

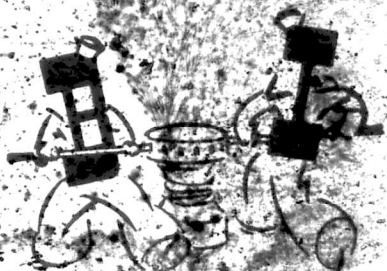
# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, April 15, 1947

Volume 23, No. 15

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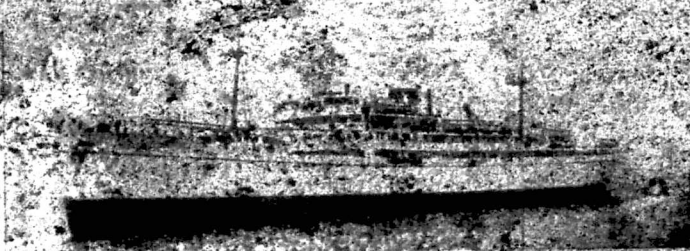
owing to wartime conditions these world-famed beverages are now in very short supply. We assure our overseas friends that shipments will be resumed as soon as possible.

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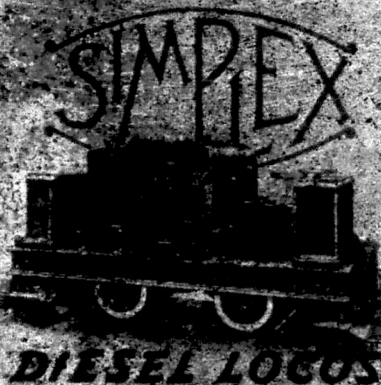
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profits of British Ropes, Limited, now amount to £1,772,606, compared with \$1,409,370 last year.

"The margins available for profit in the wire industry are limited, particularly in the case of raw material. In 1953, the cost of raw material factors increased by 10 per cent over the previous year, and it is hoped that there will be a further increase in the future. Our own company's exports of all products did not attain the volume we desired, but the value received was much greater than in any previous year of the company's history. We continue to make technical progress on the one side of the company, and further research which has been undertaken on the production of various types of synthetic fibre promises well.

#### Employment of Disabled Men

"We have in our employ considerably more disabled persons than our allotted portion and I would ask you to join me in thanking the personnel for their excellent efforts this last year. I am confident that the recuperative qualities and common sense of the British people will bring us out of our present troubles, but it must be realized that with our diminished labour force personal efficiency and effort is required from everybody."

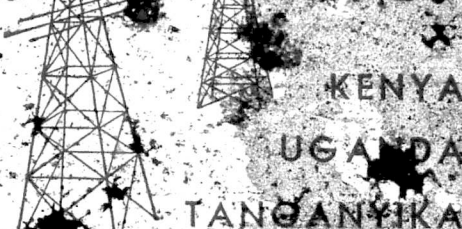
#### Standard Bank Development Corporation

"WE RECENTLY REPORTED the registration with a capital of £500,000 in £5 shares of Standard Bank Finance and Development Corporation, Ltd. The subscribers to the application for registration of the corporation are Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Harlech, Sir Douglas Stewart and Mr. J. N. Bailey.

#### Schweppes Ltd.

Messrs. Schweppes, Ltd., reported for 1953 of £96,501 (£566,388 in 1953). After providing for the tax profit was £133,968 (£132,713). £50,000 was added to the reserve and ordinary dividends 10% and 3% bonus.

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#### Mining

#### Rhodesian Corporation

RHODESIAN CORPORATION, LTD., reported for 1953 (year ended July 31, 1954) that there was a gross profit of £1,074,540 compared with £1,761 in the previous year. The company's revenue for 1953 was £2,791,100. The revenue from production of gold was £1,074,540 (£1,043,463); dividends and interest received £1,000,000; and the profit on sales of shares was £1,000,000. The company's 1953 Taxation requires £41,000, interest on debentures £1,000,000, £1,000,000, and the balance of £1,000,000 is £1,000,000 (£1,000,000).

The issued capital is £1,466,000. The company's mining properties appear in the balance sheet at £1,466,000 and stands at £1,466,000; mining claims at £1,466,000 and at £1,466,000. The company's revenue for 1953 was £2,791,100. The revenue from production of gold was £1,074,540 (£1,043,463); dividends and interest received £1,000,000; and the profit on sales of shares was £1,000,000. The company's 1953 Taxation requires £41,000, interest on debentures £1,000,000, £1,000,000, and the balance of £1,000,000 is £1,000,000 (£1,000,000).

Operations of the Fred van Geyck discovery of 1951 of gold and the reserves were computed at 1953 on an average of 34 dwt. over an average with 34 dwt. Sales of land in Rhodesia during the year totaled 71,831 acres.

The directors are Mr. L. C. Williams (Chairman), Sir John Balfour and Messrs. G. G. Macgregor, E. G. Latta, Campbell, J. G. Fair and W. F. Williams. The secretary is Mr. R. F. Wilkins. The registrar is Mr. R. F. Wilkins. The Board of Directors and Trust Company.

The 22nd ordinary general meeting is to be held in London next Wednesday.

#### Rhodesian Mineworkers' Claims

A DECADE has elapsed between the Associated Mineworkers of Southern Rhodesia and the Chamber of Mines which has seen a steady increase in wages. While the Chamber of Mines claims that the cost-of-living allowance for mineworkers is higher than for anyone else in the Colony, the union stress that there has been an increase in wages of 10 per cent in 13 years and to ask for compulsory arbitration.

#### Mafikisa Appeal Disallowed

Mafikisa Gold Mines, Ltd., announced that the Income Tax Appeal to the City Commission on the question of the valuation of the company's copper stocks, as referred to in a previous report for the year ended June 30 last, has been disallowed. Consideration is now being given to the possibility of an appeal to the High Court.

#### Silicosis Compensation

A scheme involving a capital outlay of £35,000 and an annual expenditure of about £2,000 to compensate Southern Rhodesian miners who contract silicosis has been presented to Parliament by the Minister for Internal Affairs.

#### Company Progress Report

Kenya Consolidated—10,444 tons of ore were treated during the six months ended March 30, 1954, for 1,598.64 oz. gold. The company's activities are still being hampered by shortage of labour and materials.

#### Mining Obituary

Mr. M. A. Moxley, formerly chief compound manager of the Main and Motor mine, has died in Graham's, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 62.

#### News of Our Advertisers

Fort Motor Co. Ltd., of Dagenham, have acquired the entire share capital of the Kenney-Hayes Wheel Co. Ltd. of America. The bulk of the output of this company had been purchased by the Fort Motor Company.

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Company Meeting

**British Ropes Limited**

Mr. Herbert Smith's speech

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BRITISH ROPES LIMITED, was held on March 2 in London.

Mr. HERBERT SMITH, Chairman and managing director, who presided, said in the course of his address:

"The reconstruction of our plant and machinery is being pressed forward with great diligence, but the progress we would wish has not been made; the universal shortage of materials and the vexatious controls which damp down enthusiastic work appear to increase rather than diminish. Large-scale schemes for future development are in the air, especially in regard to the quality of our products.

"Our urgent cry is for more and better equipment to finish our reconstruction schemes."

"The controls of fibre and steel materials appear to be necessary for the well-being of these industries for some time yet, but many controls hinder progress and help only the inefficient to the detriment of the best interests of the country. Controls, if controls there must be, are better handled by the particular industry concerned than by any Government department. Under controls the improvement of manufactured goods by new processes is more than a little discouraged.

**Individual Enterprise Is the Root of Improvement**

"In my opinion the production of ordinary goods, when better might be made, will be the result of a continued unimaginative price control. Unless industry is permitted to reap some share of the benefits of increased efficiency and major improvements in quality, then individual initiative and enterprise are seriously discouraged. Individual enterprise has always been, and still is, the root of most improvement."

"Members of British Ropes' staff, including myself, visited the United States during the last trading year. Our factories in Canada were visited; their expansion and reconstruction are going ahead faster than at home, as they are able to obtain the necessary buildings and plant. I feel the urgency of this problem for British industry, especially when we come to the future competition for world markets.

"In most industries output per man is larger than in Britain; there appears to be a desire on the part of the operatives to produce as much as possible and therefore obtain larger outputs from the same plant. Wages are much higher than in this country, but very often the production cost per unit is as low as ours. The increase in output balancing the higher wage."

"This company does not particularly object to the principle of shorter hours, but points out that machinery working 44 hours does not produce the same amount as

in a longer period. Again, we find that where women are employed we cannot work two shifts if these people say one shift only. Neither industry nor the country can afford to put down new and specialized plant and use it for only 44 hours per week. We have a specific instance where the volume of one of our raw materials has been cut by 5% and it has been given to us, is that the industry has gone on for a week and cannot serve us as well as before."

"The serious position of this country, owing to these restrictions can be altered only by a re-education in outlook towards life and a realization of the old axiom that 'work is the effort which man must make to satisfy his wants.' Given the opportunity, industry can organize an irresistible campaign for reconstruction."

**Consistent Policy**

"Turning now to the accounts, your directors have pursued a consistent policy since the drastic reconstruction of the company in 1934, the main purpose being to strengthen and consolidate the financial structure. This has meant that a substantial proportion of the annual profits has been retained in the business. Consistency for the investment of moneys in kindred or allied businesses have not been overlooked. Our investment in a wire mill and wire ropery in South Africa has been fully justified; that company has steadily expanded and a large part of the profits retained in the business every year, not making a reasonable return to the parent company in the form of dividends.

"The profits of British Ropes Limited, have again been approximately equal to our adjusted standard profit for excess profits tax purposes. The small increase in the trading profit, before providing for income tax, to £494,025, as compared with £461,506 for the previous year, is mainly accounted for by the increase for the year in the excess profits tax standard profit, in addition to which the current year is relieved of any charge for interest on debentures, whereas in the previous year a full half-year's interest of £16,503 was charged.

