adequate inspection staff. In addition, the safeguards and protection to be afforded to the migrants under the new agreement, the Council felt the advantages of the new agreement were fully justified, assuring the migrants accompanied by his family, just as special provisions in the agreement for workers wishing to establish themselves with their families in the neighbourhood of employment.

The Council also considered that to prohibit emigration for work except on long-term contracts, as was originally executed before departure might be regarded as an interference with individual freedom and might not be in the best interest of the workers. Provision was also made in the agreement for the continuation of present facilities for migration. Work will continue on such contracts. A full and final account of the agreement will be published in due course.

Reliable statistics on migrant labour are not available. The estimated numbers of persons involved in the Central African territories are given in the statement. The general habit of the migrant worker is to return to his own country after a comparatively short absence of one or two years, though a number, this cannot be precisely calculated, may remain permanently in the country of employment. Migration of persons from the British East African territories does not constitute a problem, either there tends to the absorption of workers from neighbouring non-British territories. If the hon. friend requires any further information regarding the agreement I shall be glad to arrange for this to be supplied to him."

Nyasaland Legislative Council

COLONEL PONSONBY asked whether the Minister would make a statement on the reconstitution of the Legislative Council in Nyasaland.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "Local opinion is being consulted in regard to certain proposed changes in the constitution of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, but I am not yet in a position to make any statement. I shall hope to do so in due course."

COLONEL PONSONBY asked what separate educational provision was being made for African children in Nyasaland, and why these children were not educated in African schools.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "After careful consideration the Nyasaland Government examined the educational needs of the Euro-African community and established a school for Euro-African children in Blantyre, now seated last year on a experimental basis. Elsewhere Euro-African children attend African schools."

MR. DUNDEE: "While realizing the complexity of this problem may I ask if the Minister is aware of the reported attitude about the interests and of the social and political influence of merely one kind of local authority, such as, who are the hierarchies of castes based on colour?"

MR. CREECH-JONES: "As my hon. friend knows, my effort is directed to eliminating all discrimination altogether."

COLONEL PONSONBY: "How many children are involved?"

MRS. CREECH-JONES: "I approximately over the whole of Nyasaland, I believe 1,000 such children. In this school I think there are about 100 of them."

COLONEL PONSONBY asked whether the review of the tobacco shortage in the present situation of increased world production, so as to permit increased acreages to be planted in the East African territories, including Nyasaland.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "Yes, sir. The East African Governments are taking steps to amend the existing legislation, where that is necessary, to permit increased acreages to be planted."

MR. DUNDEE: "Would he be asking of a question so day to the Secretary of State for the Colonies sufficient evidence that the statement sometimes made in the Colonies that this House takes no interest in the Colonies is quite untrue?"



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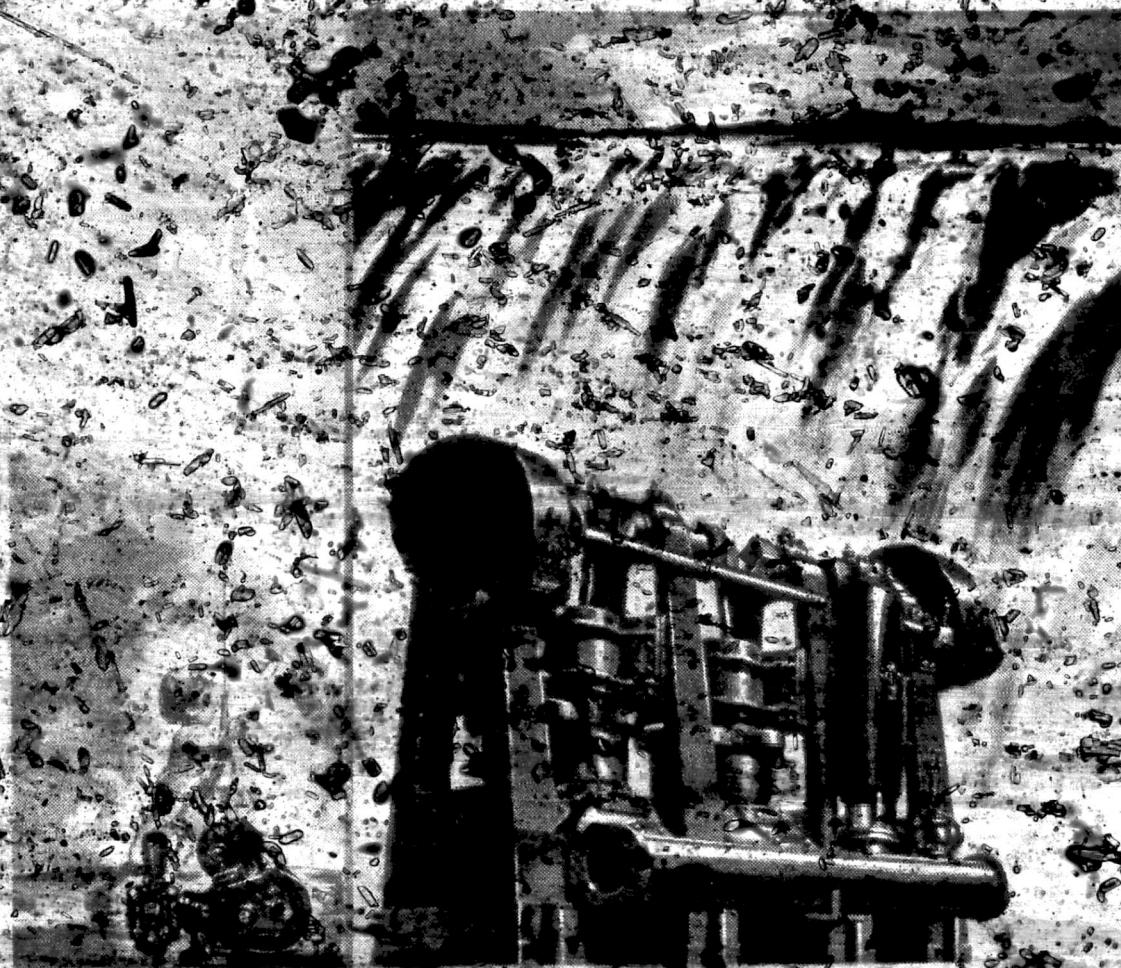
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Germans in Tanganyika

Hundreds Allowed to Remain

MR. BRIDGE asked in the House of Lords last week whether His Majesty's Government proposed to repatriate compulsorily 1,500,000 German citizens from Tanganyika to Germany, and whether leaving regard to the present concentration of population in Germany, they will postpone and reconsider all or in part.

Viscount BEAUMONT said that 800 former German residents of Tanganyika had returned to Germany. There was a strong and highly organized Nazi movement in Tanganyika before the war, and the vast majority of those repatriated were members of this movement. In addition, known Nazi sympathizers with local dependents. "These people are not being repatriated surely on grounds of nationality. Every individual case has been fully investigated, and some 300 Germans are being allowed to remain or return to Tanganyika."

In the Interest of Repatriation

Mr. MITCHELL: friend is concerned that in the interests of the people of the territory and in particular of the African population, over 1,500,000 Germans who have identified themselves with Nazi doctrine should be excluded from the Territory. The policy in this matter has recently been endorsed by the Trustee Courts in the United Nations, and it is not possible to see why any person that it can be reconsidered.

Lord RENNICK: I thank the noble viscount for his answer, but I am bound to say, in view of the facts he cited, that the situation appears to be most unhappy, illustrating the fact that the German Reich on the beaches of Africa, separately from their other problems, are

Looking to the Government to be responsive for Germans as well as for Africans in making Germany democratic and free from Nazi teaching. I ask him whether they consider that these Germans really originated from a place where they were living contentedly, will contribute more to the fulfillment of Germany by being repatriated by being here where they are.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR AFRICA (VISCOUNT BEAUMONT): My noble friend thinks of the interests of the people of Tanganyika at the moment to call attention to the time when we heard of all that was going on in Germany. The question of occasioning the greater number of these people to leave the country is one that sort of thing.

Future

THE EARL OF LINLITHGOW: Out of the question could the noble friend say what will happen to these people when they return to Germany? Will they be set aside until they are sent to concentration camps, or will they be tried by the denazification courts?

Viscount BEAUMONT: This is a matter which will have to be decided when these people are sent back to Germany. I know there is some laughter, but I trust that you see nothing jocular in that. The people now are those who because of Nazi activities in Tanganyika were excluded from Tanganyika and detained in Rhodesia. The Government of Southern Rhodesia have made representations over a period of two years for these persons to be repatriated from Southern Rhodesia, and obtained the consent of the United Nations for their being repatriated in Germany.

The Daily Mail correspondent of Nov. 10 cabled two days later:

The proposal to return to the House of Lords by Lord RENNICK with regard to the return from Germany of former German residents has again been taken up according to the opposition group by British soldiers in the northern Province. A document, published in Dar es Salaam to-day, the number of returnees is 926 and 97 interned with full leave to stay. Seventy of those permitted to return are due to leave Tanganyika's Northern Province to-day, and the Northern Province branch of the British Legion is demonstrating vigorously against their going back.

Two hundred and fifty other Germans, other than missions, who have been allowed to remain in the Territory throughout the war, mainly Roman Catholic nuns, have been given permission to remain. Nearly 1,000 Germans to whom deported during the war have been allowed to go back. They included members of the organization in 1939, and Hitler's agents in their heads. One of the leading German missionaries will be granted permission to remain in Germany.

Editorial comment appears under "Matters of Moment."

Strikes in Nakuru

THE TELLS-FAIR MAIL brings news of strikes by labour in Nakuru, where trouble began when a number of staff at the employees of the Kenya Farmers Association started a "no-go" policy. The ringmasters, who dismissed staff, refused to implement this, so waited for it later on the same day. After the Association had the announcement bad been warned that they must resume work by noon, a number who refused to comply were suspended and turned out. Their numbers soon grew, and most of the miners were involved.

Over 1,000 men will be disengaged by the Kenya Farmers Association to this "Thank Offer," having funds subscriptions in cash already forthcoming £11,000 from the British Red Cross and £1,000 from the Nairobi Rotary Club and Messrs. B. Phillips.

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Major Granville St. John Orde Browne**Labour Adviser to the Colonial Office.**

MAJOR GRANVILLE ST. JOHN ORDE BROWNE, C.B.E., O.B.E., Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for Colonies, was yesterday admitted in Middlesex Hospital on his 60th birthday.

He has been long associated with the honours of war, in spite of his aversion to saying what he thought, writing what he believed and doing what he considered right—whilst at one stage in his career involved a resignation from the Colonial Service. That was when he was Labour Commissioner in Tanganyika, the Government of which decided to abolish his department. A colleague was offered another senior appointment the preference to retire from the Colonial Service in protest at a course which would, he predicted, have to be adopted. Not many years later the department was reconstructed and strengthened in precisely the way he had declared was necessary.

Educated at Wellington College and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, Orde Browne was commissioned in the Royal Artillery in 1902, seeing service in Zulu Rising of 1900, and became a assistant district commissioner in the East African Protectorate (now Kenya) in 1910. Soon after the outbreak of the 1914-18 war he was recommissioned in the R.A. and served throughout the campaign against German East Africa, being awarded the D.O.B.E. (twice), three times mentioned in despatches, and retiring in 1920 as a major.

He then joined the Administration in Tanganyika, became Labour Commissioner in 1926, and five years later retired in the circumstances outlined above.

Orde Browne was too deeply interested in East African problems to be satisfied with passively watching their development. Long before there was a proper organised labour department in the Colonial Office he began to influence labour policy through his constant contacts with Whitehall and Westminster, and through his writings. His book "The African Labourer" was still the standard work on the subject, and his collaboration with Mr. W. B. Mumford in "African Learns To Be French," a valuable guide to regard to French education policy in West Africa.

and Penik Repairs.
In 1933 he became a constituent member of the committee of Experts on Native Labour of the International Labour Office. Three years later he made a special investigation of labour conditions in Northern Rhodesia, and thereafter visited or reviewed most parts of the Colonial Empire of India, East Africa, separately his findings and recommendations which were distinguished by their lucidity, frankness and political appreciation of all points of view.

He was neither a doctrinaire nor an apologist. He knew from wide experience the shortcomings of the average African agricultural or semi-agricultural employer, but he was quite as ready to describe the omission of a Belgian Government—and to insist on the retention of his criticism in the published version of his report even when high authorities sought to suppress it. There was a pause, due to the gave, if also surreptitious, where procrastination had made bad conditions worse, he supported them without respect of persons' interests.

He was the author of "Vanishing Tribes of Kenya," "Huts & Hives," published by EAST ASIATIC AND OTHER TRADING CO., Ltd., a study of customs, and of recreations with music, caravans and the study of African affairs.

In 1936 he married Mrs. Margaret Egerton Earley

Wingstall, daughter of the Revd. H. Fearnley Wingstall. Lady Earley has three daughters aged between 22 and 15, and five sons.

His work at the Colonial Office was almost over, for he has asked to be allowed to retire, but Orde Browne's influence in Colonial labour policy will long be remembered.

Major Leslie Renton

MAJOR LESLIE SIR LESLIE RENTON, B.D., formerly of Basby. He was born latterly of Sir James Englefield-Grey, M.P., and there is a sketch of him of 78. He was educated at Harrow and Sandhurst, commissioned in the Royal Scots Greys in 1898, served through the South African War, in the Second Boer War, was elected Liberal M.P. for Gainsborough in 1906, but unsuccessful contested Reading. He served again in the Army throughout World War I, 1914-18, before which he had bought property in East Africa. He was therefore for ten years a member of the Committee of East African Producers of East Africa, and was one of those who gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Closer Union in East Africa. He married in 1910, and died in 1928, leaving a son and daughter of the marriage.

MR. W. DIXON, a mechanical transport officer in the Uganda Public Department, has died in Kampala.

LIEUT.-COLONEL HUBERT ELLIOTT EYRE, M.C., D.I.A.S.C. (ret'd.), died suddenly in London recently.

SIR WILLIAM MCINTOCK, Bt., G.B.E., one of the eminent accountant, who died last Thursday at the age of 73, was one of the trustees who oversaw the warship charge of the affairs of the Royal Mail group, with which the Union-Castle Line was long associated.

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PERSONALIA

SIR JOHN HOBBS was 73 on Monday.

MR. D. CARTER has been appointed general manager (staff) of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.).

PROFESSOR NEUGREN of Brussels University is in the Mfangano Province of the East African Colony.

MRS. CREECH-JONES, wife of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been visiting Nigeria.

MR. FRANK L. BROWN, chief secretary of Nyasaland, is leaving tomorrow for Durban. Sir EDMUND BURHARDT's leave to the country ends.

MR. J. M. COOPER, nominated African member of the Kenya Legislative Council, has been appointed a member of the Standing Finance Committee.

A flat occupied by LORD AND LA WARD, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1936-37, was burned last week, articles valuable £50 being stolen.

MR. H. P. SHREBURN, who had retired from the post of assistant general manager of Barclays' Bank (D.C. & O.), has become a member of the London Committee.

MR. J. C. WATKINS, Principal of the Gordon Memorial College in Shepperton, has decided to reopen the school, which was closed last year on political grounds.

When the Duchess of Gloucester visited the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, one evening last week she was accompanied by LORD FRANCIS SCOTT, of Kenya, her uncle.

MR. CHARLES R. HAMMOND, general manager of the Anglo-Ducal Timber and Hardware Co., Ltd., Nairobi, arrived in the Colony yesterday in time to attend the British Industries Fair.

WHILE MEN DARE to try new things and harness new growths, there are works to be done in every sphere, air land and sea — there is still the unearthing of the old friend, "order," and finding a place for it so that immediate problems.

MAJOR-COLONEL E. W. S. JACKLIN, of the South African Staff Corps, has been seconded to the staff of the Adjutant-General Commanding. He is expected to remain in the country very shortly.

MR. H. K. GIFFORD and MR. A. M. MAINI have had the terms of office as non-official Indian members of the Uganda Legislative Council extended by one year, and three years respectively.

MR. H. W. LIEMAN, who has done much mountaineering in Kenya and Uganda, is a member of a expedition which reached India a few days ago to climb certain peaks in the Himalayas.

MR. F. P. LEWIS, Auditor-General of the Union of South Africa, is to preside over the committee which is to examine various aspects of taxation in Kenya. He is expected to take his baton in June.

MAJOR F. C. CAUDWELL-BENTINCK has been chairman of the Kenya Association since formation in 1919. He has been re-elected to that office. MR. JENNIFER ARCHER has been re-elected Deputy Chairman.

FATHER ROBERT BAKER, who, since 1915, has been a missionary at St. Augustine's, Penhalonga, has arrived in this country from Southern Rhodesia. He has also come home after service on a railway in Great Britain.

MR. B. S. TINDALL, former senior public health engineer in the Gold Coast, has been appointed director of Public Works in Uganda. MAJOR A. L. V. MILES, the present director, is retiring this month after 25 years' service.

MR. GEOFFREY NUGENT, BATHURST, and MR. and MRS. FELICITE MARIE MARTIN, only daughter of Captain F. C. Edwards, M.A., and Mrs. Edwards, of Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, were married in London on Saturday.

MR. R. G. MALLETT and MISS PATRICIA MALLETT ALSTON, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel R. Alston and Mrs. Alston, have announced their engagement. Lieut.-Colonel Alston is managing director of the Manica Trading Co., Lourenco Marques. The couple has planned a tour of inspection of the overland route to Rhodesia, designed to visit the Colony later in the year to advise on further aspects of development. has been elected President of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.

MAJOR J. RIDGE, chairman since before the war of the Convention of Associations of Kenya, which has long been in abeyance, has called a meeting of the executive committee for to-day to decide whether the convention should amalgamate with the Electrical Engineers' Association. The meeting was to be held in preparation of the overland route to Rhodesia.

SIR ROWLAND HILL, the Governor-General of Sudan, and Lady Hill, arrived in Khartoum yesterday. They were met by Sir Edington Miller, the Financial Secretary, and Mr. D. W. Robertson, the Civil Secretary. The guard of honour consisted of British, Sudanese and Egyptian troops.