**Dividend of 20%**

"The directors recommend payment of a final dividend of 15% less tax, on the issued ordinary stock, making with the interim dividend, a total distribution for the year of 20% less tax, compared with a total dividend last year of 17% less tax. The total dividends payable out of the profits for the year accordingly amount to £170,251. The undistributed profit amounts to £103,774, of which £75,000 has been transferred to general reserve and the balance carried forward.

"The company has provided a net amount of £274,462 by way of post-war relief of excess profits tax, and this will assist materially in the programming of capital expenditure which is desired further to extend the company's productive capacity. Taking into account the post-war refund, the total reserves and undistributed

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 Quix Products  
 Rhodesian Milling & Flour Co., Ltd.  
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## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory will reassemble in Dar es Salaam on April 15.

An Agricultural Board has been formed in the Sudan with the object of supervising the development of agriculture. A grant-in-aid of £50,000 is made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for agricultural research in the Sudan.

A new Rhodesian Airways, Ltd., operating from Umtali, has been formed to undertake flying instruction, charter services and hire.

At Kapsobet, Kenya, headquarters of the Nandi Native Resettlement Committee consisting of two Indians, an Arab, and four Nandi has been formed.

The Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Advisory Council has recommended the use of oil as a locomotive fuel from the beginning of next year.

A leopard has been killed single-handed in Que Que by a Southern Rhodesian Native. Thrusting one stick into the animal's mouth, he beat it to death with another.

In the last 10 years the number of Africans employed in urban areas in Southern Rhodesia has more than doubled. The number of employees is now over 83,000. In 1941 it was 37,000.

The Aberdare Electors' Organization in Kenya have proposed that African and Indian owners of shops and motor vehicles should be assessed for income tax in default of the production of accounts properly kept in English.

Top priority is being given by the National Drought Relief Committee in Southern Rhodesia to the provision of stock feed in drought-stricken areas. Some 3,000 tons of hay are urgently needed. Prices of £2 10s. per ton for wild hay and £4 per ton for sunthemp. bean and cowpea hay have been guaranteed.

The Emperor of Ethiopia has asked the Australian Government to arrange for the supply of 180 chargers for the Imperial bodyguard. Sixty of the mounts are to be grey and 60 black.

Production of milk on European-owned farms in Southern Rhodesia has increased from 6,500,000 gallons (52,894 cows) in 1936 to 7,750,000 gallons (51,472 cows) in 1945, the average per cow being 123 and 150 gallons respectively.

The consumption of coffee in the United Kingdom is stated by Messrs. Edmund Schluter and Co. to be running at about 450,000 bags per annum, compared with the estimate of 600,000 bags which had been made by optimists in the trade.

Maize producers in Southern Rhodesia have been guaranteed 25s. per bag to the end of the pool year beginning this month and a basic price of 33s. per bag for the pool year beginning in 1948. The price to the consumer has been raised to £1 per bag.

An Egyptian architect has been appointed head of a new Town Planning Board set up in the Sudan. He is Abdol Maged Eff. Mahmud Saleh, who holds a diploma in architecture, studied at Liverpool University, and served in the surveyor's office of that city.

It has been pointed out by the *Sunday Post* that in Nairobi there are over 7,000 traders, employing a total of at least 4,000 messengers, a large proportion of whom is almost entirely engaged in journeys to and from the post office because there is no delivery of letters.

A committee consisting of the Chief Secretary (Chairman), the Financial Secretary and Mr. J. M. Marshall has been appointed by the Governor of Nyasaland to consider the advisability of removing the capital from Zomba to a locality between Blantyre and Limbe.

In Southern Rhodesia last year 240 new companies were registered with the total nominal capital of £8,475,900. The capital of December registrations amounted to £544,000, while those for November reached £1,888,000.

To improve the water supply on the eastern slopes of Kilimanjaro, a scheme is being carried out under the auspices of the Government and the Moshi Native Coffee Board. Part of the cost of £10,000 is being contributed by the Coffee Board, while the Chagga Native Treasury is making a small contribution.

Anti-French rioting in several parts of Madagascar has recently involved the murder of a number of French troops and civilians. The disturbances were apparently organized by a separatist movement. M. Victor Dimpault, an inspector-general in the French Ministry for Overseas Territories, has left Paris by air to conduct an inquiry.

## East African Sisal Industry

(Continued from page 802)

of 144,000 tons. Overall costs, especially overheads, will be increased as a result by an average of about 15%, although in some cases it will be 40%. All reduction of output is not due to labour shortage, but it is the main factor. The effect of this is estimated at 60s. per ton, with a range up to double this amount.

Most articles of equipment have increased since our last price application by about 10%, although some outstanding items, such as decorticators, rails and diesel engines, have increased by 25% or over, and all are liable to increases when delivery is given. A Stork decorticator, which we reckoned at £6,000 installed, is now over £7,000 f.o.b. Holland, payment with order, and delivery date not guaranteed; the cost installed will now be about £9,000, or 50% over our estimate.

Such evidence and estimates as we can produce indicate abnormal cost tendencies as follows: food, 25s. per ton, up to 60s.; reduced number of mature leaves, 37s. per ton, up to 80s.; reduction in output, 60s. per ton, up to 120s.; equipment, 13s. The totals thus range from £6 15s. to £13 13s. per ton. British East African production of sisal and tow in the past seven years has been: 1941, 100,000 tons; 1942, 128,760 tons; 1943, 131,706 tons; 1944, 142,464 tons; 1945, 143,900 tons; 1946, 134,600 tons; 1947, (estimated), 127,600 tons.

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## Statements Worth Noting

"Thus saith the Lord, stand ye in the ways, and see and ask for the peace, and for the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall have rest for your souls."—Jeremiah vi. 16.

"The European elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council, have been defeated by an innings and 2238,000 runs."—Mr. E. H. Wright, M.L.C.

"So long as we base our secondary industries on the primary products of the Colony we cannot go wrong."—Mr. P. B. Fletcher, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Agriculture.

"Pythons should be protected by the law. They kill a lot of wild rodents and they do tremendous good, besides being virtually harmless."—Mr. Justice Traggold, of Southern Rhodesia.

"Female education is much more important than male education because the women are the mothers of all our people."—Chief Mosekotwane, a member of the African Representative Council of Northern Rhodesia.

"India is supplying textiles to East Africa and the Sudan, at prices which are almost 50% lower than those of similar types of textiles in other countries."—Mr. I. Chundrigar, Member for Commerce in the Federal Government of India.

"Given co-operation between the two branches of the timber industry, I can see Kenya becoming the Scandinavia of East Africa, if not of the Indian Ocean."—Mr. W. A. Robertson, Forestry Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"Labour utilization boards are almost entirely an employers' show, with employees' representation Government appears only, and almost apologetically, in its capacity as one of the local employers."—Mr. B. Leechman, Labour Commissioner in Tanganyika.

"It is the ardent wish of Africans that Europeans should stay and continue the good work they have begun. Africans realize that their interests are interdependent with those of the Europeans."—Mr. Moses Mubita, a member of the African Representative Council of Northern Rhodesia.

"I have some forebodings about Kenya. I cannot see any solution to the problems of increase in population and soil erosion unless the Government undertakes some gigantic agricultural or irrigation schemes."—Professor Le Gros Clark, a delegate to the Pan-African Prehistory Congress in Nairobi.

"I made a special point of impressing on the British authorities that Rhodesia was one of their best customers and that we would do no compulsion to back the British markets to the hilt. I told them that we were all intensely patriotic and would buy from Britain whenever possible."—Mr. G. A. Davenport, Rhodesian Minister for Mines.

"Since any bar to the employment of the Native worker in the capacity in which he is most productive is opposed to the interests of both the European and the Native worker, efforts must be made to break the colour prejudice in the labour policy of Southern Rhodesia."—Report of the Margolis Committee into secondary industries in Southern Rhodesia.

"The European Settlement Board is interested in the potential farming of some 300,000 acres of land and has actually acquired 270,000 acres. This gives the Board a total of 156 farms, and 67 farmers will be actually farming under the assisted schemes by March this year."—Colonel M. Blundell, until recently Commissioner for European Settlement in Kenya.

"If one looks at the Europeans who have brought money into Northern Rhodesia, one finds that their marriages last longer than the marriages of Africans. The marriage of a European who earns about £1,000 a year, lasts longer than that of some of our people who get about 10s. a month."—Mr. Ashton Misonda, a member of the African Representative Council.

"You scrape and save, beg on a pail, to provide continued education for your boys, but in your struggles you shift the emphasis too far and worry more about good livelihood than good life. You may thus build in the boy a wrong sense of values, and even create in him the idea that he is worth more than he is—most boys seem to think that they should be paid £20 a month at once and rise rapidly to £80. In education the first thing is the development of the human personality."—Mr. P. Fletcher, headmaster of the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi.

## Rice Better Than Malze

"Rice would be a much more satisfactory food crop than maize, both to feed labour and from a health point of view, and I have, throughout East Africa, advocated that in cases where we have taken the African from a sorghum and millet diet to a maize diet we should go the whole hog and get him on to rice. That being so, we are considering the more extensive production of rice in Uganda."—The Director of Agriculture of Uganda, addressing the Legislative Council.

## British Legion in Kenya

"In its MONTHLY BULLETIN the African section of the British Legion in Kenya has published the following:

"If 200 people live in a village and only two or three of them do any work, it could not be a good village. The houses could not be well kept or clean, and it would not be possible to grow enough food. Talking will not build houses or grow food. If all the people in the world talked all day and all night for weeks and did no work, there would soon be no food to eat. If every member does his share of work for the British Legion, we shall be able to progress rapidly. If members do nothing but talk, our progress will be slow. Tell your local committee what you would like done and then help them do it."

## Self-Help in Embu

"FOUR LARGE SCHOOL BUILDINGS, including a dormitory 50ft. by 20ft. to accommodate 30 pupils, a classroom and a dining hall each 30ft. by 10ft. and a four-roomed house for the teachers, were built in two weeks from local materials by a free co-operative effort of the people of the Embu District of Kenya. Home-made furniture was also provided. Government had agreed to finance a temporary school pending the building of a permanent one, and the Local Native Council provided the buildings by appealing to the local inhabitants."