PRINCE CHARLES, Regent of Belgium, will leave by rail on July 1 for his official visit to the Belgian Congo. M. JUNGERS, the Governor-General, who is now in Brussels, will return to Leopoldville on June 3, and M. Pierre WIGNY, the Minister for the Colonies, will leave for the Congo on June 10.

Mr. WALTER RODWELL has been elected President of the Kenya Fishers Club. MR. L. H. GIBSON and Lt.-COLONEL G. H. MITCHELL are the Vice-Presidents. MR. F. C. G. STRATTON, honorary secretary, MR. A. E. KRISTENSEN, treasurer, RIEU COORD, MIDFIELD, executive director, MR. A. L. WINTER, auditor, and MR. D. FRESHAW and MR. H. LUNN, trustee.

The usual charge for small advertisements and for trade catalogues is 5d. per word per insertion.

ADVERTISING POINTS UNITED
Educated Englishwoman, arriving Nairobi August 1st, seeks governess for her son. Reference exchanged. M.S.G. 2, Vicent Avenue, Nairobi.

MAR 15, 1947

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R.-marked. Tyranny and Christianity can never come terms." Annual Report of the Council of the Baptist Union.

"Egypt will demand payment of war debts from Great Britain," the Egyptian Minister of Finance.

In the first three months of this year about 17,000 divorce cases were filed, an alarming though figure. — Sir Archibald Denison.

Is the Minister aware that since 1939 we have sold as coffee? — thought by customers to be coffee? — Mr. Lennox Boyd, M.P.

"During the seventeenth century England not only grew here our tobacco but exported it to Holland and Belgium." — Mr. Ronald Duncan.

"The Government should increase production and prosperity and party plans and policies." — Clive Alliën, retiring President of the Federation of British Industries.

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture are doing nothing effective to ensure an expansion of our cattle, sheep, pig and poultry populations. In the Ministries we have men who are too minded and think in town terms." — E. J. Fisher.

It is to the wife and women teachers of the forces and auxiliary nursing services home service at the end of March 1947 was 4,422,820." — Ministry of Labour and National Service.

There never was a time in history when humanity seemed so completely at the end of its resources, and when our dependence on God seemed so obvious." — The Rt. Rev. Dr. John MacKenzie.

Consumption of newspaper in this country in the 12 months ended August 31, 1939, totalled 2,200,000 tons. In the corresponding period of 1946 it was 375,000 tons. Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade.

The country is in danger of a coal famine unless we solve the coal crisis. Our present diet is largely imported coal, and the nation's food is now inadequate to maintain the nation's health. — Lord Woolton.

Unless we arrange our wages policy, social service costs, hours of work and output per man-hour so that we can export goods at reasonable prices Britain faces ruin. — Sir Waldron Smithers.

In many instances the incentive to enterprise and the launching of new business ventures has been killed by the present penal rate of income tax and surtax." — G. G. Cartwright D. Shepherd, President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

General Motors is the best French of tycoons, and among the most devoted to hygiene. His two chief characteristics are an infinite capacity for patient and courageous which everyone but a Scot would call obstinacy." — Atticus in "Today Times."

I do not believe in this excessive equality clause, but that there will be hardship if you give an heavy investor a lower protein ration than the civil servants in Whitehall. The civil servants do not require it nearly so much as do the heavy industrial workers. — Lord Harlech.

The influence which Great Britain can exercise in world affairs and the speed at which we can gain some sort of political and financial existence chiefly depends upon the Royal Navy and the personalities in the Cabinet or the Press, or the Chancery or Industrial workers. I long suffer from over-publicized housewives, but on the good will of about 700,000 wives. Ours not to reason why, but to await the will of Mr. Hitler and his master. — Comptroller Stephen King-Hall.

Bedford

TRUCKS, VANS and BUSES

In a range of 11 carefully suited models Bedford trucks are suited to every transport need from 1 ton to 8 tons with corresponding maximum speeds ranging from 3750lb to 26,000lb. British made and substantiated, the Bedford O.S.B. dropside has a nominal payload rating 5 tones maximum gross weight 18,480lb.

Vauxhall factory, Luton, Bedfordshire, and now in sole possession of distribution.

We are Bedford truck specialists and will be glad to supply full details of the Bedford range.

BREWER UNITED

PE. BO. CO. LTD.
NAIROBI

Sold and serviced throughout East Africa
branches: Mombasa, Nairobi, Indore, Kisumu, Kampala,
Dar es Salaam, Uganda, Iringa, Mbeya, Arusha.

Empire Council — "Imperial establishment of a Family Council of Empire Development and Finance, designed to pool the resources and the strength of all British countries, is necessary to rescue Britain from her current peril. Organised financial and economic resources on a common basis assist the redistribution of industrial populations, the investment within the Empire, and enable British countries to face the rest of the world with a united policy. If Britain by herself is left to grapple with her financial obligations she and we will find ourselves bound hand and foot by lenders of money, however generous their attitude may be." Without Dominion intervention and co-operation the American loan contains the germ of Empire dissolution. In Australia we have pioneered a national financial body known as the Australian Loan Council which co-ordinates the loan requirements of the Commonwealth countries, the United States, and ensures that there is no competition between the Australian units on the open market. The world situation demands the adoption of a somewhat similar pattern within the Empire. The Empire could then face the world as an integrated financial and trading unit, rather than as a group of bewildered and non-cooperative nations. Regular and frequent meetings would result in lasting personal contacts with all parts of the Empire, and a general sympathetic understanding of the special problems in each part. Present Imperial Conference was too formal and infrequent to do more than agree on the general highlights of Empire policy and cannot deal satisfactorily with emergency problems." — Sir Basil Page, a former Prime Minister of Australia, in *The Sunday Express*.

Coal — "The industry, the cause of our trouble, are mainly lack of coal and faulty administration. Everyone could see the shortage of coal coming. Because of miscalculation of the situation (not of the facts), as Mr. White paper showed, that the Government knew the facts and took no respite of the administration in not buying a few million tons of coal, the February blow hit us on the chin. My main complaints against the Administration are that instead of trying to put the country straight and tackle first things first, Ministers, and consequently civil servants, have been overburdened with the plains consequential on the drive into nationalisations. With one or two notable exceptions, the Government's lack of leadership can dominate those circumstances and it lacks Ministers who know or have the capacity to do their job." — Gen. Sir Ronald

BACKGROUND

Unjust Debt-Burden — As a result of the war the debts of the country, who were fighting in the war longer than any others against the common enemy, find themselves against them in the ledgers on debts numerically amounting to more than £3,000,000,000. These are our fruits of victory. These vast debts nominally owed us by those who fought with us in the great inter-Allied offensive. This vast accumulation of debt represents an unjust and unpayable burden. It had been incurred among all the members of the Grand Alliance as they were applied between the United States and the British Commonwealth. Only has the greater part of these debts could ever have been charged to us either or here and there. In the last year or two this mass of debt has very substantially scaled down. Britain is strong, but one sign of her strength must be refusal to take on fantastic commitments which are beyond her strength and beyond all sense of good sense and fair play. Nor could I, as the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, support financial arrangements which would mean that for years and generations to come this little island which led the way for freedom would through her regular wartime accounts, carry a crushing load which even the Germans and Japanese would "escape." — Mr. Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Farming — "The only industry which has increased this last year output is agriculture. The farmer, so far as he is a manual worker, works for himself. There is no minimum wage and no restriction of hours. In other words, he has the incentive of both food and cash. (2) He has an inherent sense of responsibility to his land and his stock. For the good farmer the right things as important as the profitable. In the long run the two must coincide. (3) The sense of responsibility is shared by his employer. No self-respecting herdsman would demand overtime pay for coming back at night to see that the beasts were comfortable. He could not sleep if they were not. (4) Relations between master and man, being based on common loyalty to the land and stock, are usually excellent. The men can see that everything they are asked to do is necessary, and it would go against their grain to do less than their best. (5) Trade unionism is as yet weak." — Lieut. Commander G. A. Martelli, in a letter to *The Times*.

Home Truths for America

Exports of goods and services from the United States to the rest of the world in 1947 are estimated to total \$16,000,000,000, an all-time peace-time high. Before the war exports of goods and services fluctuated around \$4,000,000,000 annually. The character and composition of the exports will probably change, with lesser quantities of food, fuel, and raw materials being exported and increased amounts of steel, machinery and other manufactured products going abroad. The total volume of export is not likely to increase substantially until the world gets sound on its feet again. For the commodities and services from abroad to the value of \$8,000,000,000. This is just about half as much as we are exporting. This volume of imports could be about two weeks' work of all the factories, farms, mines and labour of the United States, and consist largely of things which are not produced in this country in sufficient quantity to meet these facts of international trade mean. In the United States and its foreign policy mistakes the United States must take in as many imports as possible from abroad in order that the financial gap between what the world needs and what it can buy for cash be narrowed. There is no charity involved in this. It is simply commonsense and good business. We are engaged from considerations of self-interest and humanity in running a huge deficit in world trade. The only sound way to end this deficit in imports is by accepting increased quantities of goods from abroad. Our position as the world's greatest producer and creditor nation demands that for a long period to come we accept an even larger volume of imports."

— Mr. Dean Acheson, lately United States Under Secretary of State.

Government — "I have watched government for many years in many countries, and the one which to date is, in my estimation, about the best is Rhodesia. I have never seen so much done in such a short time in peace to reduce the self-being and happiness of a people who are rooted in spiritual things first and material ones after." — Mr. Douglas Reed, in London.

The organised workers are our friends. As for the rest, they don't matter a tinker's cuss," Mr. Shrewsbury, Minister of Fuel.

Wartime Stern Re Debts

British Demand for Reduction

THE COLONIAL EMPIRE is deeply interested psychologically and materially in the question of sterling debts accumulated during the war years to a total of about £15,000,000,000, equal to the entire export of the United Kingdom for four years, and the territory with which the newspaper is concerned will therefore hope for an early easement of the Mother Country's heavy burden.

Apart from current transaction, the Anglo-American loan agreement provides that any old sterling balances, if they are made available for expenditure and need must be made available for expenditure everywhere, including the dollar area—under some conditions. Available sterling and dollars can, in other words, be interchangeables.

In the loan agreement, *The Times* has recalled, some authority was given to a figure of £4,790,000 as the largest amount that could appropriately be repaid in a year since nothing greater than this is deemed reasonable or proper to allow as a reasonable charge against "revenue." This would represent an annual repayment of only about 11% of the total. A £15,000,000-a-year loan, however, is £15,000,000 over £7,920,000 to the U.S.A., £8,000,000 to the Colonies and Mandates, £1,000,000 to others.

It must be noted, however, that this sum is only a representation of what could reasonably be undertaken between this country and the U.S.A. in view of existing harmony. A general policy to reduce payments and debts, however, is generally agreed to be necessary, and the Colonies are naturally in a position to contribute. Through the joint subscription of £100,000,000, at least half the general average, the proposed loan is compelling. But with other countries' agreements essential.

Penalty for Delaying Settlement

The question is not only whether it is reasonable for the country to undertake to blot itself for a century or more the penalty for its action in having for all too long a time stood alone with the unmanly and unwilling points all over the world against the common enemy, and a common divisor, also whether anybody, at any price, can provide a satisfactory settlement of the debts. Everybody knows that these debts will not be paid by this generation. This country, and therefore asks, in conscience, whether it has the right to saddle remote posterity with the burden of a debt that is now so insatiable, when that debt has been incurred in aid of the Allies? We have a right to demand that the countries and colonies in the dominions in which we have any interest renounce, or agree to carry out a central plan of its reduction, with equal drastic and effective taking of the capital in which there is no means of dealing with the lifetime of any of those who undertake it, and this demands only a scaling down of the debts by a sum that can provide a satisfactory escape. This country and others will recognize the reasonable interests of the creditors. Some may even demand a larger share of their sterling balances for the repair of excessive material losses and depreciation suffered during the war; at such a disastrous country been bankrupted in its desire to make its accumulated sterling available for this purpose in the early years of reconstruction within the narrow limits which her own impoverishment will permit.

There are several technical difficulties in scaling down. The sterling balances do not in general belong to Governments or states, but to central banks, currency boards, and various public and private institutions, firms, and individuals; some part of the balances will originally exist in London, monetary and trading houses, as was the practice before the war, and the prospective load weight of the debt is somewhat less than its gross total for that reason. The creditors will meet with a reasoned desire to help in all these aspects and moreover willful obduracy.

But they cannot fail to see that a mitigation of the gross burden as a contribution to a common cause must increase the confidence with which this country can afford to be generous in the short run. A compromise must be to the advantage of both parties. Persistence of the letter of the contract would be intolerable to the one and for that reason to the other.

MR. R. S. AMERY, a former Secretary of State both for the Dominions and the Colonies, and for years the

leading campaigner for the Empire among economists and politicians in the United Kingdom, turned to our contemporary last week:

"In what sense is it a real, just, and impartial burden of £1,000,000,000 even if debt and its rate of interest is necessarily a burden?"

"When we went off the gold standard in 1931 we discovered in sterling a currency as sound as ever and more flexible with an intrinsic value of its own. This was a vote of confidence in our productive power and our capacity to pay. Thanks to sterling, the abandonment of one gold standard impulse, and the Ottawa agreements, the area of the dollar became the United States' official export market. In war years this declared its own funding areas in the world's distress."

"When the war began we were able to far as the sterling area was concerned to pay in full, not all our requirements as we went along. What is more, it was only individual suppliers who were paid. They received ruppes or Egyptian pounds or East African shillings, against which the exchange reserve banks or currency boards held sterling assets ready as they used, in a few short days, to hold gold locally or abroad in flotilla. We had the most innumerable assets now held assets exchangeable into legal tender in any sterling country. There are no debts to pay. Government are concerned."

"The question is one of equity."

"The real question is whether certain countries whose purchasing power has been greatly enhanced by the war should be asked to make retrospective contributions to our war costs. The results of Mr. Dalton's vigorous language securing an important result in this direction do not look very bright. The fact that large quantities of legal tender are held in this country involves what I can hardly describe as unrequited exports. But in what sense unrequited? If a manufacturer I sell £10,000 of British machinery to India, I am required to £10,000 which I can at once retransfer to India for tea, to Australia for wool, or to Egypt for cotton; or I can use it to enlarge my factory here. The only sense in which I should be unrequited is if the United Kingdom might automatically at a future date indefinitely postpone payment of £10,000 more to the sterling area than it had bought from it. So far as the immediate future is concerned, Mr. Dalton has supplied the answer when he said his Brazilian ports, the "four purchases" of Brazilian goods will provide Brazilians with quantities of sterling more than sufficient to pay for everything we can supply over at least the next four years for the ultimate future it will be up to us to make certain by our purchases from sterling countries that there is no excessive balance of trade to our favour."

"So long in fact, as the sterling system remains intact and confidence in sterling is not shaken, there is no more reason to worry about outstanding sterling than in gold standard days about outstanding gold. The more there is, so long as its volume does not exceed the needs of time and create undue inflation, the better. The trouble is that those in charge of our finances have not shaken off the old mentality and still regard it as an obligation to keep

Settlement Underway

"With that insight we went the mistake of getting into, for an American loan, the same old plea of our vast burden of external debts, which was naturally assumed by the Americans who were offering a form of preference and diminishing the role of the world's greatest holder of gold."

"As the price of their loan they exacted from us the obligation, as from July 1st next, (not, as under Bretton Woods, after the five years breathing space) (a) to make all sterling receipts from current transactions freely exchangeable into dollars, and (b) to make outstanding sterling balances similarly available in instalments after 1951, in so far as they have not been adjusted as a contribution to war reparations and in view of the benefits of this arrangement."

"So far as Britain is concerned, if it means that we must pay other sterling countries in dollars without then incurring a corresponding obligation to us in respect of their purchases, if it will certainly involve a yet further heavy drain on our fast evaporating dollar resources. If the obligation is mutual and we also are entitled to insist on payment in dollars, there is nothing much in it."

"The second undertaking, indeed, if it led to the large quantities of sterling on the open market before we had sufficiently recovered, might lead to a heavy depreciation of sterling. In that case all holders of sterling, overseas and in this country, would be the losers and our sterling debt would be effectively reduced. Whether we, as a country, would be the winners by such a reduction of the purchasing power of our customers by the breach of faith to war savings and other investors at home, and by the loss of confidence in a money system which has proved an involutionary in peace, and a destruction in war."

Return of the Royal Family

Governor of Rhodesias Made K.C.V.O.

THE KING AND QUEEN, with Princess Elizabeth, Prince George, Margaret and back from England at the beginning of this year on their visit to the Union of South Africa, the three Protectorates, Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia.

Reaching Portsmoutn on Sunday evening in H.M.S. "VANGUARD", the Royal Family landed on the following morning for a formal reception by the Lord Mayor, and later left by special train for Waterford.

There the first place of honour had been reserved for Mr. Kenneth Goodepot, M.P., who was staying in London for Southern Rhodesia. At the head of the line was the Duke of Wellington, Lieutenant of the County of London, and then stood the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary, the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, and Mr. Goodepot himself. He turned to the occasion from Geneva, where he has been representing Southern Rhodesia at the International meetings.

Editorial references to the royal tour and the many addresses of welcome have, after Mafeking Moment,

Appointments to the Victorian Order

THE Queen has appointed Major-General Sir John Colquhoun and Sir John Waddington, Governors of Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia, respectively, to the Knights Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

Colonel Sir Lucas Guest, Lieut.-Colonel Laurence Hobday, Major-General Robert John Palmer, Colonel John Eric Ross, Mr. John Silvery and Lieut.-Colonel William John Kirkpatrick, have been appointed Commanders; and Captain Basil Maurice de Quen, The British South African Police, Captain Eric's Archibald Ross-Hamilton, The Black Watch, and Flight-Lieut. Alan Hermon Gray, Royal Air Force, Southern Rhodesia Air Force, have been appointed Members of the Fifth Class of the Order.

A 20-minute film of the royal tour is being shown this week in cinema theatres throughout the United Kingdom.

When Air Commodore E. H. Ffeden, Captain of the King's Flight, landed at London last Friday with two of the five Victoria Vikings liners used by the Royal Family in Southern Africa, he said that the four Vikings had flown 200,000 miles, each being in the air for about 20 hours during the tour, and that the aircraft had attracted great salutation everywhere. Captain Ffeden brought back the two Rhodesian ridgeback dogs given to the Queen.

Vanguard Men in Rhodesia

CHARLES PETTY OFFICER BEASLEY, who headed the H.M.S. "VANGUARD" party of 10 ratings who visited Southern Rhodesia as "Guests of the Moths" ("Members of the Order of the Star in Haute") said in a BBC broadcast in the Home Service direct from the battleship when he was bringing home the Royal Family:

"For 17 days we lived like millionaires, with dinners and dances, cocktail parties (or sundowners), picnics and outings, and the very best of hospitality. Five even kept the trains waiting for us. We were in Livingstone in Northern Rhodesia at a party, and when it was time to go our host, the Deputy Mayor, was still taking me around and introducing me to people. I told him we should take our train, but he said: 'Well, soon fix the train'—they actually kept the train waiting for us for 17 days."

The Moths' last "cicada" do enough for us," said Victoria Falls we stayed at the Falls Hotel, where the King and Queen stayed a week later. In Salisbury our first engagement was a "cocktail" party with the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition. An another sundowner in Salisbury a man came up to me quickly

and said "I want to speak to you." I took out my service pistol and pointed it at his hand and turned away.

Altogether Charles travelled 4,000 miles. We saw all the sights of Southern Rhodesia, but the two which impressed me most were Rhodes' grave and the Victoria Falls. We saw the Falls from every viewpoint and then two of us went up an aeroplane to fly over them. That really was something.

"We tried to do VANGUARD credit wherever we went and I think we succeeded, but there was a tricky moment. We were at a tobacco farm near Salisbury. Mr. Lester, the owner, seemed to think that every sailor would be a Nazi spy, but the others said they'd have a bash at us if we managed to blow up the plant. I don't know who was the most scared, the horses or the Africans. We didn't exactly look like a column of practised seamen, but we finished

Technical Education in East Africa

TECHNICAL EDUCATION in East Africa are being severely hampered by the training of ex-Servicemen, in spite of the additional schools opened for them at the end of the war.

Young carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, tailors, smiths, tinsmiths, fitters, fitters and turners are trained at Government schools and mission vocational schools. The Posts and Works Department maintains schools for the training of African assistants, the Survey Department trains African survey assistants, the Railways accept African apprentices, and the Posts and Telegraphs departments give instruction in tele-communications.

In Kenya the East Africa Command aided work in Industrial Training Depots here in 1945, and during 1946 more than 100 men were either on residence at the depot or had completed their training.

In Uganda the Royal Engineers and Ordnance Department has opened four new trade training centres, each capable of accommodating 200 ex-soldiers, where training to the standard of village artisans is given. In Tanganyika two vocational centres have been established and four more are being established for training in skilled trades.

By the middle of May the end of 1948 the training of ex-servicemen will be substantially completed.

Funds for a third vocational school in Uganda have been allocated from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, but the alternative possibility of developing the existing mission technical schools as "elementary trade schools from which the Kampala Technical School could draw pupils for more advanced training is under consideration. In Tanganyika the educational programme is under review. Arrangements are being made in Dar es Salaam to give African students a two year preliminary course in anatomy, physiology and elementary medicine followed by a year to 18 months' course in simple prothetic dentistry. A school for African female nurses and midwives is to be established in Zanzibar as soon as the necessary buildings can be provided. The existing arrangements for the training of African nursing staff in Dar es Salaam are being improved to raise the standards reached by the training and to enable suitable personnel from distant localities to be brought forward for training at the Central Native Hospital.

Candidates for higher vocational training possessing the necessary academic qualifications are sent to Makerere College, Uganda. A grant of £300,000 for the college has recently been founded; this sum will help to build additional accommodation for students and teachers and for the construction of laboratories. A notable mile stone in the history of Makerere was reached at the end of last year when 100 native women students finished their two-year course and passed the final examination.

Commission we have decided to assist the promotion of new industries by affording technical advice and, in addition, providing finance. Meanwhile, so far as grafting to record that the total value of output of the Colony's factory and works, including mining, is expected to exceed £15,000,000 for 1946, compared with £13,500,000 in 1945, an increase of 9%.

Some steps are being taken to revive production in the gold mining industry. The subsidization of marginal mines has been introduced; progress continues to be made with the rehabilitation of returned soldiers in re-opening farms and settlements. Attention is given to be revised in the new draft Income Tax Bill, and the engineering side of the Mines Department is said to be considerably strengthened.

Expansion of Export Trade

It is of paramount importance to stimulate exports as rapidly as possible if the present distress of the Colony is to be maintained, and it is hoped that the ships which are being taken to add to the carrying capacity of the railways with locomotives and rolling-stock will perform considerable exports of the exportable base-minerals in the demands at the moment have greatly exceed the capacity of the railways to serve the port of Beira.

The statements expended indicate how it is proposed to deal with the problems which have been outlined. In the first place £1,960,000 has been provided for price subsidies, including £700,000 for subsidies on large maize and small maize, £140,000 for subsidies on imported wheat and flour, and £100,000 for subsidy on beef. A price subsidy of £200,000 in respect of imported stock feeds is included in the item "drought relief". The principle underlying the granting of price subsidies is as follows:

First, the Government do not intend to allow the temporary increases in the prices of foodstuffs to be passed on to the consumer in such a way that the cost of rice and wheat structure of the Colony will be upset and subject to violent fluctuations with the inevitable result of industrial strife and the closing down of certain industries owing to purely tempo and fortuitous increases in cost. To give an example, the recent increase in the basic price of maize (10.20s. has been duly passed on to the consumer because of a crisis of five-year guarantee), this may be regarded as a long-term increase in costs to consumers whereas the temporary payment given on account of drought relief will be found. If a subsidy as this only payable for a period of two years.

It is unthinkable that the full cost of imported maize lands, a subsidy should have been paid to the maize consumer, since acute distress would befall the maize farmer, particularly to the gold mining industry, the dairy industry and other agricultural concerns, maize, and it is conceivable labour trouble and discontent resulted in those urban industries which do not supply rations to their Native employees. The same arguments apply with equal force to subsidies on wheat and flour, since prices stand to-day at levels which are most unlikely to be maintained even over the next 12 months. In the same way, if we subsidized the import of feeding stuffs would inevitably necessitate a general increase in the price of dairy products and pig and poultry products, which would in turn up the general cost of living by several pence per day.

I repeat that where an increase in the cost of maize and other foodstuffs is the intention of the Government to pass the increase on to the consumer, this increase is considered to be of a temporary nature and unlikely to be repeated for more than a year or two, i.e. the intention to subsidize maize.

Social Services

Considerable larger sums have been provided with the intention of stimulating production. There is an increase of £141,000 in the mines vote, due mainly to subsidies for coal mines, of £44,000 on mining engineering, £60,000 on irrigation, £10,000 on Native Affairs, an important part of which is for Native agriculture and Native engineering. Higher grants to road councils, an additional expenditure on maintenance work account for an increase of £146,000 in roads vote.

During the past year we are concentrating mainly on efforts to stimulate production and to meet the needs of the housing problem and the drought problem; there are nevertheless substantial increases under the Social Services heading, an additional £53,000 being provided for European and coloured education, £84,000 for Native education, £6,000 public health and £5,000 for hospital and dispensaries.

Last year a bi-annual vote of £40,000 was introduced for defence. Of this amount £12,500 was allocated to civil aviation and meteorological services. This has now been transferred to a separate vote, leaving a balance of £278,000 for defence forces for a year, of which £120,000 was spent. Now it is proposed to increase the expenditure on the defence forces by £297,000, of which £240,000 is accounted for by the Southern Rhodesia Government's contribution towards the cost of the Royal Air Force training scheme. Provision is also made for the establishment of a communication squadron at a cost of £4,000. The very substantial increase in the cost of the defence estimates is due to the fact that the Colony was

bound to make some substantial contribution to general Empire defence, and the air training scheme came from every point of view to be the most appropriate.

War Expenditure

Expenditure last year for items previously appearing on war votes, excluding cost-of-living allowances and price subsidies, amounted to £167,000. The corresponding figure for this year is £167,000, of which £164,000 is in respect of demobilization and re-employment, £104,000 for settlement outlays also. So the United Kingdom Government, and £8,000 for interning camps and refugee settlements. In regard to demobilization and re-employment, a total amount of £5,000 is included for educational training leading to ex-Servicemen, for apprentices, "make-up" pay and for technical training schemes. These services will gradually disappear over a number of years. Of the balance of expenditure, £20,000 is included for war gratuity certificates. The total value of certificates yet to be cashed is approximately £182,600. This means that £160,000 will have to be provided in future years. Apart from the settlement outstanding claims, the Southern Rhodesia Government's war commitments in regard to military and air training have now been wound up.

In addition to the items I have just mentioned there have been other increases in expenditure which can be traced directly or indirectly to the war. These include expenditure on price subsidies, cost-of-living allowances, price control grants, and subsidies to farmers for food production and war pensions, the total provision this year for these services being approximately £2,576,000. There is also a provision for the Service's land development and mining development. Besides the direct cost of land is £176,000 this year.

Capital for the Colony Government Must Find Many Millions

DR. RICHARD LEWIS, a lecturer at the London School of Economics, who was recently appointed a member of the Colonial Economic and Development Council, said in a broadcast talk a few days ago that the 10-year plans received by the Colonial Office from the Colonial Service were on the whole not very good. Since Colonial Governments had neither the time nor the political will to do the kind of planning properly, results were bound to be bad.

Colonial governments have a lot more to do going directly into agriculture and mining and industry before we shall see any big increase in the average standard of living, and this is most likely to be outside the sphere of the money power under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

Private Capital Insufficient

Private enterprise has put a fair amount into the colonies and done a lot to develop them. Some private capitalists have taken a short time, and of course the Colonials are very soon about this side of the matter. But the point is that private capitalists have not, told, put very much money into the Colonies. Why? Why, Colonial production is so small and the people so poor. Private capitalists do not seem likely to invest more in the future than they have in the past, unless the Government really wishes to see rapid colonial development, it has got to be prepared to supplement private capitalists and put money in itself in a big way. Take the groundnut scheme with its twenty odd millions; no private capitalist would have done this.

"This country is very short of dollars, because it has to buy in America so many things which the Colonies would be able to supply if they were properly developed. The Government realizes this, and the people will begin to realize it as the American loan runs out. Then it will come to us that putting up money for developing the Colonies is not just a blind philanthropic exercise or a burdensome moral duty. It is a necessity if this country is to be able to get what it needs and pay its way."

The authority, in our very proper attempt to preserve the rights of Africa to their lands, have tied a millstone round our necks by fairness, moderation, or fancy as concerned." Major E. G. S. G. Government of Beira, Member for Agriculture in Kenya.

Budget Planned to Stimulate Production

Mr. Whitehead's Review of Southern Rhodesia's Position

THE YEAR 1946 proved to be one of rapid development in the Colony and in time it comes will probably be regarded as one of a series of boom years.

European immigration was resumed on a great scale, with total intake of more than 5,000 new immigrants. There was a very great and sudden increase in the value of exports partly accounted for by higher overseas prices and partly by increased volume in comparison with the war years when imports were close to a minimum. Thirdly, in consequence of the very substantial price paid for leaf tobacco, for the first time in the history of the Colony tobacco took the lead from gold in our exports of domestic products.

The consequence of these developments has been strong reinforcement of inflationary tendencies and the development of certain acute bottle-necks in our economy, particularly in regard to accommodation and the capacity of the railway system to handle the traffic that it is offering. In addition, the continuous increase in the overseas prices of gold has threatened to move the Colony in a vicious spiral of continually increasing prices and wages.

In the first quarter of 1947 severe drought has greatly reduced our food production and in some areas threatened mineral production from lack of water. Secondly, the opening of the tobacco sales has witnessed an unprecedented increase in the prices paid for leaf which is bound to bring many special problems of its own, especially in regard to combating inflation.

Cost-of-Living Index

During the last six months there has been little to prevent the cost of living from rising, the amount of which it would be necessary to authorize further increases was released in mid-June 1946. The index stood at 130.0 in December, it had risen to 140.0 since that date the decision taken by the Government in suspending customs duties on a wide range of items and reducing the margin of profit permitted to merchants under price control had had their effect and three consecutive small monthly decreases brought the index back to 137.0 in March.

The per capita in the European population between June, 1946 and June 1947 was estimated to be £6,500, and would have been considerably larger but for the reparation of damages which is expected to be nearly completed by the end of the year. The additional accommodation required is larger than shown by these figures because the internee camps in most cases cannot be utilized for accommodation. It was necessary to embark on a very intensive housing campaign to utilize the utilization of an ever-increasing quantity of labour, raw materials and the provision of large sums to deal with the building industry. It is urgent to reconstruct industrial and commercial buildings in order to cater for the reconstruction needs. For many years intense activity will continue in this industry. It is likely to coincide with a period of intense business activity in other directions, with a tendency mainly to maintain the present inflationary trends for a considerable period.

The great increase in the cost of living has wiped out the visible favourable trade balance. Although the published figure of exports value on a c.i.f. basis exceed the published figure of imports value on an a.r.b. basis, there is no doubt that the cost of import and insurance on imports amounts to a sum of some millions of pounds, though no accurate information is available.

Using 1939 as a base, it appears that an addition of 6% to the volume of imports cost approximately £12,000,000, including freight, insurance and other incidental charges, while a 28% increase in the cost of imports produced only an additional £10,000,000.

Last week we gave a full report of the taxation proposals of Mr. C. F. Whitehead, Minister of Finance of Southern Rhodesia. Above all, very briefly, and abbreviated, that part of his first speech which reviewed the general position and grasp of the Colony

so far as capital goods have been purchased, the increase in quantities has increased the future productive capacity of the Colony and new capital has come into the Colony to pay for these goods and the adverse visibility of trade should not cause undue alarm. But the export market has taken place in certain classes of consumer goods, particularly in so far as they relate to purchases from hard currency countries must be a source of anxiety. It is of the utmost importance that the general public should refrain from purchasing goods other than absolute necessities imported from such countries.

British shares with the United Kingdom a 50% holding in the International Monetary Fund. The British Government have been compelled to limit the use of hard currency for any but essential imports, and the effect of wasteful spending of this nature in Southern Rhodesia is in the first place an additional and unrelieved strain on the resources of the United Kingdom in hours of difficulty, and secondly, if persisted in, may necessitate the imposition of some form of import control which the Government are most anxious to avoid, knowing the extent to which such control will prove vexatious to the public and importers alike and the large administrative staff required to operate the system.

Savings Should Be Increased in the Colony

Those who are in a fortunate position of having resources beyond their normal requirements should follow the advice of the National Savings Movement and save surpluses in Southern Rhodesia rather than spend them on unnecessary imports, which have a directly adverse effect on the economy and serve to make things still more difficult for the hard-pressed economy of Great Britain.

The value of exports of tobacco leaf was, round figures, £10,000,000 out of total exports of £21,700,000. That is, tobacco accounted for fully 45% of the value of our exports. With this additional 45% of export trade is welcome, there is no longer the danger of the stimulus of temporary high prices so many countries may be diverted to this particular basket. Tobacco is grown in a number of countries and has an international market. We know from experience that it is liable to severe price fluctuations. The average prices are artificially high and they are a resultant of the scarcity of dollars in the market would be purchased from the United States.

Now it is quite reasonable to suppose that knowledge of Americans that they should permit some of their major industries to decline simply because their overseas customers are in temporary difficulties. We may be quite sure they will make strenuous efforts to find a solution to the problem. Already we are being told that United Kingdom manufacturers consider the price of one leaf too high for them to enter into long-term contracts. In the circumstances it would appear to be unwise to carry out great expansion of the industry, with the inevitability of diverting too much capital and labour from production of fuel and timber, and some arrangement should be made to fix a long-term market for an increasing crop of prices which are both stable and guaranteed.

Food Crops versus Tobacco

The temptation for food producers who have suffered financially from the drought to turn to tobacco to recover losses is very natural, but it is fraught with danger. Such a movement is, come at all general, the result would be that the Colony would continue as a large importer of food, and pay for it guaranteed with a promise that the whole tobacco crop could be sold at fixed prices. Relative prices would justify such a policy.

Rapid growth of population demands a call to increase local food production and no effort should be spared to open up new sources of labour supply; new development areas and to push ahead with soil conservation measures and improvement of water supplies. Intensive measures have been necessary to combat the drought, which has affected almost the southern portion of the Colony. It is essential in the interest of all to prevent food deficiency from being driven off the land, to assist migration to the west in the coming season and to press ahead with the provision of adequate water supplies for agriculture, mines, industries and domestic use in our growing towns.

We have endeavoured to assist the progress of secondary industries by extending the industrial markets. If this House ratifies the trade agreement concluded earlier in the year with Union South Africa there is no doubt this will prove of the greatest benefit to those industries which are capable of expanding their opportunity to get into a large and lucrative market. Through the Industrial Development

Agricultural Problems of the Colonies

By Mr. Dunstan Skipper, M.A., F.R.S., Wye Agricultural College

OUR COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION must be as much as account of economic development as political and social development. No political structure can survive unless the people are adequately fed. I hope if the Colonial Development Fund goes anything like far enough, the security which our administrators have given has produced a lot of new economic problems from which we cannot escape. Before we had a long, most primitive societies were kept in balance by constant wars, tribal feuds, raiding. The incidence of human disease, cattle plagues, saw to the rest of it. We have had a new basis of security—political security and, to some extent, security against disease and plagues.

In many parts of the tropics health is peaking in quite startling increases in population. If population increases without a comparable increase in wealth, standards of living must fall. We cannot avoid that. Native agriculture is usually extremely wasteful of land and labour, and is generally incapable of intensification. Native farming in Africa, for example, is typically based on shifting cultivations. You clear a bit of ground, let it for a year or two, till it heavily, it is worn out, and then let it revert to bush for several years until the original fertility is regained.