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AGENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

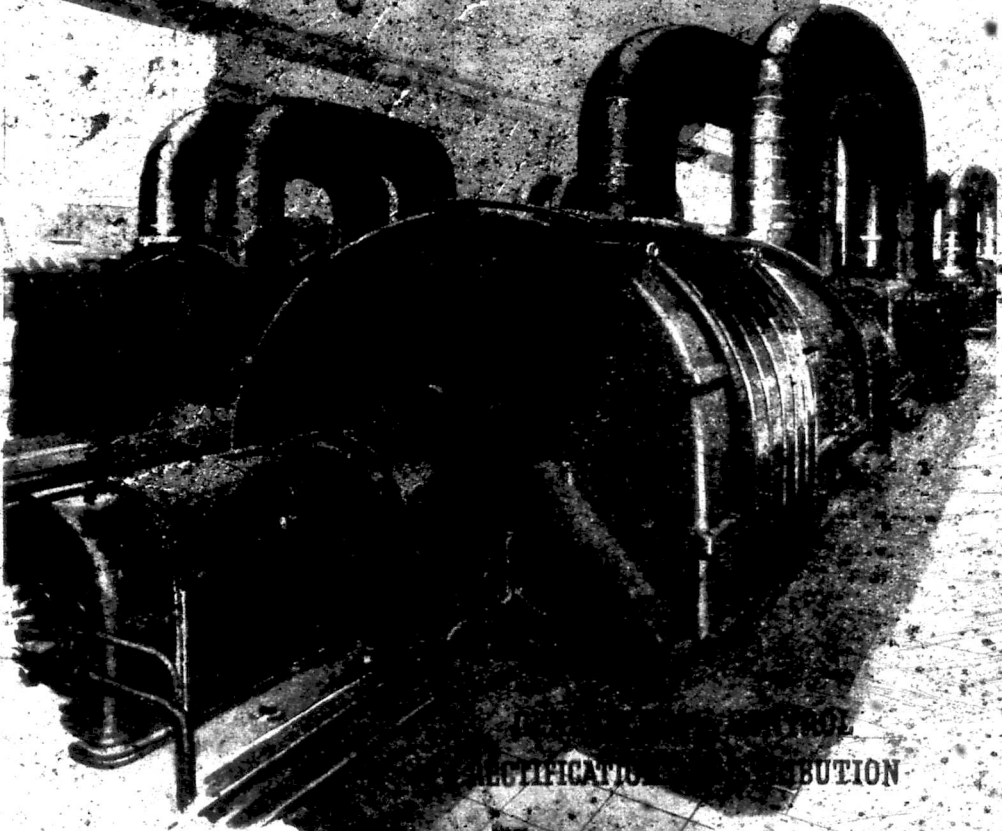
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Letter to the Editor

**"British Justice" in the Colonies: Effect on the Native Mind**

To the Editor of THE AFRICAN AND RHODESIA  
SIR: In the recent debate in the House of Commons over the proposed new Criminal Code for the Gold Coast Colony, results in the simplification of legal procedure in Colonial courts, it will be all to the good.

The great British public always assures—without any justification—that what is called British justice must earn the admiration of all Native peoples. This is far from the truth and when a legal commission went to Kenya some years ago, an earnest settler wrote for the Press to plead that it should be referred to the Law Commission, not the Justice Commission, since, he said, there was no point of contact in the Native mind between British law and the Native's idea of justice.

The witch-doctor bases his judgments on the way in which an odd assortment of things (bits of metal, stone, bone, skin and so on) fall out of a gourd. The British magistrate seeks his guidance from a pile of heavy books on his table. To the Native mind the conclusions of the one are no more convincing than those of the other. Both are based on superstition. The witch-doctor has the advantage that he can base his verdicts on his personal knowledge, whereas the magistrate cannot. It must be admitted that the witch-doctor has survived the competition to a remarkable degree.

British justice is founded mainly on two ideas. The first is that no matter how many guilty men may be acquitted, no possibility must ever arise of an innocent man being convicted. The assumption, in other words, is that no injustice can be done by acquitting a man, only by convicting him. The second idea seems to be that there is only one thing worse than contempt of court—namely, contempt of costs. The advocate must be left a clear field to defeat justice in the interests of his client if he possibly can—as his chance of commanding really high fees depends on his reputation for being able to do so.

The Native, being a primitive fellow, has not many abstract ideas in his head, but justice is one of them. He would probably explain it something like this: Every time a magistrate convicts a guilty man or acquits an innocent one, give him one mark. Every time he convicts an innocent man or acquits a guilty one, take one mark away. His percentage of possible marks would then show how just his judgments were. It must be remembered that in most Native districts the community would by fact, know in most serious cases whether the magistrates were guilty or not on the above basis. British justice would not allow a magistrate to have a very high score, indeed, he would not be able to have a plus score at all.

Nonetheless, in the less developed Colonies, where counsel are seldom employed by Natives, there is the recommendation for the British courts, the same in incontestable and money pays little part. The more quiet the way, it is true, requires a wealthy man, but the magistrate is not affected by the wealth of his clients. The parties to a case, the victim of a crime, or someone demanding compensation, are usually the poor. Since if the Native has to pay money, he and his people share the loss. In the courts the poor man is usually the loser. Between a man and a court, he is usually the loser. With the court, he would be the loser. The more quiet the way, it is true, requires a wealthy man, but the magistrate is not affected by the wealth of his clients. The parties to a case, the victim of a crime, or someone demanding compensation, are usually the poor. Since if the Native has to pay money, he and his people share the loss. In the courts the poor man is usually the loser. Between a man and a court, he is usually the loser. With the court, he would be the loser.

called his father-in-law. He went to his village, showed his bloodied spear, told the people that he had killed the big man and led them to the body. When taken to the magistrate, he started to tell his story again, but was indignantly silenced; cautioned that he was not allowed to say that he had committed murder, and told that when he was asked in court how he pleaded he must say that he did not do it. Moreover, he would have the services of a European lawyer, who would try to prove the murderer as innocent as a babe. There was some difficulty over the fact that the man had told all the villagers of his deed, but counsel suggested that it was a matter of pride for a Native to blood his spear and in vain it seemed was really only putting on a bit of swagger. The man had seen the murder committed, and at the trial he told the court what he saw. A stain on his spear was a matter of course, but he thought it a very curious coincidence that he considered it a triumph of British justice in a case unique in the matter of delay.

In 1941 two Somalis in British Somaliland were sentenced to death for the murder of men of another tribe, and the sentence was confirmed by the Governor. Counsel had been engaged from Aden to defend the accused, and after the sentence had been delivered he went among the murderers' tribe that if some hundreds of camels were raised he would appeal for the Privy Council. The money was found and the appeal lodged. It is stated that it should be stated that in Somali custom (where the capital punishment) a man is valued in full terms, and if a man of A tribe meets his death through a man of B tribe, B tribe must pay A tribe a number of camels. Strangely enough, it makes no difference whether the murder is cold-blooded or a mere accident. British justice, of course, cannot recognize anything as simple as that. It insists that there shall be no tribal payment and that the alleged murderers shall be tried before a British court and if convicted, be hanged. Eighteen months went by and still nothing had been heard from the Privy Council. A tribe A had not got their camels, and the two murderers were still alive in Berbera jail. As was to be expected, and indeed, was predicted by some of the local officers, tribe A thought of some time for a return match and so in a week or two there were six convicted murderers under sentence of death in Berbera. The second four, of course, appealed to the Privy Council, and for another year all six were hanged under sentence of death. Then the Privy Council suddenly awoke and decided to hang the second four. I believe the first two were eventually hanged also.

Colonial legal procedure needs drastic overhauling, but that job should not be left to lawyers. The men who could give the most useful advice would be the magistrates who serve out in the districts, not the legal eagles of smart law firms of the metropolitan.

There are no many Africans in East Africa who will read about the Gold Coast case. It will merely serve to confirm in their minds that (a) if you are rich enough, money is enough, and your lawyer is clever enough, you can get away with murder, and (b) that British justice is quite satisfied that it should be so. Who can blame them for coming to that conclusion?

Yours faithfully,

London, W.2.

FILIP ATEN

**A Question of Standards**

WHEN AN AFRICAN witness before the national labour tribunal suggested that his wages should be sufficient to allow him to spend 10s. a month on books and magazines, the President, Mr. Justice Tucker, said that he did not spend that amount himself. In reply to a suggestion that an African would need to spend 10s. a month on laundry, Mr. A. Hope, Chief Economist and Commercial Adviser to the Government of Kenya said that as a bachelor he had washed his own underwear.

**Parliament**

**Tobacco Growing in Rhodesia**

**Difficulties in Expansion**

**MR. PHILIPS:** The reason for the adjournment, raised the question of the expenditure on tobacco. The main difficulty in the rapid expansion of tobacco growing in Rhodesia because of labour shortage, but that almost exactly the kind of tobacco grown in Virginia and the Southern States of the United States was produced in Rhodesia. It was extremely important to develop that Empire-grown tobacco as quickly as possible. There might also be alternate sources within the Colonial Empire.

**MR. H. WILSON, Secretary for Overseas Trade,** said in his reply—

There is theoretically more scope for substituting Rhodesian than Oriental tobacco because the Rhodesian crop amounts at present to about 40,000,000 lb. a year. We have been considering the question of trying to develop it and increase our purchases, but there are considerable technical difficulties about this which we are studying all the time. The existing high prices are an inducement to the Rhodesian producers to increase their production, but we have to go rather carefully because the effect of that under present conditions is to reduce food production in that country, which we are anxious to avoid.

**Importance of Quality**

The purchases of all these tobaccos are made by the tobacco manufacturers in this country, they are not made on direct Government account. Rhodesian tobacco enjoys a considerable margin of preference, and therefore manufacturers have every inducement to get all they can, subject to getting reasonable terms as to quality and price, and I think the point of quality wants to be regarded no less than that of price.