Effect of Increased Population

As the population increases, the only way of overcoming the situation is to give the land less and less resting time. But a period under bush is bound to come forward against all over-cultivation and soil exhaustion, and finally washed away.

As long as there is plenty of new bush to break up old worn-out land, there is no problem. It is breaking in today, and unless new systems are adopted whole peoples will face starvation.

Under our administration there have been equally startling increases in stock. Over-stocking is even more dangerous than human increase. Whole districts are being progressively ruined by overgrazing; cattle and goats are eating the very heart out of the land, setting up soil erosion.

Many and vigorous efforts are being made, but not nearly enough. Only last week a friend of mine returned from a Central African territory telling me that in his district the Natives are being settled on 40-acre holdings, each independently farmed on rotational principles; instead of by means of shifting cultivation. Cotton production is being encouraged and a mill set up to make cotton cloth, with the idea of selling it back to the producer for his own domestic use. In Uganda such is being done to develop a sound rotational system of farming, rather similar to alternate husbandry in this country; after a year or two under crops the land is rested under grass to restore its fertility and keep it bound together to prevent it being eroded.

In many countries, including East Africa, the major problem is that of a growing class of landless labour resulting from plantations and estates. In the West Indies a lot is being done to settle families on peasant holdings, and where attempts are being made Keen political leaders, backed by the agricultural services, are trying to meet the needs, but these combined influences are still inadequate.

As soon as a settled agricultural community is created, a concept of personal security is created, and primitive

peoples usually do not understand the idea of private property. Hence property in land too often means subdivision and inheritance. That is what is frightening. You cannot fundamentally alter a system of farming without affecting systems of land tenure, and yet this is intimately bound up with the whole tribal idea. At time passes and may not care for the slow process of evolution through which we ourselves have passed.

Primitive Social System

I think that where society has an essentially communal basis, as is so much of Africa, settled, rotational agriculture, with limited and controlled grazing, must move ahead through group settlement rather than by means of private property. It will not be easy. It is essential to preserve as much as possible of the primitive social system, because society will probably evolve more soundly, more easily and with less risk of human suffering along such lines.

Take this East African groundnut scheme. It is one of the most exciting Colonial economic developments of recent time; it is self-financing and, finally, one may bring along the political pressure. But there are plenty of other ways.

We have to replace shifting cultivations by a settled, rotational agriculture, limit and control the nomad, and save the landless labour—all this as a beginning. We have to improve Native peasant agriculture to provide an entirely standard of living and increase the output of cash crops for export, to the great cities and urban and industrial centres, and to this country. The economic development of agrarian Colonial peoples must in many cases be based on fairly open agriculture exports.

Semi-Rural Industries

All this will involve much more technical administration and instruction, and the setting-up of large numbers of semi-rural industries, cotton mills, oil-crushing plants, soap factories, meat and hide processing units—to say nothing of better social services, water supplies, and so forth. To achieve success we must break down the line which so often divides the technical administration from the economic service.

I would like to know why the British Government can afford to do this. Is it a limit to what we can afford? Not to leave it to another? It is our responsibility to develop the economic resources of the Empire, to make fit for the peoples who live there. And it is not a matter of philanthropy, it is just common-sense.

As standards of living go up, so will the output of millions of producers, and so will markets develop for our industrial products. The Empire exports a surplus of food and raw materials, so as to increase the increase of the efficiency of the agricultural methods of the countless individuals for whom it provides who comprise it. But unless Native agricultural production can at the least keep pace with the increase of population—born of the security we have introduced—it is folly to think of economic development or investment of capital. The notion of making our Colonial peoples as comfortable again. It is our job to help them develop it. The rest will follow, provided only that our own concept is large enough and that we are disengaged with development loans which are little more than pittance.

Elizabeth, and the Prince of Wales, at Buckingham Palace, it will be noted, used happier and more accurate terms than the "Palace of Westminster," while the Queen, in her wife of the visit to "the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia." Parliament, in perpetrating the inexcusable blunder of omitting any reference to the Rhodesias.

It should be impossible for any one Minister, as Leader of the House of Lords, indeed, any man in important public office in the United Kingdom, so far as regard the susceptibilities of an independent

African colony, to be less than equally loyal Protectorate.

There should be adequate safeguard against such a sorry state of affairs. I remind the Overseas Tom that there are still men in High Commission whose understanding of Imperial vision and Imperial geography leaves a great deal to be desired. We do not refer, of course, merely to Mr. Butler and Lord Radnor, but also to all their colleagues, including senior officers, who participated in the drafting of the motion, and to those other Parliamentarians of all parties who failed to protest promptly at the failing in such unsatisfactory phraseology. For

AFRICA AND RHODESIA not to call attention to it would be a dereliction of duty, for one of the tasks of the Press, especially of the Empire Press, is surely to encourage public leaders to improve inter-Imperial relations by living in the service of the people of the Empire. That Royal Family undertook this strenuous and successful tour Parliament might least have been expected to fail to describe that tour.

HOW MANY GERMANS are to be allowed to remain in Tanganyika or return to the Territory? Viscount Astor, lately Secretary of State for the Colonies, told the House of Lords last week that the number was

Germans in Tanganyika. Two days later the Government

Tanganyika issued a statement that one hundred and twenty-six Germans were due to return, and that ninety-seven who had been interned in the Territory would be allowed to stay. It must be assumed that the authorities on the spot are the more reliable deponents in this matter, and that Tanganyika is thus to have three times as many German residents as the British Parliament and people have been led to understand. That is bad enough, but the Government ought to be given an explanation of the enormous discrepancy. But the matter is complicated by

Lord Hall's categorical declaration that the case of every German in Tanganyika is being investigated in order to determine the extent of each individual sympathy with Nazism, and that as a result of that careful scrutiny, it was decided that "in the interest of the people of the Territory and in particular the African population," the return of no more than one hundred and fifty Germans could safely be tolerated. Why, then, is indifference extended to twice that number? Clemency which is officially admitted to involve punishment to the peoples of Tanganyika, especially the Africans, loses its moral justification. No can there be any question that a snap decision has been made, for the Government of Southern Rhodesia, in which Colony so many of the Germans left free Tanganyika have been interned, have been asking ever since the end of the war in Europe that these people should be sent back to the Fatherland. The question has, however, been discussed by the United Nations, which agreed with the British intention to repatriate. In such circumstances how can the Government spokesman in the U.N. House have given information which so seriously represents the true position?

Rhodesian Tobacco Sales

Mr. A. V. Mauder's Mission

MR. A. V. MAUDER has a Southern Rhodesia week at the request of the Economic Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade. That board has issued a circular disclaimer, declaring that Mr. Mauder has gone out in an unofficial capacity. Not being an "ambassador" may perhaps be said to be acting in an "unofficial capacity." His courtesy was certainly made at the invitation of the Board of Trade.

The purpose is to discuss the situation created by the extremely high prices paid at the auction in Salisbury, where Rhodesian tobacco leaf has sold at unprecedented levels owing to competition among United Kingdom, Australian, Egyptian, Continental, and other buyers. There was a proposal that the auctions should be suspended for a short time, one that was understandably rejected by the Rhodesians. Prices have dropped considerably in the past week or so, but still well above the level of last year, when exceptionally high prices were paid at

Corona Club Dinner

THE HONORARY SECRETARY of the Corona Club announces the resumption of the annual dinner on Tuesday, July 1, at the Langham Hotel, Queen Street, London. It is held to renew all members, but, after an interruption of seven years, the secretary would be glad to be advised of changes of address. Correspondence should be sent to Colonial Office, Kinnaird House, Pall Mall East, S.W.1. The Corona Club was founded by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in 1900 in order to promote social intercourse between members of the Colonial Service past and present. Membership is open to all serving or former officers of the Colonial Service, the Colonial Office, and the offices of the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

EAST AFRICA A RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE YEARS EXACTLY after the coronation, and one hundred days before their departure from this country, THE KING and QUEEN returned home. THE two PRINCESSES on Monday arrived from their memorable visit to the Union of South Africa, the Protectorates and Rhodesia. About half a million people had cheered the brothers between Southampton and Plymouth on Sunday, to see the Royal Family return from

a Royal Family journey of twelve thousand miles by sea, seven thousand by rail, three thousand by motor car, and one thousand miles by air. And on the following day London gave an equally warm-hearted greeting. Ordinary folk in this country realize instinctively that this visit, unique in its scope and grandeur in the words of General Smuts, has been a cheering

event. Without risk of exaggeration it may be said that the Royal visit has been a great public service so rendered that it will live through life in the minds of millions of men and women, white, black and brown, of the Cape and the Zambezi, who have now a new and vivid conception of the meaning of constitutional monarchy. Of them the Queen has had deep spiritual significance. The King of South Africa travelled alone and breed of him the King of Southern Rhodesia

has officially opened the Parliament of the Union of South Africa, and he will return to the Union of Rhodesia. The first planted the British flag in the audience from Africa testifies to the impress he left everywhere, has made a happy and united, truly happy, its subjects in that, the Commonwealth. At the Archibishop of Canterbury has said what might have been a general expression of his personal conquest.

The *Giant Circular* recorded on Sunday evening that "The King and Queen with The Princess Elizabeth and The Princess Margaret arrived in England today in H.M.S. *Vanguard* (Captain Parliament's W. Agnew, R.N.), Bad Blunder, escorted by H.M.S. *Diadem* and H.M.S. *Cleopatra*, on

the conclusion of their Majesties' visit to the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia." On Monday afternoon the Prime Minister in the House of Commons and Lord Addison in the House of Lords submitted an identical motion, and an humble Address was presented to His Majesty, assuring His majesty, on the occasion of his return from the Union of South Africa, of the royal and affectionate welcome of this House to His Majesty, to Her Majesty the Queen, and to their Royal Highnesses the Princess

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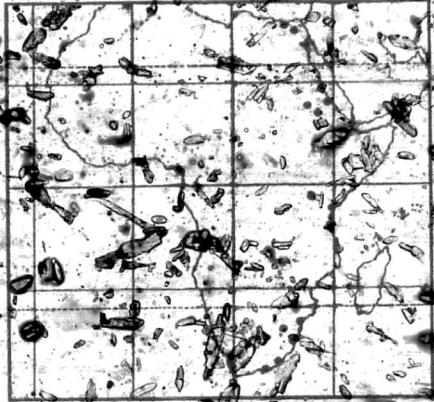
RALPH GIBSON, London Messenger.

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Picture Post	30/	0	0
Sketch	21/8	0	0
Times Weekly Edition	32/0	0	0
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Recent trade figures for Kenya show considerable changes in the relative importance of the Colony's exports.

In pre-war days Kenya stood together with old Rhodesia at the exports table. In the last few years, however, and as a result of war-time conditions, exports of pyrethrum have been of many importance and still greater expanded. In 1944 the combined exports of these two commodities exceeded in value the combined total of coffee, tea and gold.

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



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Tanganyika Trade in 1946**Exports £22,272; Imports £8,742,875**

IMPORTS INTO TANGANYIKA during 1946 were valued at £8,123,755 compared with £6,744,527 in 1945. Entries of cotton piece goods totalled £1,603,549 (£1,055,022 of tobacco and cigarettes, £608,014 (£561,672) of grain and pulse £39,604 (£273,363) of other products £433,794 (£26,547); and of machinery £1,48,028 (£2,000,816).

Imports in December, the last month for which statistics are available, were valued at £70,177 compared with £62,124 in the same month of 1945. The main items were grain and pulse £1,422,558 (£12,493); cotton piece £1,49,790 (£2,17,400); garments and tobacco £49,531 (£4,878); machinery £39,257 (£9,311); iron and steel manufactures £8,591 (£5,877); woodstuffs other than grain flour and sugar £29,014 (£21,236).

Exports for the year reached £3,233,278, compared with £3,521,775 including re-exports of £1,06,666 £358,639. Total at £3,916,405 showed a sharp increase from £1,908,744.

December exports, including re-exports of £37,784 (£29,488) totalled £3,535 (£698,474), of which gold £480,529 (£211,602) and diamonds £56,115,839.

Revenue from railway and lake steamer services £1,328,922 for the year £1,242,696, and £15,155 (£143,002) for the month.

Confidence in the British policy regarding German and Italian residents in Tanganyika has been expressed by the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations. No action is therefore taken against the institutions put forward by German and Italian residents.

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Mining**U.S. Copper Duty**

THE IMPORT DUTY of 4 cents per lb., which has been levied on copper entering the United States since April 1942, has now been suspended by Congress, and the action is expected to increase American competition in the field on the world market. The period of suspension is for two years from the date of the Act. After April 1949 South Africa's share should increase in the reconstitution of this duty. It will be evident that its original intent was to keep low South African copper output in the United States at the time of its introduction, the value of the copper being 24 cents to less than 5 cents per lb.

Company Progress Report

Kentia - 4,600 ft. oz. gold were produced in the latest mine at April Irons. 8,718 tons of ore milled.

Thistle Earth - 17,710 tons of ore were treated during the quarter ended March 31. 169,2,25 oz. gold. Development totalled 535 ft. on Irons and 321 ft. on the Tassele section. Employees on Thistle numbered 24 Europeans and 662 Natives.

Employment in Rhodesia Min

A census recorded the number of Europeans employed in mining in Southern Rhodesia. Figures in millions for November 1946, showing figures for November 1945, in brackets, are: gold, 1,664 (1,616); asbestos, 356 (362); chrome 178 (161); iron, 188 (163). Native employees were estimated at 11,700 (12,72,000). Compared with 21,006 in 1945 and 173,236 in 1944. In November gold miners employed 4,529 Africans, asbestos 3,886, chrome 3,862, iron 1,300.

Rhodesian Anglo-American Ltd.

RHODESIAN ANGLO-AMERICAN LTD. has declared an interim dividend of 54%, as against 34% last year. SURPRISE IRON AND FINANCE CO. LTD. reported that its interests in Southern Rhodesia, earned a net profit for the year ended December 31, 1946, of £6,644, making a total available credit £11,993. A dividend of 6d. per share unit was reinstated, the balance carried forward being £3,405.

Brix Tinto

BUK TINTO CO. LTD., a company with large interests in Northern Rhodesia copper mining, reports that for the year ended December 31, 1946, a net profit was available credit £852,791. After providing for a dividend of 5s. on the shares, the balance carried forward £90,103. The company has 1,000,000 ordinary shares outstanding 5% debenture stock to be redeemed.

Lonely Mine

LONG MINE, situated some 80 miles from Bulawayo, which produced gold to the value of £1,891,448 between 1907 and 1932, has been sold by Mr. S. E. Hart and W. H. Manicom, who bought it in 1943. On May 23, 1947, the Rhodesian Queen Mine Co. (Gouge) Ltd. took over the operations.

Loxton Minerals

LOXTON LTD. under a new management scheme have started mining in the Salisbury and Bulawayo districts of Southern Rhodesia. In February they extracted gold to the value of £1,300.

Copper Consumption

DURING MARCH 28,832 tons of virgin copper were consumed in the United Kingdom. Scrap consumption was 10,700 tons.

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THE MORE UNION-CASSEL LINE VESSELS, the ATHLONE CASTLE of 10,564 gross tons, and the LLANDOVERY CASTLE of 10,640 gross tons, are shortly to resume their normal services. Before the year is out the DUNDEE CASTLE, LLANTHONY CASTLE, and the CLOTHES STRING CASTLE should return to service after reconditioning, thus improving the prospects of those awaiting their turn for passage to South Africa, the Rhodesias and East Africa.

The ATHLONE CASTLE is to sail from Southampton for the Cape on the main service on May 15. As a troop transport she made voyages to all parts of the world. Fortunately, without suffering any serious damage, she carried more than 6000 men, 2000 officers, 1000 sailors, 2000 troops and other government passengers.

On May 23, the LLANDOVERY CASTLE, the fourth Union-Cassel passenger ship to return to normal service, will sail from London to re-instate the company's intermediate and East African passenger service which was suspended early in 1942. This vessel had taken the long route via Canada and South America and return via the West Coast.

Took Part in Normandy Operations

Throughout the war the LLANDOVERY CASTLE served as a hospital ship, running over 250,000 miles and carrying some 38,000 wounded. She operated principally on the East Coast of Africa and in the Mediterranean but in 1944 came to England in readiness for the long run with the Normandy operations. Despite the German Red Cross flag she was subjected to several separate enemy attacks.

Restoration of the accommodation of the vessel to its pre-war standards has been a major undertaking. On some decks the cabin had been completely destroyed in order to provide mess decks and "standees" for accommodation for ships in the ATLANTIC CASTLE and similar yards in the ships in the ATLANTIC CASTLE which were built when the ship was still a hospital ship. The public rooms were stripped and fitted with new four-tier

The system of indirect illumination throughout the first-class public rooms of the ATLANTIC CASTLE, which was introduced before the war in Germany under the Stuka, has been the first British vessel to be so equipped. In the lounge, drawing room, foyers, library, smoking room, dining saloon, and library smoking room, the lighting has assumed a pre-war character. In the last three months complete reconversion has been effected.

Ocean Passages

THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT, which has hitherto demanded a high proportion of accommodation on all non-British liners on long-distance routes, has just concluded an agreement with the General Council of Shipping, by which the Ministry will now content itself with reservations to the shipping companies for which they have to pay the fares paid by the Imperial Government. The liner companies have undertaken to offer all berths to applicants on their routes who meet the reasonable requirements of the Colonial Office and of the High Commissioners for the Dominions, India and Southern Rhodesia. Application for passage should be made to the lines, and they will be considered by committees representing the companies serving the different routes. For the present the accommodation required by the Government departments is not expected to be greatly reduced.

British Industry Fair

(Continued from page 8)

It was disappointing, however, to find that some manufacturers who should have shown more prudence and care recently selected the most ungainly and clumsy arrangements of stands at "Africa" and the Rhodesias. Others, on the contrary, have taken sound advice from cautious quarters and consequently made decisions which are likely to prove really successful.