**MR. BOISSONAY** asked who controlled the Magadi Soda deposits in Kenya and the present annual output.

**MR. WILSON:** The deposits are worked by the Magadi Soda Company, a subsidiary of Imperial Chemicals Industries, Ltd., which produces from the Kenya Government. The present annual output is between 70,000 and 80,000 tons. I understand that the company is doing its best to renew of plant to increase production to a maximum of 100,000 to 100,000 tons.

**MR. BOISSONAY** asked the Secretary of State for War whether he was satisfied that groups 50 and 51, stationed in East Africa Command, would be brought home for release at the same time as others in their group numbers.

**MR. WILSON:** The Minister, in view of the promised demobilization of group 50 on May 6, 1947, was aware that those in the Command Ray Office in Nairobi were due to leave group 50, and if, in view of the number of ships being disembarked, he would give an assurance that the release of these men would not be delayed.

**MR. BOISSONAY:** Men in groups 50 and 51 stationed in East Africa Command are being dispatched in a ship scheduled to leave for home on May 29. The release of group 50 is being completed by May 28. I regret that men in this group may therefore be a few days late in being released. The release of those in group 51 will not

**Kenya Soil Conservation Service**

THAT CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTIES being experienced by the Soil Conservation Service in Kenya is evident from the latest quarterly report. During the quarter, it reads, "the work of the officer in the Nandi Reserve was considerably hampered by the reluctance of the young Nandi men to come to work on the fencing or to work hard when they had deigned to put in an appearance—only 10 to 13 men usually appeared out of 70 on the books—and failure of the elders to appear to discuss the question of the position of boundaries, though they did not fail to raise objections later." Referring to the North Nyiri district, the report says: "It is inevitable that there should be a certain number of farmers who do not take kindly to the arbitrary action of Government. This, however, is a matter in which the development of a Kenya dust bowl—and the soil and climate of the Texas-Oklahoma dust bowl is not dissimilar—necessitates overriding action of Government on behalf of the whole people of the Colony."

**Salaries Committees**

THE NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS of the Salaries Committee set up in Kenya to advise the East African Commission which is inquiring into Civil Service emoluments are Mr. S. V. Cooke, M.L.C., the Rev. J. Gillett, Mr. J. Jeremiah, Mr. A. B. Patel, M.L.C., Mr. E. W. Mathu, M.L.C., and Mr. Chanda Singh. Dr. J. C. St. G. Earl (Senior Medical Officer, as Chairman), Mr. T. M. Brodie (manager of the National Bank of India), Mr. H. L. Renwick (Comptroller of Customs), Mr. J. Parnall, Captain D. S. le Poidevin and Mr. Hussein A. Rahim, with Mr. S. F. Ham as secretary, have been appointed a committee for similar purposes by the British Resident in Zanzibar.

**Compensation for Dead Askari**

WHETHER the sum of £30, the amount paid to the heirs of askari killed in the war, is sufficient, has been debated in the Eastern Provincial Council of Northern Rhodesia. It was stated that the soldiers who returned alive received more than the relatives of those who had been killed, and that larger sums were paid as compensation for Africans killed in the mines. The Chairman pointed out that the amount had been standardized by the East African Government and had been raised from £12 in 1940 to the present sum.

**Corporal Punishment in Nyasaland**

AN AMENDMENT to the Criminal Procedure Code introduced in the Nyasaland Legislative Council following recommendations by the Secretary of State provides that corporal punishment should be awarded only for offences for which it could be inflicted in the English courts; the recommendation that it should no longer be used as a punishment for juveniles was also accepted.

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Obituary

Sir Alexander Harris

SIR ALEXANDER HARRIS, C.B., C.V.O., who has died at the age of 73, was a member of the Foreign Office and retiring in 1922 after five years as Governor of Newfoundland. He was closely concerned with the transfer from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office of the British Protectorates in East and Central Africa.

MR. ROBERT HARVEY, one of the first farmers in the Ouzi district of Southern Rhodesia, has died in Umtali at the age of 83.

MR. ROBERT ARTHUR McRAE, formerly of Colonial Administrative Service in Nyasaland, has died in Ditchling, Sussex.

MR. R. C. DAVIDSON, who went to Northern Rhodesia in 1902 and became the first Mayor of Livingstone in 1928, has died in that town. He started work in the Protectorate with "Mopani" Clark, and was for 32 years manager of the Zambezi Trading Co.

THE FOURTH MARQUESS OF SALISBURY died on Friday at the age of 85, and his elder son, Viscount Cambridge, was Secretary of State for the Colonies for a short time in 1942 and Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs from 1940 to 1942 and from 1943 to 1945, has succeeded him as fifth Marquess.

CAPTAIN COLIN SMEE, O.B.E., M.C., since 1921 an entomologist in the Agricultural Department of Nyasaland, who has died in Zomba at the age of 57, was in the 1914-18 war with the Middlesex Regiment and was awarded the Military Cross for rallying his battalion in the battle of St. Quentin after the two senior officers had been killed. He had represented Nyasaland at various international conferences.

New B.O.A.C. Appointments

SIR HAROLD HARVEY has been appointed Chairman of British Overseas Airways Corporation, as from the end of the current financial year. Sir Harold, one of the pioneers of the development of British Air Services in this country during the war, joined the board of B.O.A.C. in 1945, and when British European Airways was formed last August became its Chairman. His appointment to B.O.A.C. carries a salary of £7,500 and an expense allowance of £2,000.

Mr. Whitney Straight, who for a number of years before the war has been interested in air transport and during the war commanded a Transport Command group in the Middle East, winning the D.F.C. in 1947, is to become managing director and chief executive of the B.O.A.C. He is only 33 years of age.

Mr. John G. G. G. is to become managing director of the Empire Liability Insurance Company.

Rents in Rhodesia's Capital

THE AVERAGE MONTHLY RENT including rates, paid for unfurnished houses in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, according to the population survey made by the Department of Statistics, ranges from £4 3s. for a one-room dwelling to £12 10s. for a house of eight rooms or more. In the suburbs rents range from £6 for a two-roomed house to £10 18s. for seven rooms or more. Of a total of 1,015 European households in Salisbury township, 553 live in houses of four rooms and 235 in houses of five rooms. The majority pay between £10 and £10 a month. Rents have not changed much since 1941. The average rent paid by coloured households in Salisbury is £1 19s. for a one-roomed house and £2 12s. for a three-roomed house. A coloured household pay between £2 16s. for two rooms and £4 4s. for a three-roomed house.

Parliamentary Constituencies

TWO NEW PARLIAMANTARY CONSTITUENCIES to be called Salisbury District and Bulawayo District have been recommended by the Delimitation Commission in Southern Rhodesia. Portions of the Eastern constituency may be added to Victoria and Marandellas, but there will be a new Eastern electoral area comprising the rural portions of Umtali North and Umtali South, plus the nucleus of the old Eastern District. A new constituency, it is suggested, should be formed from the town portions of the two existing Umtali constituencies and the new constituency of Shamva would include the present Inanga constituency and a portion of Gwanda. The Western District would take the other portion of Gwanda.

Rhodesia's Contribution

AIR COMMANDER D. C. W. HILL, Air Officer Commanding the R.A.F. Homebase Wing in Southern Rhodesia, has presented a report on the contribution made as a result of the Government's decision for the R.A.F. to be based in the Air Station at Salisbury. The report states that the R.A.F. Homebase Wing in Southern Rhodesia is playing an important part in the Empire's air campaign, working with a full charge to the Department of Air in the construction of airfields, buildings, hangars, and other facilities, and in the training of aircrew. The R.A.F. Homebase Wing has made a contribution from a complement of a well-qualified staff of about 80,000.

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Readers of this paper have been instructed by the Government to reduce paper consumption by one-third. It is therefore compelled to reduce the average size of the paper in this issue by four pages. We shall publish the next issue as soon as they become possible.



# PERSONALIA

LADY HOWARD DE WATFEN has given birth to a daughter in London. Sir GEORGE WATFEN and Lady HOWARD have returned to London from their tour of duty in East Africa.

DR. HENRY H. HARRIS has been appointed Director of Medical Services in Nyasaland.

SIR HORACE HAMILTON has been elected Chairman of the Imperial Economic Committee.

MR. D. K. WILLIAMS has been elected Chairman of the Kenya Native Association in Kenya.

MR. M. E. G. G. H. LESTANG has been appointed Acting Judge of the Supreme Court of Kenya.

THE DUC and DUCHESS DE BLACAS and PRINCE JEAN CHARLES DE LIGNE are visiting the Kivu district.

Kenya's new Civil Justice is MR. I. H. B. NIBBLE, K.C., who was at one time Solicitor-General in Uganda.

MR. ROGER NORTH, East African Commissioner in London, has returned by air from his visit to East Africa.

SIR JOHN and LADY CHANCELLOR are on their way back to this country from Southern Rhodesia, travelling by sea.

MR. DAVID WOODFORD, Middle East correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, recently spent a month in the Sudan.

MR. GEORGE KINNEAR, editor of the *East African Standard*, Nairobi, will shortly arrive in this country on leave.

MR. F. M. H. MANNING has been appointed Secretary of the Pensions Assessment Board in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. C. E. PAGE, Deputy Commissioner of Police, has left Uganda on retirement. He served in Tanganyika from 1930 to 1934.

SIR EDWARD WILSHAW has been elected a director of the English Electric Company and of the Victory Insurance Company.

MISS MIRA SHEARER, ballerina of the Sadler's Wells ballet, had her first dancing lessons in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. STUART GILLET, for some years senior coffee officer in Kenya, has been appointed Commissioner for European Settlement.

MR. E. A. COPEMAN, who recently celebrated his 83rd birthday on his farm near Lusaka, has spent 43 years in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. A. J. DON STUART, Deputy Chairman of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., left London by air on Tuesday for Nairobi.