On the first day 10,000 buyers, mostly from the London stations of the British Press, turned up. The writer spoke to all kinds of buyers, and the post-war standard of British craftsmanship

Rhodesian Tobacco Auctions

AT FIRST RIBBLE, near Bulwer Rhodesia, tobacco auction sales which began in September, on April 10 have continued to rise. The record price of 7d. per lb. set in 1939 was beaten while this issue was being printed when one bag of 100 lbs. cost 75d. per lb. The average price for that day was 5d., and from the start of sales until then 100 lbs. tobacco, which in normal times would have been taken to the auction floor, has been bought at 3d. The minimum price of 2d. per lb. has been fixed by the Tobacco Control Board of the Union of South Africa for purchases of Virginia type duty-free tobacco from Southern Rhodesia for the period June 1, 1942, to May 31, 1948. The quota for entry into the Union has been fixed at £1,000,000. Both price and quantity are regarded as widely high by leading men in the Rhodesian tobacco industry who fear that the present inflated prices can have serious repercussions on its development.

Rhodesians Thanks to India

PERISHABLE FOODSTUFFS sent from India to Southern Rhodesia thanks to Britain's aid have to be sold instead of being disseminated free. The donors had wished, as a result about £100,000 has accumulated in this country and the money has now been offered to the British Government to use at their discretion. Up to an amount raised by the fund was £162,744, and 772 tons of food was received. Shipments include 200 tons 700 tons corned beef, 677 tons pork, 346 tons dripping, 500 lbs. bacon, 107 tons sausages, 20 tons marmalade, 51 tons eggs, 30 tons cheese, 18 tons soups, 16 tons concentrated orange juice, 18 tons marmalade and jam, 166 tons.

Lion-Men of Singita

A BULL of the large number of bulls now over 60 which have been made by the Tanganyika police in connection with the man who is suspected to have killed off a number of men at the inspiration of white doctors in the Tanganyika area, the killing have ceased. The police have found it difficult to discover which of the many deaths have been caused by real lions and which by murderers, but in some 40 cases the circumstances are suspicious. All those concerned, both murderers and victims, appear to be of the Kuku tribe, and most of the bodies were committed to the earth. Said Mr. Simeida, team leader: "I expect that the lions have now stopped hunting because it is about 10 years since I last saw a lion." Most of the lions are old, fat, slow-moving, usually young or old, or infirm men. No relative will divulge the names of the criminals, although they are known to him because he is convinced that they are lions in human form.

London-Cape in 21 Hours

THE LONDON-CAPE air record was broken last Thursday evening by P.A.F. Mosquito, piloted by Squadron Leader H. B. Martin, with Squadron Leader E. B. Smeeth as co-pilot, reached the control point at 8300 ft. in 10 hours 57 minutes, 192 minutes faster than leaving London Airport. It beat a previous official solo record from London (M. Alex Henshaw) set up in 1939 by 17 hours 55 minutes, and the record (set up in 1937) of Captain Oliver Chasten and Mrs. Kirby Green of the Royal Flying Corps. P.A.F. had flown to the Cape in the same organization flight record holder record-breakers, with the words: "You are the heroes of us boys." He said that this record would prove that until jet aircraft could make long range flights, the air route made two brief stops at Aden and El Aden, and Kisumu. A four-engined Lincoln bomber flew two weeks from Manston, Kent, to Cape Town in 26 hours 57 minutes.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Messrs. Parry, Leon and Lipton & Co., Ltd., have chosen their Beira office.

Construction has commenced from Beira to South Rhodesia's town.

Tobacco to be sold at £2,000 per ton will be available in the Darfur province to the Sudan.

The Development and Reconstruction Authority

Kenya has issued quantity restriction orders.

Responsibility for the salaries of African teachers in aided schools in Southern Rhodesia has been transferred to the Government.

A Chinese Native tribe called "Shan-tau," has been settled by the German British Film Co. Ltd. in the semi-autonomous Southern Rhodesia.

Television reception between the Sudan and Egypt has been established. A link with France has been negotiated through the Egyptian television service.

Sudanese tribesmen Kordofan have decided that every sheikh should plant a wood near his village, and that each villager should be responsible for 100 trees.

During the past seven years 2,833 people have been imprisoned in Kenya for offences under the price control regulations and fines totalling £40,000 have been imposed.

No periodical or newspaper may now be published in Kenya without the consent of the Supply Board, this restriction being introduced owing to currency, shipping and transport difficulties.

Five delegates of the Kenyan Farmers' Association, one of them Lieutenant McConville, recently visited the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika and connected with the Pethrus.

That prices of land in Northern Rhodesia have indicated a general fall is on the map. It is indicated that 34 plots were at an average price of £1,000 only when sold.

In connection with a reversion of local titles in Kenya, about half houses located in fenced-in areas have been passed over to Committees of Chairman of District Productivity Committees in the country.

A youth organization, some 1,000 residents in Nairobi, is under administration by the Kenyan Farmers' Association, which looks to the managing managers for handling its affairs in its colony.

A new technique in aerial survey work, employing a solar contact of the photographic aircraft, has been adopted by the R.A.F. and the Survey Department of Africa. Some of the first photographs taken by this new method.

The increase in the average price of farming land in Southern Rhodesia is estimated at 11.8% above those of 1939. For cattle farmers the rise is 60%; for wheat farmers 66.8%; for tobacco farmers 44%; and for dairymen 49.4%.

Accommodation on up-to-date lines for casual African labour is planned by Government is being laid out near Kampala. Married men will be provided with detached or semi-detached houses and feeding arrangements will probably be centralized. It is intended that accommodation in the case of married privately employed casual labour.

A sum of £1,200,000 was approved during March in grants and loans to the Colonial Empire under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The East African colonies were not prominent in this list on this occasion, but £1,000 was granted for experiments in East Africa with P.T.O. and other insecticides and repellants.

Three Rhodesian scholarships, each of a basic value of £100 per annum, to which at present a special allowance of £10 per annum is added, will be available for competition in 1948. Exemption from all preliminary examination is granted to ex-Servicemen candidates. Applications should be made to the Secretary of the Selection Committee, P.O. Box 389, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

New measures are being taken to eradicate mosquitoes from Imali, Southern Rhodesia. A corridor of three and a half miles radius round the town will be subjected to special treatment by the anti-malaria officer, Mr. W. J. Richards. The work will include drainage of swamps, planting trees, and control of cattle in swampy land where their footprints would provide breeding grounds.

The Royal Visit

TWO ISLANDS in the Zambezi River a few miles above Victoria Falls have been named Nassau, the British Island and Prince Edward Island. A pardon for prisoners other than habitual criminals was granted in most cases, a quarter of the sentence was granted in Southern Rhodesia to mark the occasion of the Royal visit.

Sudan Trade

QUANTITIES of imports and exports in 1939-40 included cotton, £1,939,140, valued at £1,03,352; 1,222 tons, £137,313; calico, 228,221, £33,171; copper, 1,100 tons, £1,844; dates, 600,000, £1,283; melon seed, 728 tons, £10,870; 8,000, £1,000; £11,911; sheep, 2,333, headed, £8,233; 4,000 sacks of 105 tons, £7,865. The chief imports were 100 pieces of cotton, £148,810; 100 bags of tea, £1,000; 250 tons of Egyptian cotton, £1,000; 100 bags of British and Indian tea, £1,000; and 100 pieces of cotton, £1,000. Exports to India, £1,000; to Uganda, £1,000; to Libya, £1,000; from Ethiopia, 100 tons from the Omo River, £1,000; and 26 tons from the Ogaden, £1,000.

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Six, 10/7' Rex. 4-wheel steel mixers. 1-ton Royal Austin petrol engines. Age, 1933-43. £175-£200 each. The 10' Stothert & Pitt. Steel frame. Josten petrol engine. Age, 1941. £250 net.

Six, 14' 7" Rex. 4-wheel steel mixers. Fowler or Le Roi petrol engines. Age, 1941. £275-£300 each.

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"...and sun no longer the sun of day,
Spreads his golden splendour over Earth."

"The modesty of the small town life and its willingness to help him." — The Hon. A. J. H. Smith.

"In Nairobi you can charter an aeroplane for a mile, but the hire of it costs £5.6d. per mile." — Mr. E. W. Bovill.

"If the civil servant wants to be unhampered by economic disabilities he is asked for some time to contribute to the world." — Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya.

"The supreme fact about tropical Africa is that it is not true that unless a man works neither shall he eat." — Dr. H. G. Threlkell, author of *Two Oceans*.

"The Oriental likes time for much discussion and reflection, and it is always wrong to try and run an Eastern machine at a Western speed." — Mr. Walter Fletcher, M.P.

"You have got to get them away from us. They are retiring. There is no room for them. It is necessary for the Government to be defeated in the House or for me to carry my request to resign. I have no intention of voluntarily running away from the great difficulties that confront us." — Sir Godfrey Hounsfield, Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

"On economic grounds alone European settlement in Kenya represents a great opportunity in an area which is rapidly becoming dependent on imports for its supply. It displays a planned agricultural economy with western experience behind it which will, as we regard, stand as a reservoir for East Africa as a whole." — Mr. Blandford M. Bland, until recently Commissioner for European Settlement in Kenya.

In the reserves there are still areas in the settled areas. Not only do we have theft in the daytime and during the night, but these are now being planned and carried out by gangs of people who use threats of violence to those who interfere with them." — *Uraza*, a veracious newspaper published in Nairobi.

We are probably on the safe side in assuming that every African consumer £25 worth of locally produced food each year. So if 10,000 immigrants come in between May 1st, 1948, and April 30, 1949, the local market ought to be prepared to supply at least an additional £250,000 worth of local produce in the year between May 1st, 1948, and April 30, 1949, compared with the preceding year." — *New Rhodesia*.

"Tuberous gloss of lungs, bones and joints is very commonly found amongst the Kikuyu. In many of the other tribes in Kenya tubercles of bones and lungs is relatively rare. It is difficult to explain the high incidence of bone tuberculosis among the Kikuyu, who are more progressive and have a better standard of living than many African tribes in Kenya." — Mr. W. H. Marks, F.R.C.S., in the *Medical Press*.

Southern Rhodesia's Budget

[Continued from page 193]

...the public generally receive their assets on August 1st, and possibly earlier. In so far as they will know the time has an economic liability running into many thousands of pounds the amount will not be paid by them for 12 months or more after they have received the cash. In these circumstances it is proposed to offer a reserve certificates to enable them to earn interest during the intervening period. This is assumed that the interest would be at a rate of 1½% provided the certificates are cashed within 12 months of the date of issue.

The effect of these monies will be to increase the public debt from £26,798,000 to £30,000,000 without taking into account the amount to be borrowed in connexion with the purchase of the railway.

The net difference of £3,202,000 from loan repayments and interest payments on loans and other borrowings will be available for general purposes.

The capital expenditure has been divided into three parts. Rural and urban sites, telephones and public furniture and equipment £3,371,000 has been devoted to the construction of roads and £1,850,000 to the development of Crown land and Native lands. In other words £2,200,000, i.e. 2½% of the total expenditure, is absorbed by physical assets 8½% by the State directly or indirectly.

£2,955,000 or 10% consists of money transferable from without the State's funds and the difference of £1,000,000, i.e. 3½% increase in taxation and debenture issues will be required to meet the cost.

Policy of Trade and Employment

We intend to pursue a policy of charging to an account only expenditure of a strictly capital nature and of carrying out a budgetary policy which will aim to maintain the stability of trade and employment. We believe that a budget is justified by the State's officially taxable power of carrying the burden of public debt. It will be when our borrowings for the year have been accounted for. This view is supported by the fact that the amount of the public debt, omitting the railway loan, has then amounted to substantially less than one year's gross income which for 1946 was estimated at £10,000,000.

The budget proposals recognize that the present Government machinery is incapable at present of undertaking duties in excess of those already allotted to it. Future development must depend on the encouragement of private enterprise, the expansion of existing industries and the establishment of new industries. The taxation provisions have been designed to give encouragement and security to private capital, which will always be welcomed in the Colony.

The finances of the country are in an extremely sound position and while it will be necessary at times to guard against wasteful or unnecessary expenditure the expansion of industry and the growth of the national income is a good assurance that the policy of maintaining essential services and at the same time reducing harsher taxation will remain possible in the next financial year.

[Further extracts from the speech will be published in our next issue.]

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Parliament

With Transport in Tanganyika Needs of the Groundnut Scheme

CONCERN WAS EXPRESSED by Mr. DOODS WALKER in the House of Commons last week over the continued inadequacy of rolling-stock on the Tanganyika Railway, contractors' wagons of the time would not be suitable for wagon space with the proposed groundnut scheme.

Mr. STATE, for the Colonies, said he had no objection to that scheme and that plans had been made for commercial traffic.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "I am satisfied with the liaison between the Tanganyika Government and the main agents for the groundnut scheme on questions of rolling equipment. Forty-five box wagons have been ordered to meet the ordinary goods traffic for the groundnut scheme and orders for a further 20 have been issued to cover the extra requirements of the groundnut scheme. About 250 wagons of miscellaneous types are also now being obtained from surplus stock in the United States for the Central Line."

Fiscal Interest Will Not Be prejudiced

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "Carrying groundnuts give an assurance that local interests will not be entirely prejudiced by the Government's action over the groundnut scheme, which after all is mainly for the benefit of this country."

MR. CREECH-JONES: "Yes. The products are sent there, who are engaged in the production of the oil and seeds both for their own country and for the European trade; the railway requirements are very much in their minds, and will not be prejudiced."

MR. DOODS WALKER asked for an assurance that plans for having the wharves would keep pace with the demands of the scheme and so serve the needs of shipping companies' takings.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "The building of cranes in Dar es Salaam has recently been increased and a further 100 will shortly be added. Extensions to the quays are also planned. If it is considered that the existing quay is too long to be handled over the coming year, although the crane will be taxed, extensions to the quay can be undertaken on short notice. Progress has been made with more important work."

Chair of the Commission

MR. SINNAT: "Because the cost of the commission on which the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia agreed to sit up in its sessional year by capitation fees were insufficient, and in it was to be situated, were the subjects and it was to be situated."

MR. CREECH-JONES: "The Governor of Northern Rhodesia and the following members of the cost of living commission were appointed: Mr. WEINSTEIN, an elected member of the Legislative Council; Mr. H. COOKE, a non-electoral member of the Council; Mr. J. P. PARKER, company manager at Mufulira Mine; and Mr. P. L. LAMBERT, Labour Commissioner, in addition to representatives of the Northern Rhodesian Mineworkers' Union to be appointed by the commissioners for the commission. He is not yet been found and the date for his appointment has therefore not yet been fixed."

MR. SAWFELLIOT asked the President of the Board of Trade what was the size of the tobacco trade in Southern Rhodesia last year and what percentage of it was shipped to this and other countries.

MR. SAWFELLIOT: "As the answer to this question contains a number of figures I will circulate a statement in the official report, but in short last year the Southern Rhodesian tobacco export amounted to about 7,000,000 lbs., of which exports in the first month of the 1946-7 crop year amounted to about 1,000,000 lbs., of which 40% was shipped to the United Kingdom."

The figures circulated showed production for the 1946-7 year ended March, 1945, 52,000,000 lbs., domestic exports 32 million, ended April, 1946, 6,000,000 lbs., of which the U.K. received 61%, South Africa 24%, Australia 5%, Egypt 9%, and the United States 5%; production crop year ended March, 1946, 47,200,000 lbs.; domestic exports 34,000,000 lbs., of which the U.K. received 54%, South Africa 21%, Australia 5%, Egypt 9%, and the United States 11%."

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EAST AFRICA AND INDONESIA

MR. C. J. BRUNTON, Commissioner of East African Refugees Administration, MR. T. JACOB, representing a Polish Patriotic Mission, and MR. J. MC CURDY, UNRRA, have been touring the Rhodesian Colony in view of accelerating the repatriation of displaced persons.

MR. G. G. SCHAFFER, M.L.A., has again been elected President of the Rhodesian Convention of Associations, and MR. L. J. RUMSH Vice-President. The executive committee consists of MISS HELEN GLOVER, MR. C. E. COLE, MR. G. V. MURNEYCROFT and MR. F. SIMBALA.

MR. S. BARK, who was appointed an assistant manager to the Union Castle Company on January 1, 1935, has now been appointed manager. Mr. J. S. PEYAN, an assistant manager since April, 1946, continues in his capacity. Mrs. F. H. KITNEY-SIDE has been appointed an assistant manager.

SIR DOUGLAS MILLEM, Premier of the former South Africa, Conferred a sword decorated with the emblem of the Rhodesian Legion upon MR. S. W. COOKE, who made the presentation. Sir Douglas said that the pioneers regarded the President of the Colony as the lineal descendant of the Founder.

MR. J. DE REINHOLD, who visited Rhodesia last year, recently relinquished his position as Director of the South African Institute of Race Relations in order to take charge of Native welfare in all the takings of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., is shortly to be married to Mrs. H. CLARE FRANCIS of Johannesburg.

The local committee appointed in Uganda to assist the Salaries Commission sent out from England consists of MR. H. R. FRASER, MR. T. BROWN, MR. A. N. MAINI, MR. M. E. KALYANA-MUGA, MR. G. M. GIBSON (nominated by the Uganda European Civil Servants Association), MR. K. S. S. SINGH (Uganda Asian Civil Servants Association), MR. P. SEMAKULA (Uganda African Civil Servants' Association) and MR. A. E. WILLIAMS (Secretary).

Mr. G. J. HUTCHINS, Chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Native Labour Supply Commission, the REV. PERCY BUBBLETON, organiser and secretary of the Federation of Native Welfare Societies in the Colony, and Mr. H. G. HAMPTON, Chairman of the Rhodesian Missionary Association, were delegates to a conference in which they put forward proposals for a specific budget of Masaland Natives for work in Southern Rhodesia.

TECHNICAL OFFICERS
SOUTHERN RHODESIA
The following appointments have been made to posts of
officers in the Division of Native Affairs, Southern Rhodesia:

The appointments will be in the technical service grade, on the salary scale £196 to £221 to £330 to £55 to £88, £33 to £50 x £7.60 to £660 per annum. Further promotion to the technical officers' grade would be dependent upon vacancies occurring within the service. The following allowances are payable, where applicable, on a scale of increments: cost of living allowance £1.10 per cent; house rent £100; children's allowance £1.10 per person for the first child and £1.10 for subsequent children.

Travelling and subsistence allowances, man, general, allowance, leave and other conditions of service will be in accordance with the Public Services Act (Chap. 60) and regulations there under.

The minimum age may be higher than the minimum of 21, date depending on the qualifications and previous experience of the officer appointed. A minimum educational qualification is a four year secondary course education. Appointments should have sound knowledge of trigonometrical surveying, both in field and computing side, and should have extensive orthometric surveying. Knowledge of topographical surveying would be an advantage.

The successful applicants will be required to satisfy factors of medical fitness from a Government medical officer appointed by the Commissioner of Native Affairs or the Secretary of State, or by the Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia, Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, London, W.C.2. Work and complete terms should be returned no later than July 14, 1947.

Airports in the Colonies

MR. G. C. GREENER, the Correspondent of the *Standard*, said in a roadside talk to *Express* last week: "If flying boat becomes the big air liner of the future, as I think it will, the seaboats along the East Coast will be not only important but vital. Flying boats will be the main means of opening up interior parts of the continent of Africa, bringing supplies to the inland airports, and then exporting it overseas. Flying cargo will bring flying ships, probably, into our lifetime. The passenger ship, merchant ship, railway, barge and lorry all rolled into one. I may assume, as I think we are justified in assuming, that within this century the bulk of the world's trade will be airborned. You can see how vital it is that its foundations are well laid. In 50 years the territory without first-class airports will be as economically isolated as if it had no access to sea harbours. Airports are no longer luxuries which enter for the first time. They are necessities."

Barclays Bank (No. 1)

MR. WILLIAM GOODENOUGH, M.P., was recently elected Chairman of the board of directors. Barclays Bank, Ltd., has resigned his chairmanship and seat on the boards of Barclays Bank (Ltd. & Co.), of which Mr. Julian Crossley, a Deputy Chairman, has been elected Chairman. Mr. William Goodenough is a member of the Colonial Economic and Development Council and Chairman of Barclays Overseas Development Corporation. Mr. Crossley is a director of that corporation and honorary treasurer of the Rhodesia Fairlawn Memorial College.

New Beit Trustees

MR. GRIMES, Lt. Col. Beit (who sold his Alfred Beit) and Colonel Charles Borson, M.P., have been appointed Beit Trustees to fill vacancies caused by deaths. The other trustees are the Duke of Abercorn, Sir Alfred Beit, John Chalmers, Miss Lilian Lady Beit and Lord Harlech.

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COLONIAL AND RHODESIA

MAY 8, 1947

MR. G. E. THORNTON, former Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, is on leave.

A daughter has been born in Nairobi to the wife of LIEUT.-COLONEL A. H. COOPER.

MR. JUSTIN PLATT, son of the late Sir Bert, has recently returned from South Africa.

SIR GILBERT INGRAM, Adjutant General in Kenya during SIR PHILIP MITCHELL'S absence in leave.

MR. W. P. C. AUSTIN has been appointed Vice-chairman of the Party for the Mashin Gishu District of Kenya. Mr. T. M. DODD and Mr. J. CHAMBERS have returned to London from their tour of South, Central and East Africa.

MR. D. V. ALEXANDER has just returned from East Africa, having Sunday on his shoulders of the cricket world.

MR. R. E. GRUMBLE, President of the Radio Society of Kenya, presided over the first post-war annual meeting in Nairobi.

MR. V. M. MCKEE, a provincial commissioner in Kenya, is on leave in this country. He expects to return to Nairobi in August.

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. FORBES, a game warden in the Sudan, attended the recent inter-territorial conference on game preserves in Nairobi.

MR. JAMES CAMPBELL, for the last eight years Governor of the Kordofan Province of the Sudan, is on final leave pending retirement.

MR. D. PATEL, an Indian judicial member of the Kenya Legislative Council, has been appointed a member of the Executive Council.

The new Vice-President of the Electors' Union of Kenya is CHARLES VICKERS, MR. W. B. MACKENZIE and MR. BHANU SHAW.

Mr. LEWIS, who from 1925 to 1938 was an inspector in the Sudan Police Force, has been appointed Middle East representative of the I.B.C.

MR. L. VICKERS-HAYWARD and MR. THOMAS received Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Zimbabwe Association in Flanderska.

MR. G. C. HOBSON, B. THOLBACH, for the past 12 years A.D.C. and Comptroller to the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, is about to retire on reaching the age limit.

The fifth daughter of Lord and Lady HOBSON, the WALDAS, was christened Elizabeth Anne Brewster at the church of The Holy Cross, Regate, on Saturday.

MR. P. SMITH has relinquished from the position of chairman of the Board of Education in the Colony members of the Board of Education from Cam-

eroon. W. M. TURNER, of the staff of the Shell's company, who was last posted to Nyasaland in 1937, has remained in the Protectorate to represent the company. Through out the war he served with the South African forces.

MR. THOMAS SMITH, L.A.H., a partner in the firm of Sir John Burtt & Co., Ltd., Colombo, has been asked by the Government to prepare a scheme for the new Colonial College on the site of the old Westminster Hospital.

MR. W. MCEACHERN CARRIE, of Cawood, Renfrewshire, who has been appointed to the Colonial Service as a labour officer in Northern Rhodesia, has recently been employed by the Comptoir Commercial German and Austria.

The following have been elected to the council in Blantyre, Nyasaland: Mr. S. A. COLE, Mr. C. J. C. W. B. ARNDT, Mr. J. DOWNS, A. V. VAN JAARSVELD, Mr. J. H. COLE, N. W. TAYLOR and W. H. STANNETT.

MR. VERNON BARTLEY, who recently paid a well known visit to Kenya, is now in Singapore, after visiting Ceylon, British Indonesia, and possibly Australia and New Zealand. He expects to be back in London before the end of August.

Two African assistant administrative officers have recently been appointed in Kenya. They

are MR. THOMAS J. MR. EZRIKEL OTHENO, both in the South African-owned mines of the Nyanza Gold Mining Company.

MISS L. A. LOOSELEY, who recently celebrated her 21st birthday, is the first European girl to be born in Matabeleland. She is the daughter of the late Sir John Moffat, one of the first missionaries to what became Southern Rhodesia.

THE DUKE OF LEWISBURGH, a former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been appointed Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Free Masons of England, of whom LIEUT-COLONEL H. BRUNNG is now a Past Grand deacon.

MRS. ARTHUR A. ALLI of Lavington, Kenya, who recently underwent an operation in the Royal Marsden Hospital, London, will return to Kenya. She has been invested Grand Matron of the Masons in East Africa under the English Constitution in 1943.

MR. GEORGE JONES, of the firm of J. E. Jenkins & Son, Rhodesia, has been awarded a scholarship to the recently reformed Masonic Provincial College, North Rhodesia, which will enable him to study for his B.Sc.(Ch.) at the Witwatersrand University.

SIR ROBERT HOWE, the new Governor-General of the Sudan and Mrs. Howe, left for Khartoum last Sunday after a 10-day visit during which Sir Robert, accompanied by Dr. J. G. H. Lewis, has been on a tour of inspection as well as making visits to the Egyptian Prime Minister and luncheons with Madi Hadi Pasha, Chief of the Royal Guards.

For a mid charge for small classified advertisements (not of a political character) is 1d. per word per insertion.

AIR PASSENGERS TO KENYA

SEATS available, twin-engine charters, leaving May 21 for Nairobi. £1,140 per seat. Please reply Captain Whitehead, Elm Close Estate, Hayling Island, Hants.

CEYLON ESTATES EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from the best of Deputy Presidents of the Ceylon Estates Employers' Federation, a trade union of employees in the tea, rubber and coconut plantation industry, experience of labour conditions, estate management and office administration are essential. A substantial sum of money for contracts terms relating to provident fund and leave is attached to the post. Applications with full details of qualifications, should be sent direct to the President, Ceylon Estates Employers' Federation, P.O. Box 971, Colombo 3. Further particulars will be given to applicants considered suitable before the interview.

TO THE NEWS

S.E.R. marked a longer life by great external moral pressure whether you stay or go loose or not.

The Rev. Mr. H. Elliott:

"Unless you are a完蛋者 (wastrel) in the case." — Mr. W. G. Collins:

"The number of persons unemployed in the United States in March was 200,000." — U.S. Information Service:

"Malnutrition may be one of the causes of the unusual number of sore throats." — British Medical Association:

"The United States is favoured by nature that no competitor, Japan and Germany, have been eliminated." — Marshal Stalin:

"All politicians and reformers these greatest miseries are the over-weight of nothing at all once brigade." — Mr. G. Bernanos:

"We are continuing about 23 million pounds weight of tobacco per month against 13 million pounds a year ago in 1935." — Mr. Osborne, M.P.:

"The German authorities are mainly to blame for Germany's food crises, but have failed to collect home-grown food from the farmers." — Major General Marshall:

I know by experience how difficult it is to induce the departmental mind to take an interest in schemes that are not steadily utilitarian." — The Dean of Westminster:

"Those who take part in the disgraceful folly of stock market trading can increase our political and immediately our poverty." — Sir Hartley Shaw-Dennett, Attorney-General:

"More than half of the expenditure of \$1 billion dollars a year on American albums for second-grade feathers foisted on exhibitors by speculators of trade blackmail." — *Star, National and Nation*:

"About 4,000,000 sheep and lambs representing more than 50% of the country's total flock were lost during the snowstorms of last winter." — Mr. T. E. Williams, Minister of Agriculture:

"There is an unopposed Bill in the House of Commons to £1,000 if the Bill were voted on two days in the Committee stage the costs would be raised to £700. Opposition in the House of Lords would add another £500 making total cost in both Houses an opposed Bill £1,600." — Mr. G. T. Penman, President of the Institute of Journalists:

"If India remains within the British Commonwealth and Empire, what happens?" — Australia: "Britain or Canada?" — South Africa: "Is the Indian Empire likely to find a Canadian fate and half the people in the world live within 4,000 miles of Australia." — Mr. Thomas Dulatullah:

"If you are prepared to give up everything else to study the whole history and background of Wall Street and the principal companies, the stocks are trading as can be had as long as a medical student studies anatomy and if in addition you have the nerves of a great soldier, the sixth sense of a clairvoyant and the courage of a lion, then you have a ghost of a chance to make money on stocks." — Mrs. Bernard Baruch:

"Since the passage of the National Service Act 67,876 men and 1,000 women have been conscripted as conscientious objectors; 1,000 men and 105 women were registered as unconditional conscientious objectors; 118 men and 10 women registered on the condition that they took up specified civilian work; 331 men and 88 women were persecuted as convicted of failing to comply with their conditions of registration." — Mr. G. Scott, Minister of Labour:

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THE TIMES PUBLICATIONS—*The Times Review of Industry*, which incorporates its famous predecessor, *The Times Trade and Engineering*, is edited to meet the needs and requirements of virtually every form of home and foreign trade. First published quarterly, this latest version of *Times* has quickly become essential reading for all users of industry and technicians not only in Great Britain, but also in Europe, and especially the Commonwealth.

Covering all the important technical and financial developments of commerce throughout the world, *The Times Review of Industry* provides an accurate and always interesting month-by-month check on economic trends everywhere, with special

emphasis on reconstruction in certain areas, the extension of British exports. It is thus of particular value to British readers overseas, both exporters and importers whose commercial activities require that they should be conversant with projects and progress in their field of business. In fact, *The Times Review of Industry* is comprehensive and wide-ranging, dealing with all types of commercial interests or some aspect affecting it, in covered in every monthly issue. It is the official organ of the *Review of Industry*, which is the most authoritative and objective publication for industry and commerce in the world.

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Indians' Reaction to Paper 210

"United Front" with Africans Sought

THE UGANDA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL has now approved Colonial Paper 210 which has thus been accepted by Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyikas Territories.

The East African Indian National Congress, however, has rejected this paper and called a United Front with Africans against this plan for the reorganization of inter-territorial services and central legislative assembly.

Early this week The Standard correspondent in Nairobi telegraphed:

"The Indian franchises the revised proposals were carried only by the joint vote of the Government and the non-official European members. Indian, Arabs and Africans registered opposition against the abandonment by His Majesty's Government of the principle of communal representation."

Joint Indo-African Federation

The East African Indian Congress has organized mass meetings all over East Africa. The joint Indian delegation is considering a trip to London. Meanwhile the Secretary of State has been urged to reconsider the position, and the Imperial government have been urged in a memorandum to Mr. Czech Jones to implement fully and sincerely the franchise of all non-official representation in the Central Assembly. The only way to view its abandonment as virtually amounting to vesting in European settlers the power of only constitutional change is dismayed by the fact that the Imperial Government fail to see one of its intentions with the incorporation of all non-European communities to take steps to bring home to the British public the grave injustice.

Congress appears to be Labour's boy scout in a rough form, that His Majesty's Government will destroy with the honesty of D. S. P. and Congress will buy surrender to the clamour of an intolerant crowd. It would be wise that the democratic approach of India to the British Government, even when guided by the Labour party.

A Change of Mind

IN MAJOR T. G. DAWSON, an elderly member of the Legislative Council here, for the Uganda constituency, said last night that he public mind would wonder why European elected members who had refused a year ago to have anything to do with the proposed East African Central Assembly with a view to amalgamating the three colonies, which they regarded as unnecessary, top-heavy and extravagant, had changed their minds. The answer was clear enough—the right to change his mind. This was a powerful idea of the need for some mutual legislation, though it deal with subjects like the Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

It is ready to accept these new principles of racial representation, but it has not yet been incorporated in the modified Colonial Act.

Revolution in Madagascar

REVOLT activities in Madagascar continue. There are sporadic, momentary, outbreaks, of which one demands complete independence in the Union of Non-Europeans while the other is with more or less membership of the French state. All roads, 100 strong, have been active in Antananarivo, where Europeans are being burned and Natives who remain loyal to the French killed. In Tamatave all the Europeans are concentrated and made preparations for a siege.

Bulldozing the Bush

THE GREAT GROWING-UP SCHEME was ceremonially inaugurated in Tanganyika last Friday, when the first swathe, 12 ft. wide, was cut by a bulldozer through bush country near Mwanga. It is the first strip of five units, each 6,300 acres, which are to be developed in the locality. Sir William Barlow, the Governor, attended, walking behind the bulldozer some distance.

Propaganda for Tea

Mr. Gourley's African Visits

THE REPORT FOR 1946 of the International Tea Market Expansion Board states that during the year Mr. R. Gourley, the tea-growing commissioner, made a preliminary comprehensive tour of Africa, visiting the British territories, the Rhodesias, the Union of South Africa and parts of West Africa. Flock payments in support of the international propaganda work of the board were received from the Tea Board of Kenya. The Kenya Tea Association Tea supplies are stated to have been most popular in Southern Rhodesia and in most other parts of Africa. The Deputy Chairman of the Board is Mr. Theodore Chambers, Chairman of the Uganda Committee, and a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board. The organizing director of the Tea Market Expansion Board is Mr. Gervais Huxley.

Imperial Preference

WITH THE LAST ISSUE has been published the London *Standard* supported our attitude in defence of Imperial Preference by publishing in full as the first feature in its magazine section our leading article of April 25, "Increase Empire Trade Growing Imperial Preference." Our contemporary section has added to that additional legal weekly EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.

Refugee Rhodesian Farmers

FINAL ASSISTANCE for Southern Rhodesian farmers who have suffered from the recent drought will provide £100,000, to be administered by the Land Bank under the scheme of a sub-committee of the Native Affairs Interim Committee. The interest will be paid and the maximum period of the loan 10 years, and the period up to four years free from payment may be approved. The purpose of the loan is to enable the farmer to return with his usual produce to the land he left to resuscitate his property.

Address by African

A MASS MEETING of African leaders was addressed yesterday by the nominated African members of the Kenya Legislative Council, Mr. Mathiu, in whose name the new members of the Council said that in the Kenya there was no European majority, and that the only way of uniting the community of races was by racial co-operation. It is regarded as the worst problem facing Africans. Mr. Mathiu stressed the demand by Africans for increased representation in public affairs.

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(c) where the interests of the community or elements of the inhabitants of Tanganyika may require it, to establish or permit to be established, for such purposes, other monopolies or enterprises having therein an element of monopoly under conditions to ensure public control provided that, in the discretion of agents, to carry out the purposes of this Agreement, other than those contemplated by the Government or those in which the Government participates, the Administering Authority shall not discriminate on grounds of nationality against members of the United Nations or their nationals.

ARTICLE 10

Nothing in this Agreement shall entitle any member of the United Nations to claim, for itself or for its nationals, colonies and associations the rights of Articles 9 of this Agreement in any respects which it does not give to the inhabitants, communities and especially to the educational, cultural and economic welfare of nationals, former, and associations of the State which it treats most favourably.

ARTICLE 11

The Administering Authority shall—
 (a) b2 appropriate to the citizens of Tanganyika continuous and decent general education, including vocational, technical and professional, and to facilitate the vocational and commercial development of the population, children and adults, and shall similarly provide such facilities as may prove necessary and practicable in the interests of the inhabitants and qualified students to receive secondary and higher education, including professional training;

ARTICLE 12

The Administering Authority shall—
 (a) complete a system of roads so far as is consistent with the requirements of public order and peace, freedom of religion, conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship. Subject to the provisions in Article 8 of this Agreement and the local law, nationals and non-national members of the United Nations shall be free to enter Tanganyika and to travel and reside therein to acquire and possess property, to erect religious buildings and to open schools and hospitals in the Territory. The provisions of this Article do not, however, affect the right and duty of the Administering Authority to exercise such controls as may be necessary for the maintenance of peace, order and good government and for the educational advancement of the inhabitants of Tanganyika, and to take all measures required for such control;

ARTICLE 13

Subject only to the requirements of public order, the Administering Authority shall guarantee to the inhabitants of Tanganyika freedom of speech, of the Press, of assembly and association.

ARTICLE 14

The Administering Authority may arrange for the co-operation of Tanganyika, its Regional Advisory Commission, national and local organizations or other voluntary association of States, and centralized international bodies, public or private, or other means, of international activity, not inconsistent with the United Nations Charter.