The marriage arranged between Mr. T. J. A. McMICKING of Nyasaland, and Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH BORTER will not now take place.

MR. J. W. THORBERN, Assistant Director of Surveys in the Sudan, where he has spent the last 21 years, is on leave pending retirement in Australia.

MR. N. J. G. RAMSER has been appointed Administrator-General, Official Receiver and Custodian of Enemy Property in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. J. M. M. CAMPBELL has been awarded £150 from the Njoro County Club Bursary Fund to enable him to study at St. John's College, Cambridge.

MR. T. J. BROWNE has been appointed Chairman of the newly formed Kenya Seed Growers' Association. Mr. W. E. CROSSFIELD is Vice-Chairman.

MR. F. E. DARCUS, an international hockey player resident in Nyasaland, has presented a cup for competition by all hockey teams in the Protectorate.

DR. H. G. WATSON, since 1936 senior pathologist in Uganda, has retired. He served in the Medical Department in Nyasaland from 1926 to 1930.

MR. O. A. FLYNN, President of the Irish Society in Tanganyika, presided at the first post-war dinner which St. William Ballershill, the Governor, attended.

MR. M. E. C. PUMPHREY, District Commissioner in the Darfur Province of the Sudan, has been appointed Assistant (Welfare and Studies) to the Sudan Agent in London.

MR. J. W. STELL, who has been appointed Provincial Commissioner of the new Northern Province of Uganda, will for the present continue to act as P.C. of the Western Province also.

MR. W. O. STEVENSON, Deputy Chairman of Barclays Bank and a Vice-Chairman of Barclays Bank (D.O. & C.), has been elected to the board of the Yorkshire Penny Bank, Ltd.

Officers for the Njoro Settlers' Association have been elected as follows: CARTAIN E. A. SPIERS, President; MAJOR J. ADAMS, Vice-President; Mrs. WAIN, hon. secretary and treasurer.

MR. MAYNARD MBELLA, an African hospital dresser, has been awarded the Imperial Service Medal for outstanding efficiency during 30 years service with the Tanganyika Government.

MAJOR E. W. TEMPLE-BORHAM, who has been appointed an assistant game warden in Kenya, served throughout the war with the 4th Uganda K.A.R. and won the M.C. in Burma.

MAJOR W. J. M. EVANS, of Brighton, who has been appointed a medical officer in Tanganyika, was commissioned in the R.A.M.C. in 1942 and served in India as a specialist in hygiene.

SIR COSMO PARKINSON, former Permanent Under-Secretary of State of the Colonial Office, has written a book entitled "The Colonial Office from Wilton, 1909-1945." It will be reviewed in a later issue.

MISS HELEN GLOVER has been elected Chairman of the Nyasaland Council of Women. The Vice-Chairman is Mrs. J. SIBBALD; the hon. secretary Mrs. G. D. HAYES; and the hon. treasurer Mrs. F. E. DARCUS.

DR. M. D. NUEHIR, until recently senior Arabic lecturer at the London School of Oriental and African Studies, has joined the staff of the Gordon Memorial College in Khartoum as reader in Arabic literature.

MR. B. E. SHENTON, the representative of a South African company interested in the extraction of vitamins from sharks' livers, recently visited Kenya and arranged for investigations to be carried out at the Lamu.

DR. A. MCKENZIE, Assistant Director of the Medical Services in Tanganyika, has been appointed Deputy Director, and MR. F. H. C. DAWSON, Assistant Commissioner of Prisons, has been promoted Commissioner.

SIR EDMUND RICHARDS, Governor of Nyasaland, is on his way to this country by sea. After leave in Great Britain he will return to Zomba to complete his term of office, which has been extended until the end of this year.

MR. P. J. RINDNER, for 35 years proprietor of the Ardennis Hotel in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has retired. The new proprietor is MR. A. S. SCRUTTON, a former captain of the Mashonaland Association football team.

MR. MAX LERNER, the American millionaire, who has been collecting animal specimens in Kenya for his natural history museum, gave £250 to the Coryndon Museum in Nairobi before leaving for the French Riviera.

ALDERMAN SIR LESLIE BOYCE, a former member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, will be the candidate from the Court of Aldermen for the midsummer election of sheriffs for the City of London.

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# TO THE NEWS

E.A. Remittance... may be compared... needed to sustain... They must... as they weaken and shrivel... from the day when one is laid aside. — Lord Hugh Cecil.

...at a wave of indignation will spread through the land and demand that... party differences should be merged in a determined effort to save the nation. — Mr. Harold Macmillan.

It is an intolerable irony that the United Kingdom should be the only one of the United Nations to emerge from the war heavily burdened with war debt. — Mr. Chifley, Prime Minister of Australia.

The Secretary of State for War, a recent convert to conscription, might tell the House the hard facts and inescapable arguments which have changed the Bourbon of Blackpool to the Molke of Whitehall. — Mr. Cliver Stanley, M.P.

The Minister of Food recently told the House of Commons that in this country milk last summer was being consumed at 147% higher quantity than before the war. The truth is that the rising consumption of liquid milk over pre-war is less than 20%. — Lord Sherwell.

Sulim nearly died in the Crimea in October from a serious heart attack, and was saved only by his strong constitution; but he will not live long now. — Professor Sriwaha, the Swedish heart specialist who attended him.

The armed services will be reduced by March 31, 1946, to 1,087,000, a reduction of 340,000. The number of men in training during their call-up period in 1954 will not exceed 300,000 and the number trained by that date and in the reserve for their five and a half year period will be 700,000. — Mr. A. V. Alexander, Minister of Defence.

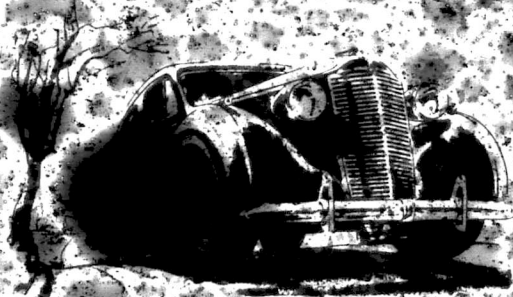
The high direct cost in overheads to industry and in civil servants of the various controls and the time they waste are perhaps the least of their defects. Their most dangerous feature is that they sap initiative, that they invite a perverse ingenuity to evade them, and that they are psychologically harmful, especially when accompanied by a lack of direct incentive, in the way they encourage the attitude of "it's not worth the trouble." — Federation of British Industries.

The number of passenger fatalities on scheduled flights by United Kingdom airlines companies during 1946 was 8, over 100,000,000 miles. The American rate was 2.3. The figure for 1931-35 in Britain was 35.3 and for 1936-40 it was 15.3. — Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

There is an acute sense of frustration in the Labour Party. It is grandiose planning and a multiplication of committees and co-ordinating agencies, without decision and accomplishment. It sees the evidence of fatigue, improvisation and irresolution when strong positive action is urgently needed. — Mr. Charles F. Clayton.

Of the 20,000 men recorded as deserters from the armed forces, 842 surrendered between January 23 and the end of February, and in that period 420 were apprehended. Of those who surrendered 450 have been dealt with summarily or by courts-martial, the sentences ranging from a mere admonition where there were strong mitigating circumstances to two years' detention in a few very bad cases. The great majority of the sentences are being suspended after one-third has been served, these men then returning to their units with the full privileges of other service men. In some cases the whole sentence has been suspended. — Ministry of Defence.

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# BACKGROUND

**The Highest Incentive.**—The man is very largely moral and spiritual. When we have the plans of planners and the effective modern thing that not necessarily is better than any better. People in this country after an interval of years are all impressed by the apathy they find among so many people here. We are a tired nation, exhausted by two great wars and are many ways disappointed and disillusioned. Some inducement must be found to persuade people to give more co-operation and effort in their work. It is useless to exhort people to work for work's sake. There is all right for people who have initiative and creative work, but much work is dull and monotonous. The ordinary incentive is summed up in the phrase, the profit motive, and I recognize that it is a human nature for people to desire to see some visible results of their work in the form of increased leisure, increased benefits and increased wages. But if the profit motive becomes the one predominant motive it will be un-social. There must be the higher motive of working for the whole community. That ought to inspire both employers and employed. An appeal should be made to the nation to be prepared to walk for the next few years a very difficult, steep, uphill road, without any earthly paradise waiting round the corner. I hope, too, that there may be revived the old-fashioned motive of duty—that the employer will do his duty to his men, the employed his duty to his employer, and both their duty to the whole nation.—The Archbishop of York.

**Bureaucracy Rampant.**—In one village with which I am familiar the site selected by the local authority for housing was vetoed by some anonymous person in London, who claimed to reflect the views of the Minister. The result of this bureaucratic rule is an increase of expense in carrying out local services. It involves much larger staffs and offices. The correspondence with London is godless, even though the matters be of small importance except to the village or district concerned. I recently asked a member of the county council and a rural district council why he and his colleagues did not rebel. He gave the conclusive answer that if they did not obey the orders from Whitehall they would probably have the Government grants withdrawn. As a result of this autocracy our rates in this district, where we have no sewers, lighting or police, except for the visit of a constable occasionally, may rise to 20s in the £. Under financial duress the local authorities have to submit to the policy dictated from Whitehall.—Sir Archibald Hudd.

**Why Trust Germans?**—Why should underground movements for the restoration of Nazism have been unopposed in Germany. In the food riots in the Ruhr there is fertile ground for these movements, and Sir Sholto Douglas wants us to expect more and more. Many Germans still prefer Nazism to Democracy. Yet in our fundamental British way we pick out some Germans and set them to work for us, confident in spite of all the lessons of history that they must be our friends. German scientists and technicians have been brought to this country to work on the development of war weapons like the V1 flying bomb and the V2 rocket. We have no guarantee that they will pass on to us the full extent of their discoveries and that we are not simply providing them with the means of acquiring knowledge which may later be used against us by a revived Germany. Why should we distrust our own Communists more than these German scientists? They may never have been Nazis, but they are Germans, and remain of the same kidney as these other scientists who devoted themselves to the perfection of gas chambers and torture weapons for the Gestapo—and when put on trial pleaded that they had no politics. They are free to spend their leisure as they please. If they want a weekend in London there is nothing to stop them. They can pass on their secrets to each other—and there seems nothing to prevent them keeping the secrets from us. Our scientists might go even better than the Germans—as they use the word—Why not leave them to go and send the Germans home—in exchange perhaps for some coal miners who would be more useful to us and infinitely less dangerous?—*Sunday Express*.

**Crudest Nationalism.**—The Russian Government has made it an offence for its nationals to marry a foreigner. There are about a dozen Russian-born women still in Russia who are married to British subjects; the Russian Government pays no attention whatsoever to the repeated requests of His Majesty's Government that these women should be allowed to leave Russia and join their husbands. You may say that you are not likely to marry a Russian. It is monstrous that His Majesty's Government should talk of a 50-year alliance with a state whose rulers forbid their nationals to marry outside their own nation. This is barbaric nationalism of the crudest kind.—Commander Stephen King-Hall.

**Controlled into Despair.**—So the ordinary citizen of this Government has always seemed far more concerned with cutting and curtailling distribution than with any determined drive to increase production. Now the E.U.C. gives most welcome support to the courageous and constructive view. What is so surprising is how little is saved by all the elaborate cuts so dear to the Government and its Civil Service. Every body's travel on work or holiday is to be made miserable this summer by transport cuts which will not stay in the end half a day's output from the mines. Translated the frustration and discomfort caused by slow, crowded travel into terms of national morale. The alleged saving will turn out to be sheer squandering. The public sees itself threatened with more rationing, more forms and paper chasing, more scoopers and persecutions. And what will justify padding little rationing schemes for gas and electricity do but make the housewife's task more exacting? It is stupid to make fractional savings at huge expense of patience and goodwill. Let the Cabinet screw up the output targets and so raise the spirit of the people, dropping its negativity of mind, its dreary austerity talks, and its passion for controlling everybody into a state of sulky despair. The E.U.C. at least in its protest against low targets, is showing far more sense than the political wing of the Labour Party.—*Observer*.

**Moral Aspect of the Crisis.**—Important as economic planning may be as the framework of the life of the nation, the real crisis is in the hearts and lives of British citizens. We had thought too easily that our economic future depended only upon large plans. Suddenly the number of lines a week that a man and his wife pop into the tobacconist's, their preferences in films, the degree of order and punctuality in their homes which sends them off on time or late for work and the time spent by a girl in front of the mirror in the cloakroom of office or factory, all have something to do with pulling out of or getting deeper into economic crisis. What we have missed in the last two years has been a voice from the microphone making the ordinary person feel his importance in the life of the nation.—*Christian News-Letter*.

It might be optimistic to hope that coal will inflict a loss of output of much less than £100,000,000 between now and the end of the winter.—City Editor of *The Times*.





for the future on past accountancy results is an obsolete and unsatisfactory procedure, particularly in a transition period following a war. However much the discussions at the time were technically based on the analysis of past accountancy records, in application, the final average figure of £36 per ton f.o.b. certainly does not represent the factors referred to above, which were known in the beginning.

The industry at the time considered the settlement a fair one in spite of the hard terms of the war-time contract. In relation to the American structure of selling prices, the price appeared to be somewhat but not unduly to the advantage of the British Government as buyer, but having regard to the responsibilities of the British Government as trustee for East Africa, it was considered, in all the circumstances then known, a fair and equitable arrangement.

But as a trustee for the Colonies, and with its interests, both political and economic, the British Government is not in the position of a commercial buyer, but is necessarily actuated by political and social-political motives.

As a political reseller of East African sisal the British Government, with its interests and responsibilities, which override East Africa, necessarily acts with penal effect on the future interests and marketing of East African sisal, and with the best will in the world this is certainly the position to-day.

Moreover, the British Government is unable, in the abnormal post-war circumstances, to ascertain important cost changes quickly enough. At the time of the 1946 price increase the industry was asked not to make a further application for an increase during the period of the contract, which in terms of the war-time arrangement was due to terminate in August, 1947, but which for mutual convenience was extended to the end of 1947.

Whilst it had to wish that internal costs should be inflated and recognized the special nature of some of the more extreme price quotations owing to the shortage of world marginal supplies, it could not fully accept this request, and in the words of Mr. S. Cairne, the Chairman of the Conference, agreed that the price should be subject to further review during the period only in the event of abnormal circumstances arising.

**Potent Influence of American Actions**

At the time of the 1946 price settlement no one envisaged the extent to which the freeing of price controls and ceilings by the American Government would be pursued. The decisive effect which this has had on the international value of hard fibres has then entirely altered the position. The relative position which then seemed fair enough, is now increasingly forfeiting producers' good will, by comparison with prices now paid to foreign producers, and it must be a contributory factor in the failure to obtain maximum production, and thus a source of danger to world food production.

Moreover, it is pointed out by growers that one of the effects of this price differentiation is the loss of hard currencies to the sterling pool through the political embarrassment of selling to the U.S.A. and other countries at world prices, or at a profit, or at what is increasingly regarded as a price to growers as a fair price to producers.

Review of the whole position now becomes necessary in view of the entire change which, owing largely to American action, has since taken place in the world hard fibre situation.

Before the ink was dry on the arrangement made with Africa, the American Government undertook to purchase much as they could obtain of Portuguese East African sisal at an f.o.b. price about £10 higher than the B.E.A. price. The American Government are now negotiating with Portugal for an adjustment of their contract to terms of a higher price. Moreover, the remainder is sold on the free market and spinners in Europe and elsewhere, many of them old customers of British East Africa, are paying over £90 per ton f.o.b. for our competitors' sisal, which is of inferior quality to our own. Portuguese West African sisal is sold at 220 escudos, or over £93 f.o.b., and Brazilian sisal at £96 f.o.b.

The American Government similarly made an arrangement with the Mexican Government to purchase their sisal at £10 a ton in excess of the East African price. The American Government recently suggested that, owing to the increase in the American Government in freeing price ceilings, they now either abrogate their contract or agree to a price increase of £20 a ton, to bring the Mexican sisal into line with the international value of over £100 per ton.

Further, the Philippine Government has recently repudiated the arrangement made by the American Government in respect of manila, and the cancellation has been accepted by the American Government, as a result the price of manila has advanced from £100 to £150 per ton according to grade. Jute has recently increased from about £45 to £90.

**World Price Double that for East African**

The value of sisal elsewhere in the world is therefore to-day about double that of the price of East African sisal, while manila is over three times. The effect on East African growers may well be imagined. Buyers throughout the world are writing to East African growers referring to their difficulty in getting sisal and to the fact that they are very willing to pay over double the price for which East African sisal is being bought and sold. In fact the war-time prices of sisal, henequen, manila and jute marched together.

Growers in East Africa are not only influenced by the startling change in the world price structure of hard fibres. They are subject to abnormal circumstances affecting costs, which they certainly do not foresee a year ago and which are outside their control. They are:

- (1) An unprecedented drought, which has affected sisal growth and production and also resulted in a food shortage throughout East Africa;
- (2) A growing labour shortage due to a variety of factors, including new development of various kinds;
- (3) An abnormal rise in the costs of stores and equipment which was not foreseen.

Before the war the United Kingdom consumption was little more than 30,000 tons of sisal per annum and about the same quantity of manila, whilst the Continent consumed 150,000 tons of sisal, of which East Africa supplied 60/70,000 tons, and 45,000 tons of manila. North and South America consumed the bulk of the surplus. Owing to shipping arrangements, Australia took entirely Dutch East Indies sisal, whilst Canada and partly Mexican sisal for binder twine. South Africa and New Zealand were negligible consumers of East African sisal. Now they want preferential East African supplies in increasing quantities and we suggest they ought to pay for it.

Growers recognize the importance to the British economy of now restricting its dollar purchases of fibre and of safeguarding its hard fibre requirements from East Africa. It is therefore of the greatest importance that production should be stimulated and stepped in every possible way, and growers should therefore be given every possible encouragement, if not to increase the estimated output, in any event to maintain it.

One of the great difficulties which can pay more than can the sisal industry. That is a matter on which the Board of Trade can do little directly. On the price issue, however, they have a direct opportunity and responsibility. The stimulation of output is of the greatest importance not only to the United Kingdom but to the East African industry, in order that its best customers before the war may receive as much as possible in the future. It is also necessary for a reconstituted Europe, whose hard fibre machinery and skilled experience are intact.

The post-war effects of failure to supply our best customers, in order to give preference to spinners in the sterling area, may have prejudicial and even disastrous results for the industry in the future, in spite of the partial re-orientation of demand which is to-day taking place in the world. At present the sterling area gains both as to quantity and price at the expense of the East African producer, and the great potentialities of such markets as the American Continent are denied.

**Unique Industry**

In sisal East Africa has built up a unique industry in the sterling area. It is a highly capitalized industry and it imports into considerable scale of equipment such as the United Kingdom and which before the war was largely imported from Germany. During the years between the wars it was a highly registered industry. During the war it saved the production of the Allies and the United Kingdom was dependent on it. It asks for an equitable and reasonable adjustment of its position.

It is a pity that on the basis of a small amount of information on the subject of the industry, in the circumstances given, no serious consideration, and a just price, can be given as possible in the East African industry.

The Milngavon Research Station has shown that as a result of the drought last year and general delay by 2 1/2 to 3 weeks this period of matured leaves will amount to 30% up to 30%. In the same one group of direct and indirect field leaf area. That may be seen as a safe estimate may vary from 10% to 80%. The official Sisal and Henequen Committee estimated that in 1947 the total output of sisal in the world was 1,000,000 tons, of which the United Kingdom output was 314,000 tons. (See page 814)

possible to alter the actual composition of Council as required by the business coming before it.