ARTICLE 15

The Administering Authority may arrange for the co-operation of the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, the International Criminal Tribunal, the International Commission of Jurists, and the International Institute of Justice, in accordance with Article 88 of the United Nations Charter. Such a report will include information concerning measures to be taken to submit to the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council for consideration at the sessions of the Trusteeship Council at which the report of the Administering Authority was read, so that they are considered.

ARTICLE 16

Nothing in this Agreement shall affect the right of the Administering Authority to propose, at any future date, an amendment of this Agreement for the purpose of designating the whole or part of Tanganyika as a strategic area or for other purposes inconsistent with the basic objectives of the international trusteeship system.

ARTICLE 17

The terms of this Agreement shall not be altered or amended except as provided in Article 79 and Articles 83 or 85, as the case may be, of the United Nations Charter.

ARTICLE 18

If any dispute which should arise between the Administering Authority and any member of the United Nations in the interpretation or application of the provisions of this Agreement such dispute as far as possible shall be settled by negotiation or other means; shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice provided that Chapter X of the United Nations Charter

Sugar Prices Raised £20-Ton

Board of Trade's New Price Schedule

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.—It is understood that the new sugar price will be increased by 20 per cent. It has not been decided whether a Board of Trade minimum will be introduced and if so, what will be the basis of the new price. It is also understood that the prices of British sugar will be increased by 10 per cent.

No. 1 grade	Premium Marks	Price ex-ship to Buyers on Continent	Price ex-ship to Buyers in Great Britain
No. 10	£83 10	£73 10	£74
No. 10	£83 10	£73 10	£74
No. 10	£83 10	£73 10	£74
3L	£83 10	£73 10	£74
NO. 10	£79 0	0	£73
Rejection	£75 0	0	£70
tow	£72 0	£70 4	£62
3L	£69 0	£67 4	£59

British sugar had been £63 for No. 10, £61 for 3L, £60 for No. 20, £59 for 3L, £58 for No. 30, £57 for 3L, £56 for 3L, £55 for 3L, £54 for 3L, £53 for 3L, £52 for 3L.

Market's Proposal

The current monthly market of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Sons Ltd., states on this subject:

"It is understood that the Board of Trade decision will take into account the increased cost incurred since the statement made in June last year, the increase of 10 per cent. on sugar export prices being paid by the East African Sugar Producers' Association. New machinery and equipment have been installed, and it seems likely that the tendency will continue. The Board of Trade has suggested a limit of £24,000,000 for sugar exports for 1947. This is based on a production of 122,000 tons for 1947. The Board of Trade has also suggested a limit of 120,000 tons for 1947. It is proposed to fix a maximum price for each ton of sugar at £100, and to fix a minimum price at £80. The present estimate of the Board of Trade is that the average price for 1947 will be £90 per ton. They evidently have forgotten the disastrous results experienced under such schemes during the anti-war period when applied to other commodities. It is difficult to fix a limit which is likely to continue to prevent a price collapse. A slight modulus, and manipulation, will probably be better than a palliative to be followed by a scheme which excludes the possibility of world fluctuations."

"So far as the market fibre has probably the easiest time in 1947 due to restrictions on manufacture

already imposed, and the increased and increased brought about by the war in most European countries, but it is expected that the gradual lifting of restrictions and general improvement in conditions will result in an increased demand for raw fibres during the coming months."

"British East Africa sisal production in 1947 is estimated at 125,000 tons, or almost exactly the average of 1937-38, and the total world production is similarly estimated at between 407,000 and 412,000 tons, compared with an average of 524,000 tons."

"Portuguese Malabar has been selling at £100-102 per ton for Nivea Cal, Antwerp for June shipment, and 100 parcels of Sumatra sisal have been offered at £100-102 A grade."

United Nations' Duties

CITIZENSHIP IN THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL, the return of Sir Charles Tait, the Governor of Nyasaland, for three months' duty in that colony, at the end of this six months' leave in the United Kingdom, Mr. H. G. Duncan, a former non-official member of the Legislative Assembly and ex-general manager of the Nyasaland Railways, wrote in the *Nyasaland Times*: "A year ago he left this country to take up a recent appointment as a member of His Excellency's leave at the end of March of 1946. He is now a member and his final leave is due to end in December. This will mean the expenditure of £1000-1200 on passage between here and Britain and a further £1000-1200 on visiting the United Nations' Headquarters in New York. He has no money in Nyasaland."

Trusteeship Agreement for Tanganyika

As Approved by General Assembly United Nations

WHEREAS THE TERRITORY known as Tanganyika has been administered in accordance with Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations under a Mandate conferred on His Majesty the King;

Whereas Article 7 of the Trusteeship Charter signed at San Francisco on June 28, 1946, provides for the establishment of an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of territories as may be placed hereunder by the individual agreements;

Whereas under Article 1 of the said Charter the international trusteeship system shall be applied to territories now held in mandate;

Whereas His Majesty has indicated his desire for Tanganyika under the international trusteeship system; and

Whereas in accordance with Article 7 and 10 of the said Charter, the placing of a territory under the international trusteeship system shall be effected by means of a Trusteeship Agreement;

Therefore, the General Assembly of the United Nations hereby resolves to approve the following terms of trust for Tanganyika:

ARTICLE 1
The territory to which this Agreement applies comprises that part of East Africa lying within the boundaries defined by Article 1 of the British Mandate for East Africa and by the Anglo-British Treaty of November 1934 regarding the boundary between Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi.

ARTICLE 2
His Majesty is hereby designated as Administering Authority for Tanganyika, the responsibility for the administration of which shall be undertaken by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

ARTICLE 3
The Administering Authority shall exercise to administer Tanganyika in such manner as will further the basic objects of the international trusteeship system set down in Article 26 of the "United Nations Charter." The Administering Authority further undertakes to co-operate with the General Assembly of the United Nations, the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, and other organs defined in Article 28 of the United Nations Charter, and to institute any periodic visits to Tanganyika which the same may deem necessary at times to be agreed upon with the Administering Authority.

ARTICLE 4
The Administering Authority shall promote (a) for the welfare, good government and development of Tanganyika, and (b) for ensuring that Tanganyika becomes a member of the Commonwealth of Nations.

For the above-mentioned purposes, and for all purposes of this Agreement, if and as necessary, the Administering Authority:

(a) shall have full powers of legislative administration, and jurisdiction in Tanganyika, subject to the provisions of the United Nations Charter, and in the course of time shall be entitled to constitute Tanganyika into a customs, fiscal or administrative union with adjacent territories under his sovereignty, and to establish common services between such territories and Tanganyika where such measures are not inconsistent with the basic objectives of the international trusteeship system and with the terms of this Agreement;

(b) shall be entitled to establish naval, military and air bases, to erect roads, ports, stations and to enjoy his own forces in Tanganyika, and to take all such other measures as may be necessary to implement the proposed Draft terms of trusteeship for Tanganyika as proposed by Government were first published in June, 1946, in C. 6840, revised latest terms published in C. 6840, dated 6/3/55. These revised terms were adopted by the modified United Nations General Assembly, the United Nations on December 13 last, and superseded any previous terms of and quartered by the full text of the revised terms, it is hereby now that the same shall be obtained as far as and in full measure as is quoted verbatim.

as are in his judgment necessary for the welfare of Tanganyika and for ensuring that the Territory plays its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. The Administering Authority may call upon the voluntary forces, funds and assistance from Tanganyika to carry out the obligations towards the Security Council contained in this regard by the Administering Authority as well as for the defence and maintenance of law and order in Tanganyika.

ARTICLE 6

The Administering Authority shall promote the development of free political institutions suited to Tanganyika. To this end, the Administering Authority shall assist to the inhabitants of Tanganyika in progressively increasing their share in administrative and other services of the Territory, develop the participation of the inhabitants of Tanganyika in the elected legislative bodies, and in the government of the territory both central and local, in an appropriate manner, circumstances of the time and the peoples, and shall take all other appropriate measures with a view to the political advancement of the inhabitants of Tanganyika in accordance with Article 76 of the United Nations Charter.

ARTICLE 7

The Administering Authority undertakes to apply in Tanganyika the provisions of any international convention and recommendations already existing or hereafter drawn up by the United Nations or by the specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 of the Charter, which may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the territory and which would conduce to the achievement of the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship system.

ARTICLE 8

In matters relating to the holding or transfer of land and other property, the Administering Authority shall consider Native laws and customs and shall respect the rights and interests, both present and future, of the Native population. No Native labor or natural resources may be transferred except by mutual agreement, save with the previous consent of the concerned authorities, and no rights over land shall in natural resources in favor of Natives be extinguished except with the same consent.

ARTICLE 9

Subject to the provisions of Article 10 of this Agreement, the Administering Authority shall take all necessary steps to ensure equal treatment for social, economic, cultural and commercial matters of all members of the United Nations and their dependents in this end:

(a) shall ensure the equal rights of all nationals of members of the United Nations to his own nationals in respect of entry, residence in Tanganyika, freedom of transit and navigation, and including freedom of transit and navigation by air, acquisition of property, and movable and immovable property, the movement of persons and property, and the exercise of professions and trades;

(b) shall not discriminate on grounds of nationality against members of any member of the United Nations in making grants or concessions for the development of the natural resources of Tanganyika, and shall not grant any concession having the character of a monopoly;

(c) shall ensure equal treatment for the administration of justice to the nationals of all members of the United Nations;

Subject to the provisions of this article, national members of the United Nations shall apply equally to companies and organizations controlled by their nationals and organized in accordance with the laws of any member of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 10

Measures which give effect to Article 9 of this Agreement shall be subject always to the overriding duty of the Administering Authority in accordance with Article 50 of the United Nations Charter, to promote the social, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of Tanganyika to carry out the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System, and to maintain peace, order and good government. The Administering Authority shall in particular:

(a) to the essential limit, avoid and desist from measures which would be likely to infringe the principles of a purely fiscal nature, so that the fiscal system of Tanganyika would be the fiscal system best suited to local requirements, or otherwise leave the interests of the inhabitants of Tanganyika.

day is 12s per imperial gallon, equivalent to 1s. 6d per litre. In the proposed duty being taken into account the allowance is underpriced. It is evident from the increased consumption of and expenditure on spirituous liquors that they can only be higher duty. The value of imports of these liquors for 1946 was £23,000, nearly double the value of 1939. The volume of imports also nearly doubled. As the European population increased there is one less in the same period of consumption and expenditure per head have risen.

The purpose of raising the purchase of packets of 50 cigarettes was to correct anomalies as well as produce more revenue. It has been pointed out to me that when cigarettes costing not more than 1s. 6d per 1,000 are packed in tins or boxes no surtax is charged at the rate of 2d. or even 1s. 6d per cigarette when such cigarettes are packed in tins and boxes. It is proposed although the proportion of duty would be 100% of the smoker who can afford to buy cigarettes in packets of fifty has an advantage over those who buy by the packet.

In view of the fact that the State will incur heavy expenditure on the upkeep and maintenance of roads it is considered that a larger unitary contribution to public revenue could be made in respect of major vehicles without perceptibly to the cost of road transport. We propose to implement this by making the payment of vehicle license taxes payable annually on vehicles up to 50% of the tax for animals drawn vehicles, motor cycles, light motorcars and lorries. The latter, according to their tons in weight will receive a slight increase, more considerable on luxury types and saloon cars for large motorcars.

The remission of entertainment tax amounts to the equivalent of an import of about £1,000,000 sterling. This duty was introduced as a war measure and I feel that it should be withdrawn now. The last year graduated calls particularly heavily upon those who can least afford expensive entertainments.

One of the theatre committees that the remission of

reflected in a reduction in prices charged for tickets of admission.

Factors of the Revenue

The estimate of revenue on the existing basis of taxation is £11,200,000. As some receipts for 1946 were £11,200,000, I ask your advice to bear the following in mind. The suspension of customs duty respecting foodstuffs, materials, clothing, footwear and household goods authority in December 1946, and January 1947 will affect the outcome of the whole of this financial year. The estimated total revenue is estimated at £11,000,000. In 1946-47 our revenue of E.P.R. and tobacco sales amounted to £11,000,000.

We do not expect that there will be further gains from these sources in 1947/48. Payments receivable from the Imperial Government in respect of internment camps and refugee settlements which are treated as revenue are expected to be £211,000 in 1946/47 to £68,000.5m. This will not be affected by the drought, particularly in Lake Victoria.

During these difficult times we may have an expansion of revenue if rates are to be levied in the amounts of which the estimates have been suggested. This will result in the Department of Revenue estimating a sum as far as possible.

For instance, as far as new rates are calculated that in 1947/48 completed imports would increase to £11,000,000 in the year. It will be noted that progress will remain as rapid as in 1946/47. The Treasury has discounted future prospects to some extent in fixing departmental estimates.

In order to improve the position for 1947/48 in the eight months of adjustment we propose making a saving of £1,000,000 in the year giving an adjustment of approximately £185,000. Revenue after giving this adjustment is estimated at £11,48,000. Total for a total of £11,935,000. Debt charge expenditure for the year amounting to £12,660,000. Income with a credit of £1,000,000 for the year ending March 31, 1948.

It has occurred to me, and I am sure to other Hon. Members, that the State should ultimately and reasonably change its basis in the assessment of land in the value of land which is used for agriculture, for the purposes of population and partly from revenue, by the State. In recent years the increments of agricultural land have been proposed during the forthcoming year investigating the practicability of introducing a tax on urban and rural land designed to appropriate part of the increment to the State. In conjunction with this we shall also consider the desirability of using some tax on land which is unoccupied and is not being used productively.

Measures will be presented later in the session for old age pensions at the rate of £50 per annum which will be liberalized means test which will have the effect of gradually increasing old age pensions commensurate with the pensioner's income until it reaches £100 a year.

For instance this scheme which is estimated to cost £1,000,000 a year compared with the present cost of £600,000, as the national health scheme, we propose introducing a special

tax to be levied from April 1, 1948, on the total income of persons of all ages, and the Coloured, who are ordinarily taxed under the Coloured Tax, will be taxed on single persons and 1/2 for married persons. It is expected that the total yield will be £500,000. The reason why the Government has decided to propose a social benefit tax in this manner is that the system of contributions from individuals is largely on a voluntary basis, entitling one of admissions. The methods employed in Great Britain and other countries would involve disproportionate overhead charges for a small community such as ours. Furthermore, it was evident that no one would be willing to contribute to bearing on the cost of providing services for the community with the result that the majority of supporting the scheme will be the lower income groups. The general revenues would have the disadvantage of sugar pricing to undifferentiation on income tax.

Expansion of Social Services

The new social tariff which is intended to cover that those above the lower poverty line should continue to receive services free for themselves and their families, and to ensure that the very necessary pastoral services are made a charge on individuals, but not on the State. Financially, it is intended that the scheme will be flexible so that the Government, if the day will be in position to do so, in the light of the expansion of production of the national income, will have the power to meet another need of increasing services justified increases in the rate of tax or whether the increased yield justifies them in reducing it. At its inception the tax should not probably burden anyone since there is good reason to hope that other concessions to individuals paying income tax made in the financial year.

Debt charge for the year loan

A careful study of the available returns shows the principal items requiring expenditure of the Colonial Government in 1947/48 are for the National Housing Fund to finance building operations and the purchase of building materials £1,000,000 for the Land and Agricultural Bank for farming and housing loans, mainly to individuals to buy or build their own houses; £1,18,000 in respect of ex-Servicemen's rehabilitation schemes; and £50,000 for the Rhodesia Native Labour Supply Commission. Other large sums are required for the extension of electricity supply and the development of production at the steel works in the One and the Gwadula Mills in Bulawayo. £570,000 is to be laid aside for the purchase of instructional plant and transport vehicles.

The above figures amount to nearly £6,000,000 which leaves £1,000,000 for the Government expenditure on salaries. The main portion of this sum will be developed at very high priority, notably the extension and acquisition of materials for the extension of the trapline and telephone services which is expected to cost about £600,000 in the coming year. The extension of roads, public buildings and other normal requirements of Government. In view of the current scarcity of labour and materials a larger programme could not be undertaken, but every endeavour has been made to ensure that expenditure is concentrated upon the most urgently required items.

Colonial Reconstruction Fund

In addition to the main estimate of £1,944,000 for the Rhodesia Railways, it is estimated that a 1947/48 three month extension on June 1, 1947, for which a sum of £25,000 will be needed, albeit it is expected at the final settlement of lend-lease disbursements will be made with the United Kingdom Government for £1,000,000, leaving about £755,000. These sums together with the cost of raising £1,000,000 for one total loan requirements for the year £10,654,000, of which we shall have to find £9,630,000. The total sums spent on rehabilitation schemes by March 31, 1948, will be £2,723,000. The National Reconstruction Fund will be drawn down in full to meet this expenditure. Repayment of £1,000,000 is to be effected free from tax in which the fund is invested with the United Kingdom Government was obtained last year, and this year we shall ask for the balance £2,000,000.

Of the balance of our loan requirements amounting to £5,630,000, roughly £4,940,000 can be met by utilizing the current account balances of separate Government funds and banking accounts, by way of overdraft, leaving £690,000 to be raised by long dated stock. This will be done firstly by extending the current 3% stock £76,700,000, originally allotted at £1,000,000 and of which £1,000,000 had been subscribed to by the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. This money, by assuming a loan of £1,000,000 at 5.0% £5,000,000, will be raised in the same time as the money required. In the interests of the railway system it is suggested that the stock is sold at par to try the experiment of introducing a tax certificate, and to prove of considerable interest to the railway companies. Persons who are paid out during the next financial year will be liable for the same (see page 912).

Southern Rhodesia's Incentive Budget

Encouragement of Private Enterprise and Private Capital

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S NEWSBRIEF—The first speech by MR. F. WHITHEAD reduces the revenue from the excise tax by £10,000 and surrenders £10,000 by lowering the duty on motor spirit by one-half gallon on a gallon of 100,000 sand. The bottle on which manufacturers will receive £10,000 sand an adjustment to the duty on certain luxuries to £30,000.