My present intention would be that the official membership of Council should be as follows:

Chief Secretary  
 Chief Commissioner for Development and  
 Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources  
 Member for Health and Local Government  
 Deputy Chief Secretary  
 Non-nominated Official Members  
 Director of Medical Services  
 Director of Education  
 Solicitor-General  
 Economic and Commercial Adviser  
 Director of Agriculture  
 Director of Public Works  
 Commissioner of Lands, Mines and Surveys  
 Labour Commissioner.

#### Payment of Non-Official Members

(9) There is one other important question. The business of the legislature in this Colony now makes such demands on the time and forces of members that it is generally agreed by the unofficial members that payment of members can no longer be deferred. The European elected members have taken the initiative in the matter and propose to make specific proposals when this Council is dissolved and a new election is to take place.

My advisers and I agree with this view, which we welcome the more readily in that it solves a very difficult problem in the case of African members, for there are very few Africans qualified for membership of Council with the means which membership requires.

The proposal is that all unofficial members should be paid £300 per annum in addition to daily subsistence allowances for Council and Committee sessions as at present. On a membership of 41 elected Europeans, five elected Indians, two elected or nominated Arabs, four nominated Africans and a Speaker, or a total of 53 Members to be paid, the annual cost for salaries would be about £6,900 and for allowances approximately £4,000. The cost is not excessive, and the benefits likely to accrue are substantial. I shall be glad to be informed that you will have no objection to this proposal.

(10) I expect to be in England myself about the beginning of May, and if the proposals in this despatch, which are of

course, contingent upon the acceptance of the whole proposals for an East African High Commission, meet with your approval, I should hope that it might be possible for the necessary instruments to be drafted this year so as to enable the Kenya Legislative Council to be dissolved as early as 1948 as could conveniently be arranged, having regard to the amount and urgency of the business to be conducted by the Council before its dissolution. I should, however, be glad of an indication of your views on these proposals at an early date as this question profoundly affects the general attitude in this Colony to the wider question of the High Commission.

#### Government's Covering Note

When the Government of Kenya releases the text of the above despatch to the Press last Friday, it also issued the following brief covering note:

If the proposals in the recently published Colonial Paper No. 210 are accepted and put into force, there will be consequences directly affecting the composition of the Kenya Legislative Council. Accordingly, although the matter is not yet decided, the Governor felt it honorable to put his views before the Secretary of State and to have directed publication of his despatch No. 44 of March 15, 1947, on the subject.

Attention is particularly invited to 116 of the despatch, which refers to the Governor's proposed visit to London, during which he intends to take the opportunity of discussing the matter with the Secretary of State in order that proposals acceptable to him may be prepared and laid before the Legislative Council for its consideration.

It must be emphasized that the Secretary of State is not in any way committed to the Governor's proposals, except that he has agreed in principle to an unofficial majority in Council.

With regard to the second sub-paragraph of 83 of the despatch, which deals with the method of election to the Second Assembly if the proposals made in Colonial Paper No. 210 are accepted and subsequently continued for a further period, it should be noted that the Governor's proposal would in any case have to be considered by the First Assembly itself and when formed, it is therefore no more than a suggestion to the Secretary of State for consideration with others which may be put forward.

In view of the urgency of publication in good time before the debate which is to take place in the Legislative Council on April 10, the contents of the despatch are being posted to all members of the Executive Council to-day and handed to the Press. The documents will be available in print in a few days.

[Editorial comment appears under 'Matters of Moment']

## Position of the East African Sisal Industry

### Memorandum Presented to Colonial Office and Board of Trade

THE UNITED KINGDOM is normally a customer of East African sisal to the extent of 25% only of its output. For the first two years of the war, at the request of the British Government, East Africa reserved 80% of its export for the British Government and France, without guarantee of shipping space. Following the fall of France and the total blockade of the Continent, East Africa then had to adopt a policy of restriction coupled with British Government purchase of its restricted production.

With the cutting off of Java sisal supplies and Philippine manila in the beginning of 1942, East Africa became the main and most reliable source of hard fibre supplies both for the sterling area and America. Since the war a world shortage of 40%, which will persist for some years apart from restocking needs, has placed hard fibres at a premium in relation to the needs of the world's food for harvesting, fishing, and other vital twine and cordage needs.

The prices paid by the British Government for East

*Last week East Africa and Rhodesia made the exclusive announcement that the Board of Trade had agreed to raise its price for British East African sisal by an annual figure of £20 per ton above the rate extracts from a memorandum submitted early this year in support of the claim for higher prices. The joint authors are Mr. E. F. Hutchcock and Mr. Geoffrey Hunter.*

African sisal during the war years averaged £19 2s. per ton f.o.b. during 1942, £22 6s. in 1943 and £27 12s. in 1944-5. This compared with prices paid during this period to producers elsewhere in the world of £40 to £46 per ton f.o.b.

It is difficult to explain why, as members of a British Colony of country held as a trusteeship, East African sisal growers who are of many nationalities, were discriminated against to such an extent in the matter of price. In conditions of war, however, they accepted the situation, and spared no effort to expand their production to the utmost, and at the same time greatly improved their quality.

#### Application for Higher Price

With the termination of the war and the necessity gradually to re-establish itself again in world trade, the East African industry felt it of increasing importance that the distribution of its product and its cost and price structure should as far as possible be brought into relation with its multi-national uses throughout the world.

Early in 1946, therefore, the industry asked for a substantial revision of its price, but the application had, in terms of the war-time contract, to be restricted to a cost-plus basis. It was then pointed out by the industry that a cost-plus basis would reflect only an out-of-date position: completed accounts for the 1946 application were available only up to June, 1945, for Kenya and to October, 1945, for Tanganyika.

In a time of changing values and events, price fixing

# Non-Official Majority for Kenya Legislative Council

## Governor's Proposal Accepted In Principle by Secretary of State

**T**HE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES has accepted in principle the recommendation of the Governor of Kenya that the Legislative Council of Kenya should be granted a non-official majority.

The Governor's proposal is that the official members should number 15 and the non-officials 22, of whom 11 would be Europeans, five Indians, four Africans and two Arabs. There would also be a Speaker.

Herein we quote in full the dispatch (No. 44 dated March 14, 1947) from Sir Philip Mitchell to the Rt. Hon. Arthur Creech Jones. Cross-headings have been introduced editorially. Passages in italics do not so appear in the original.

### Text of the Dispatch

I HAVE THE HONOUR to inform you that I shall be addressing you shortly in my capacity as Chairman of the East African Governors' Conference on the subject of the steps to be taken in the matter of the establishment of an East African High Commission for the administration of the coronation services.

There are good reasons to believe that the proposals made in Colonial 191 as modified after discussion in the East African territories, in Colonial 210 will prove acceptable, though no doubt with some variation of detail. There will necessarily be some changes in the Legislative Council of Kenya in consequence.

(1) In the first place, the four inter-territorial officials now sitting in the Legislative Council of this Colony will leave it for the Central Assembly; they are the General Manager of the Railways, the Commissioner of Customs, the Commissioner of Income Tax and the Postmaster-General. I discussed this matter with you and Mr. Cohen during your visit to East Africa last year, and I understood you to agree with my view that it would not be necessary to replace these officers by Kenya officials solely for the purpose of maintaining the official majority.

Indeed, there would be substantial advantage in the circumstances of the Colony if the Legislative Council should now have an unofficial majority, and in any case the demands on the time of heads of departments made by the extended proceedings of the Kenya Council are such as to make me very reluctant to include in the Council any departmental official whose presence is not absolutely essential. Accordingly, I propose that there should be an unofficial majority.

### Free Vote for Officials

Although I recognize that it may be premature to settle at the present time the arrangements for the election of the second East African Assembly, I nevertheless take the opportunity of observing that when the unofficial majority has come into being in Kenya, it would seem to me appropriate if the East African Assembly as extended beyond the first four-year period, that subsequent elections of members to it from Kenya should be by the whole of the Council and not only the unofficial members, the official members enjoying a free vote.

This would serve to emphasize the territorial nature of the seat and to diminish racial competition for it, and in any case I see good reason for not disfranchising the official members in this matter once they were not a majority of the whole Council.

It appears to me to be a necessary corollary of these changes that the Governor should no longer sit as President of the Council, although he should no doubt retain his titular position as such, or at any rate the right to attend and address the Council on such occasions as he considers necessary. It goes without saying that there should be a Speaker who should be elected for the purpose and have a casting but not a decisive vote. I consider that in the first instance the Speaker should be nominated, but that as soon as there is a suitable prospect of his being elected by the members of the Council without the introduction of racial controversies, it would have an educative value if the Council were left to elect its own Speaker.

It will be useful to give the Speaker some executive powers. The new Council is formed with an unofficial majority, and should therefore be free to make a selection, having regard to the necessity of a suitable person and to elect him to discharge his duties in his absence. I should be glad to have the Council empowered to change the standing rules and to amend the constitution to make this possible.

It is proposed also that he should be paid the salary of a member of Council (£300 per annum) and a table allowance of say £250 per annum. He would also have an official car and driver.

A necessary corollary would be that the Governor would have powers of certification reserved to him. This is no doubt a matter of common form, and it will only be necessary to adopt methods of providing for it which are in existence elsewhere.

### Increased African Representation

(3) Since the Council is to be reconstituted, the question of African representation has to be considered, and I have in fact been having discussions for some months on this subject. Archdeacon Beecher having to my great regret, and that of the Council generally, tendered his resignation from the Legislative Council, it is my intention that he should be replaced by an African from Nyanza Province. The African members will thus number two. But Archdeacon Beecher and Mr. Graham have already asked for an increase in this number of members for a variety of reasons, including the increased amount of committee work at present falling upon them.

It is very important that, if possible, this increase should be brought about by agreement among the various groups in the Council, and I have accordingly been having joint discussions in which not only the African representatives, but European and Indian members, have taken part. As a result of these, it has been agreed that the African membership should be increased to four, and I recommend accordingly.