In the course of his budget speech the Minister of Finance said:

"The estimated cost of satisfying the public services charge to Rhodesia during 1947-1948 is £2,666,500. We will spend approximately £17,830,000 in certain taxes. The total amount to £16,000,000. Adding to this amount plus gives a total of £13,000,000 net revenue. The sum of £1,260,000 we agree with £833,000, resulting in an accumulated surplus at March 31, 1948.

"However, I propose surrendering £10,000 sand income tax £100,000 in excise duty, a motor spirit £20,000, entertainment tax, the other fixed tax plus augmenting revenue by 10% to higher rates of estate and succession tax. I propose to cut excise duty on tobacco products to provide an additional £10,000; cigarette purchases on cigarettes not weighing more than 24 cts per pound when sold in filters which should add £30,000; and raising vehicle excise tax by 10% to obtain £10,000. Increases of revenue will amount to £52,000 and additional to £60,000 giving a net reduction of £60,000.

"A comprehensive review of the entire direct taxation system of the Colony is being proposed. It is intended to pass a new Income Tax Consolidation Act to clarify and improve existing legislation. The principal income tax changes indicated in the Income Tax Consolidation Bill published

last year will bring up to £100.

"They relate first to the restoration of the pre-war exemption limits of £800 for a case of married and £160 in the case of unmarried persons, effective April 1, 1946; second, to the continuation in the present allowances which have hitherto been deducted from taxable income of a system of rebates. The rebate for married persons is £7-10s, and for unmarried persons 12-7s. The rebate equivalent to the amounts calculated at the new rates shown in the White Paper on £200 and £360 respectively. The rebate for children is £10 in respect of each child. £5 is allowed for each dependent, while there is a further rebate at the rate of £1 for each pound of premiums paid in respect of death, accident or sickness insurance or for each pound of fees or subscriptions paid to approved benefit funds, the latter rebate being subject to a maximum of £7-10s.

"The rates will afford substantial relief to tax-payers in the lower income groups, but expanded, the higher income groups will not necessarily profit. On the contrary, in nearly all cases there will be a reduction in the amount available to the married man with two children and a wife whose income is £2,100, who paid £7-10s under the old scheme, and £10-10s will under the new scheme pay £1-10s less income. One would have paid £187-10s, but now pays £10-10s for a base of £50,000 the figures are £2-10s and 1-59s and for an income of £10,000, £4-10s and 14-59s. The effect, however, will be a slight increase where there are more than two children and the income is £2,100.

Taxation in Companies

The third major proposal relates to radical changes in the taxation of companies. They will be divided into two categories for taxation purposes—private companies and public companies. Public companies are carefully defined in the Income Tax Consolidation Bill. Any company which does not fit within that definition will be treated as a private company. Broadly, other taxed income of private companies will be apportioned among shareholders commensurately with their interests in the company, while public companies will continue to be taxed as separate units but will be empowered to deduct tax at the same rate from dividends paid to shareholders.

A large proportion of our income tax revenue is derived from public companies, and during the year a new public companies have been levied on new capital introduced into the colonies at an unprecedented rate. I consider that a strong policy with new industries starting it is excess to £1,000,000 £8 from the total profits of undertakings from foreign countries but a great part of their expansion from their own savings. I am confident that in some possible

reduction in the rate of company tax to 6s. in the pound will be the next financial year, and the rate has to be raised again in the current financial year as possible. I believe, however, to make arrangements to deduct the tax from dividends to pay. I hope that it will be possible to take such a decision at an early date, but it will perhaps be prudent to leave the course of events a little longer before reaching a final decision.

"The net aggregate effect of the changes will reduce income tax revenue by some £50,000.

Death and Succession Duties

The second major change proposed in direct taxation is in regard to death duties. This has become a difficult matter with the abolition of a number of the wartime direct taxes such as excess profits duty, gold, stamp tax and the tobacco sales tax the revenue of the Colony was becoming unduly束缚ed by income tax. Keeping future requirements in view, there were strong reasons for spreading the taxation net more widely in order that income tax should be reduced to a level which would encourage the entry of fresh capital into the colony and expansion of new industries. In addition, there was a general desire to give relief from inheritance tax to individuals in the lower income groups. The tendency to rely unduly on income tax as a source of revenue can best be circumvented by the policy of gradually eliminating the duties on the necessities of life, consistently, of course, with preserving our own secondary industries, and with our obligations to grant preferential treatment of the Commonwealth. A careful examination of the present level of death duties in the Colony as compared with those in the Union of South Africa and other countries appeared reasonably to reflect some increase in the present rates. Death duties should provide an even-tempered source of revenue as the population grows in numbers and wealth.

"The proposed new rates of estate and succession duty are set out in the White Paper. It is proposed to fix that (a) surviving spouses will be liable to estate duty on the total value of an estate duty and succession duty on the total value of an estate of exceed £10,000. The duties of a testator will be the whole payable more, while a testator will be substantially more, in the case of estates not exceeding £10,000 in value (b) the rate of charge of estate duty is £50,000 and upwards, the duty payable will be much larger than before.

"With the further changes in direct taxation are proposed for the current financial year, and in the future expansion of social services.

Imperial Preference High and Dry

In regard to indirect taxation, our present customs tariff is in a somewhat chaotic condition due to a variety of causes. During the last year a considerable number of duties were completely suspended owing to the unavailability of supplies from the United Kingdom and a desire to obtain all articles from foreign sources as cheaply as possible. In pursuance of the Government's policy of cutting down the cost of living, a further wide range of imports was unaffected by arrest, until in December, 1947, when suspending the entire British area of importations, except those of raw materials and manufactured stores while maintaining the preference over foreign goods. Now of the remaining Empire and International trade talk, it is to be expected that in the coming year there will be a sacrifice on revenue on a modest amounting to £150,000. The unbalanced negotiations with the Union of South Africa for a negotiated agreement will also obviously affect the situation during the coming year.

"The international trade talks at Geneva are progressing well and will have a considerable effect on our future tariff policy. The implementation of the Margolis Report in regard to the protection of secondary industries is ultimately bound up in the negotiations in Geneva and with the United States. It is therefore possible during the present year to reform our customs tariff, but not on a more or less permanent basis. Next year, the Government will have to take a difficult problem in the light of its final decision on this question.

"The policy is to try to concentrate the collection of customs duty in the cities, with the exception that we intend to continue affording certain facilities to Rhodesian industries and to the large number of Imperial Preference territories and screen countries.

"The changes proposed this year are the only in number. The reduction in the quantity of motor spirit is to be used for the purpose of a considerable increase in the motor tax. The introduction of spirituous liquors selective licensing

Rhodesias and Nyasaland at British Industries Fair

Territories Well Represented at Olympia Section in London.

AST AFRICA is conspicuously absent from this year's British Industries Fair, which opened in London and Birmingham on Monday, and will close on October 1. Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, however, have stands at the Olympia Fair, and the Press and at each the attractions of the territory are well indicated.

Mr. W. T. Ayliffe, public relations officer at Rhodesia House in London, is in charge of the Southern Rhodesia stand, and has given emphasis to both the industrial and agricultural output of the Colony. In a prominent position the large photographs of Rhodesia in the Southern Rhodesian Government's hall are conspicuously in a gold frame in the crest of the Colony wonderfully executed in headwork by Miss Evers though. There are photographs representing man, asperges, Rhodesian life, handbooks and sets for inquiries and, especially opportune, copies of "Industrial Rhodesia," this book which reached England only just in time for the Fair, will give many a businessman the latest and rapid industrial survey of which he stood in need.

As evidence of the activity of some Rhodesian industrialists there is a range of dried, bottled and packed foodstuffs about which the English observer must lay his eyes—please him the taste, make so brave a comparison with similar articles that comes much more developed, and regret that most of them are in no way comparable with Great Britain. Among these articles are Smukho, dried vegetables, tomato juice, fruit drinks, cooking oil, average flour, bacon, sausages, custard, flowers, tea, canned grapefruit, jam, marmalade, and the like. Oil distilled in the country and which may be of excellent quality, was to have been on show, but passed over.

From Minerals to Handbags

There are, of course, exhibits of tobacco, cotton, wattle bark, and many minerals—including gold, chrome, asbestos, tin, mica, magnetite and phosphate rock—and the Government-owned sugar refinery has arranged a wall display of its own. Not far away are handbags made of the skins of lion, leopard, zebra, rafakal and rock rabbits.

A Rhodesian who has been enterprise enough to send a locality manufactured cloth to Native use a simple goblet, a very neatly deal for its purpose.

MAJOR J. K. MURRAY, who recently received a seat as an elected member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia in order to represent the Protectorate in London, has charge of the Southern Rhodesian stand, in which he is assisted by Mrs. Murray and other administrative officers now on the staff of the Viceroy, General Sir John French.

The heavier copper stocks presented to the Queen by the people of Northern Rhodesia and the occasional gifts of tobacco, juju and other novelties, and shaped from solid burls of the Rhodesian mahogany tree given by the Municipality of Livingstone have been given the places of honour on the stand and have been greatly admired by the public and much photographed by news and film cameras. These gifts had been flown home by the King's Flight in order that they might arrive in time for the B.I.F. Along the front wall are three soap tubs, one in Ndebele, one Zulu, standing there the largest one being and weighing 500 pounds, it is carved with figures of African figures. Another carved soap tub weighs 50 pounds. Near at hand are two of ivory decorated with figures and scenes, and handbags.

Various skins, one of which is a large antelope, mineral specimens.

The new oil lamp made of Northern Rhodesia prepared by the Government department is available for the first time in this country, and there are other publications available for the Colony and general industries.

MR. S. S. Murphy, representative of the Rhodesia Government, of Nyasaland, and Mrs. Murray are running the stand of that Colony, and they have a very convenient place of business, a splendid wall map of the Colony painted by Miss Helen Macmillan. This piece of work, which is seven inches square, is six feet high, and is embellished by paintings of Government House, Likoma Cathedral, the prominent buildings, tribal types, trees, animals, birds. The writer has seen no similar piece of work from any other part of Eastern Africa.

Books of literature. The crest of the entire done in tapestry by Mr. Murray, is another interesting exhibit. There is some excellent ivory carving done by African artists, basket work, a range of photographic representations of the tea and timber industry, excellent displays of tobacco and a complete list of literature available, nothing having escaped a London and Nyasaland audience since the war. This need hardly requires comment.

The three British Central African Dependencies thus make a good showing in the Empire section, where they are appropriately placed, friendly juxtaposition. The F.A.R. in a whole covers a larger area than ever before, but as there are hundreds of thousands of miles of easy roads, it can hardly manage in the space that they would have wished, but then that industry does not share the pessimism of those who criticise the progress of the Empire, and resulting in a year after a year of a great increase in trade and industry, have attracted most attention and there is probably no section as in the Earl's Court, Birmingham, which does not reveal a procession view to the right and left. This is of course particularly the case with the industries which are so largely responsible for the war, such as armaments, machine-tools, scientific instruments, radioactive chemicals, and plastics.

Bear in mind. In many cases, goods on show are not available to the home buyer, in others the makers claim that they are needlessly hampered by the heavy Government charges for their exports. The writer in this review met not one who did not believe that the United Kingdom could give an excellent account of herself in world markets. Only business men were present at the fair, and for their enterprise the common view was that present obstructionism would continue until great change had been done, and a particular group of importers in the United States had strongly recommended themselves in markets which prefer to buy from this country.

At no time during the year has there been so obvious and eager an interest in Empire markets, partly in admiration of the great contributions of the Dependencies and the Colonies, and partly because many members of the aristocracy exhibited in the fêtes in the King's domain, there was a wide range from them.

(Continued on page 11)

relations to us. Dr. M. S. V. V. made himself an object of interest of the Legislature, he recalled and indicated both aspects of the last several days. First, the speech of one member of our own Council in East Africa concerning the ability of the British Government to deal with the situation, and secondly, the statement that is published in the newspaper from the words, and secondly, the readiness of some newspapers to accept the representation of speech and public opinion without checking the draft against the actual delivery.

EAST AFRICA: At the time of the very strict rule that any important document in English should be published in the language spoken by the people. Some years before the

A Test Case: In our adherence to that in England, people wanted to exceed in England one of the best known men in Great Britain, a man who had been deeply interested in African affairs for many years. Such a man could traverse the territories and was to do largely so.

At a meeting between us there were hundreds of people in London from South Africans, this outstanding Parliamentarian made a statement which we considered to be of great importance and at the time noted verbatim in shorthand. There was no suggestion that this statement was false. The record of the time came to my attention, and I saw that he knew definitely that they would be

been foolish to insist in his large and influential gathering that the next day he telephoned to me whether he might see our reporter soon as I had been prepared for publication, and, as far as my memory proof was needed, incidentally, the morning newspaper in London had published the statement which he had made.

He became impudent and arrogant and began influence. He was told that it was but slightly late, the 5 o'clock broadcast made too late in the evening, objecting some Press representatives had already left the gathering.

Next came a report from the reporter that the best passage in his report was indeed to be - should be printed. I said in reply to a question by old Mr. Thompson the second though of the words attributed

A Cabinet Minister: to him, "he has

suffered them. Well knowing that men who have their interests in the room. It has always been the case that have been referred to the writer of the letter of his name, and that he has not been able to gain credence.

That our reply to the public made it impossible to meet his views. Therefore he intended to demand an Apology, and to bring a charge of perjury.

And he could and would rightly accuse us of dealing with him satisfactorily with the occasion, we did not report him. Next day a Londoner delivered a proof of the report which was to appear in another weekly paper, with a covering letter signed

by this Parliamentarian in his own handwriting, warning us that unless we used the same

word and omitted the words, to which I objected in our version, he would take necessary steps to expose us.

Proof from a contemporary was refuted by an information that we were not interested and that our own draft report would be published without the alteration of the original. The was done, and we heard

any more of the matter. But the incident had sequel. Some years later the Central African Minister

his appointment he invited the writer to call upon him, and was markedly friendly and thereafter one could

converse somewhat on political subjects.

It was a remarkable coincidence in our history that this incident recurred and that in the nations this statements as

the record of the time came to my attention, and the Government of Kenya, in its

attempt to bring about a settlement of the dispute, was the first to do so.

Government Warns Kenya Strikers

Liable to Dismissal and Other Sanctions

Government has issued the following circular:

"For some time it has been felt by Government that attempts have been made by certain persons in various parts of the Colony to encourage African workers employed in undertakings essential to the life of the community to strike without warning and without any statement of the reasons for the cessation of work."

Government is further aware that such action is often the harbinger of labor disputes. It is intended energetically to create difficulties between Government and the people, difficulties which it is to do not exist."

"Government wishes to make it clearly understood that if workers take part in such strikes, they will necessarily injure the interests of the whole community, including their own. Government is demanding its employees, including public servants, to give notice in writing and thereby resigning themselves from their posts with permission. We demand that those who withdraw from the public service and form organizations, existing bodies or otherwise, shall be liable to criminal prosecution and also to Kenyan imprisonment."

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

KENYA AND THE PAPERS have been in the news again, the exciting tendencies of moment being in the hands of the officials and not to be overlooked. We have seen that public meetings are asked off the Press in order to record their statements. Our own reports from record.

Valentines' statement that his usual habit has increased considerably of late, and that, in particular, it has been used for the convenience of speakers, and in our view to the discredit of the press, in discussions about White Papers, &c., and to find even more, perhaps, at meetings under the auspices of the Directors' Union at which constitutional advocacy has been debated. Non-official members of the Legislative Council have been among the offenders, and it was John Smith, Mrs. Olga Watson, who brought the matter to a head. At a public meeting at Limuru, he asked a newspaper representative for a guarantee that she might see his report before publication. When he declined to give any undertaking, for it is, of course, the function of an editor, not of a reporter, to decide what shall and shall not be published. It was suggested to him what he should do. He then took a manuscript if they did not accept it upon his belief that Watson had a right which he should exercise before publication.

explained his intentions, that is to say, that Nairobi was not the place to begin, and that the impression had thus far been intended this private and public speaker, the result of which was that no discussion was convened that he was mistaken in his belief. He had no obligation to any man or woman at a public meeting in his regard.

The well-known public speaker would have entitled such discussions of their duty to responsibility, the African Press to the public as the rule. There is no room for information.

Three points worthy the public must be distinguished. The first, as Ross de Crespigny pointed out, is the confidence of those whom it elects as its leaders, which should remain the secret of the party which are not intended for the public. To imagine the "in the record" remarks of a gathering will be reported by the present is to ignore human experience and human frailty. Reports in reputable newspapers are generally scutinized because those who make them are professional not half-published. The second is the right of the writer to speak. The chairman of the printing and publishing industry, Mr. F. J. Fletcher, then took a manuscript if they did not accept it upon his belief that Watson had a right which he should exercise before publication.

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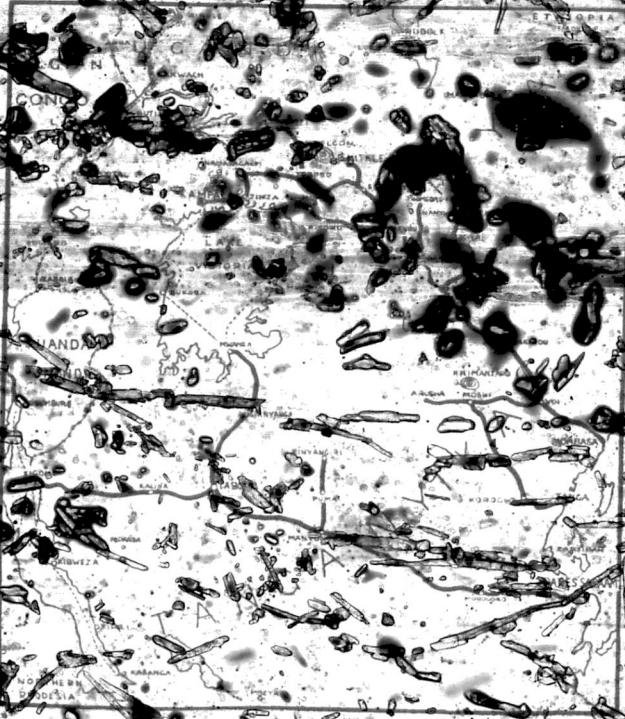
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