It is my intention that these four Africans shall each be assigned to represent the African interest for a separate area, namely: (1) the Nyanza Province; (2) the Central Provinces, including Nairobi; (3) the Coast Province; and (4) the Rift Valley Province and the remainder of the Colony.

(4) I do not think that any object would be served at this stage by embarking upon theoretical calculations as to the proper number of African members. In a multi-racial community of this kind it is of much greater importance that such constitutional questions as the composition of the legislature should develop from time to time with the good will of all concerned, rather than that as a result of political controversy, or theoretical calculations of rights, concessions should be extracted from one party or another.

### Trials Feelings Still Strong

An incident of considerable interest which account has to be taken in the present discussions of the African population, and racial feelings still strong. Although on occasion a temporary commission of tribes may take place particularly in some urban areas and in relation to a particular dispute, it is none the less the case that feelings are readily excited and that in selecting Africans for nomination as members of the Legislative Council it is imperative at this stage to take note of this factor.

Having in mind the foregoing considerations, I consider that the wisest course will be to follow the present practice under which suitable individuals are nominated by the Governor after seeking advice from the local Native Councils, although as I have stated earlier they will in future be selected as representing the interests of a particular area instead of the general interests of all Africans in the Colony.

The Arab community has taken this opportunity to raise a request for additional representation. I have had discussions at various times with the Arab members, one of whom, the Lwal of the Coast, is an official and wishes to be relieved of his duties on the Legislative Council, as indeed I think he should. I have considered these representations very carefully, but regret that I cannot support them, and I have so informed the Arab members.

In my view Arab affairs can adequately be represented on the Legislative Council by two members, and I cannot see that in present circumstances increased Arab representation could be justified. I do, however, propose that the Lwal of the Coast should be relieved of his duties as an official member, and that steps should be taken to appoint a nominated unofficial member in his place.

### Composition of New Council

(7) The effect of these proposals will be that the Government side of the Council will number 15; that is to say, the present membership less the four inter-territorial officials and the Lwal of the Coast. The unofficial side would number 22: Europeans, 11; Indians, five; Arabs, one; and Africans four.

It will be convenient at this stage to consider the composition of the official side of the Council. I consider that the official members of the Executive Council, who at present number seven, should be regarded as members of Council, and that there should be in addition eight nominated unofficial members.

Such an arrangement would in my view be preferable to the alternative of making provision for a greater number of unofficial members, to allow of greater flexibility and to

shortage of man-power and materials is the major difficulty the Colony must face. How she deals with the problem and overcomes it is one of many challenges to the right to call herself great. Yours is the responsibility to see that she succeeds.

"While they are in the land for confidence that another major war will be needed for defence preparation, the Defence Council is to be re-established to enable the Colony to co-ordinate plans with the United Kingdom and adjoining British territories. By arrangement with my Government in the United Kingdom, the Royal Air Force has begun the training of air crews in the Colony.

"The United Kingdom, in spite of her own shortages, has permitted the recruitment of a certain number of public servants, and so has afforded considerable relief for which my Government and people of Southern Rhodesia are deeply grateful.

"The scheme for placing ex-Servicemen on dormant gold mines has expanded considerably. You will be asked to vote a further supply for the continuation of this scheme. My Government has accepted in principle a 10-year programme for the improvement and construction of main feeder and development roads. The Electricity Supply Commission is expanding to meet industrial development, and plans are being made for its mileage and unit consumption to be doubled by 1950.

"Revenue receipts, notably from customs and excise and income tax, have exceeded the estimates. There has been a considerable increase in imports of goods manufactured in the United Kingdom. My Government intends to continue the encouragement of Empire purchasing to the greatest possible extent.

"The estimates of revenue and expenditure on revenue and loan accounts, bills dealing with social welfare, the payment of subsidies to certain gold mines, and to amend the Natural Resources Act and the Income Tax Act will be laid before you.

"I pray that Almighty God may give blessing to your counsel.

**Reply to Native Address**

Later the Royal Family attended a Native *indaba* on the free coast, where about 40 chiefs wore robes specially designed for the occasion; they were red and blue bows, described as closely resembling the robes of doctors of philosophy of Oxford University. According to one correspondent, the Matabele chiefs have been reluctant to appear before their King dressed, as they said, like old women; they thought the idea apt enough for Mashona, but not for the warrior Matabele.

An address of welcome was presented and medallions were received by many Rhodesian and Nyasaland chiefs (these latter having been invited because it was not possible for the Royal Party to visit Nyasaland during their tour).

The King said in reply to the address:

"Chiefs, headmen and Africans of Northern Mashonaland and Matabeleland and Nyasaland. I am very glad to be here to-day to thank you in person, not only for your loyalty during the war, which I never doubted, but also for your very considerable contributions to the war effort of this Colony. I also wish to express to you the sympathy of the Queen and myself in the losses which you, in common with all the people of Southern Rhodesia, must suffer in consequence of the low rainfall this year.

"We have overcome our enemies on the field of battle, but here, as in England, and in other countries, difficult times lie ahead. These difficulties, however, enemies can and will be overcome, but only by hard work and devotion to duty such as was shown by all during the war. I feel sure I can count on you to join to the full in the common effort which will be necessary if this Colony is to advance and prosper as it deserves.

In the afternoon a deputation of five children, two white, two black, and one coloured, waited upon Princess Elizabeth at Government House to present her with

a brooch containing 283 diamonds mounted on platinum as the 21st birthday gift of the schoolchildren of Southern Rhodesia, 17,000 of them Europeans and 29,000 Africans.

**Northern Rhodesia Gift**

Among the tokens of loyalty which will be given to Their Majesties during their visit to Livingstone next week will be a specially bound album of photographs of Northern Rhodesia. Made and bound in London, the album contains 25 whole-plate enlargements of special interest. The book is of red morocco, decorated with embossed designs in 22-carat gold. The front cover shows the Crown above the arms of Northern Rhodesia, with the motto in gold on its blue background and the fish and water scales in palladium.

The first page is a hand-written address indicating that the album is a gift from the people of Northern Rhodesia, the background being a copy of Munster's version of Ptolemy's map of Africa. The original map, dated 1585 A.D., is in Livingstone Museum.

As the Victoria Falls and Livingstone districts are all that Their Majesties will see of Northern Rhodesia, the first photographs show various views of the Falls and the Zambezi Boat Club, where they will first set foot on Northern Rhodesia soil. The remaining photographs are of Government House and the Central Office, the Copperbelt, agriculture, various aspects of African life and customs, and a view of the Kalumbo Falls, near Abercorn, the highest in Africa.

A copper casket has been made by NRAsa artisans for presentation to the King by the people of Northern Rhodesia. The casket is decorated with the eagle and fish from the coat-of-arms of Northern Rhodesia, C.U. the chemical symbol for copper, an electric spark, signifying control of electricity through copper, a copper coin, a hatchet, symbolizing the harnessing of the trail and man's first use of metal in the Bronze Age, and a map of Northern Rhodesia. The design of the supports was inspired by the legs of an abode, and two strips are inserted in the grooves.

**Belgian Colonial Policy**

MINISTERIAL DECLARATIONS of the new Spaak Cabinet in Belgium contain the following reference to Colonial Policy:

"The Government intends to follow in the Congo the policy that Belgium has consistently pursued with the object of bringing the Native populations to an ever higher level of life in the modern States. It proposes to ensure, in whatever domain it may be, the primacy of the Natives' interests.

"The Government will encourage by granting them effective and rational assistance the small agricultural, commercial and craftsmen's undertakings of European colonization. An Institute of Scientific Research will be created soon in the Congo.

"There also arises the question of the *atomic* that should be studied in respect of radio-active materials that are capable of nuclear fission. Such activities cannot be left without control to private enterprise. The Government will make proposals in the near future on this subject."

**Rhodesia's Immigrants**

LAST YEAR 2,217 persons entered Southern Rhodesia as immigrants, and 1,928 who had been admitted on temporary permits were accepted as permanent residents, making a total of 4,145, of whom 50 were Asians and 25 Coloured. Of the total, 3,631 were born in the United Kingdom and 465 in South Africa.

**Non-Official Majority in Nyasaland**

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has reason to believe that the Legislative Council of Nyasaland will shortly have a non-official majority. The new Council will probably consist of the Governor and five other official members and 11 non-official members—five Europeans, three Africans, two Asians and one Chinese. The Governor, irrespective of race, Africans and Asians, have not yet sat in the Legislature.

**Sir Hubert Huddleston**

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HUBERT H. HUSTON, bade farewell to the Sudan last Saturday when he left Khartoum with Lady Huddleston on the conclusion of his term as Governor-General. In an address at the Sudan Club he said that it was a great understatement to say that he was going to leave the country, his first connexion with which dates back nearly 40 years.

equally strongly opposed to such a course which would not have the remotest chance of acceptance by any Cabinet in the United Kingdom, where the strength of the political parties is so great. That section of European opinion in Kenya which has continued to have hopeless political ambitions will heartily dislike the Governor's proposals, but it will have considerable difficulty in attacking them as unrealistic. There can scarcely be complaint at the reduction of the official strength by five votes, the numbers of Indian and Arab members are unchanged, and both European and Indian members of Council have agreed that they ought now to have four African colleagues.

The only remaining point is whether the European non-official team should number more than eleven. Those who would answer affirmatively must explain why it has not proved possible to find seven eleven members in whom there is general confidence, why some who offered many months ago to retire in favour of ex-servicemen still cannot find suitable substitutes, and why so few of the younger Europeans show a disposition to take their part in public life. Difficulty in filling adequately a team of eleven undermines any claim to larger representation. We have suggested more than once that payment of

members might have to be introduced in the hope of improving their quality, and that departure now commends itself to the non-official members themselves and the Governor. If the estimated expenditure of about eleven thousand pounds a year produces more men of the right type, the country will have excellent value for a small outlay. The privilege of a non-official majority must involve higher responsibility, especially when the Council is to lose to the East African Central Assembly two such able members as the General Manager of the Railways and the Commissioner of Income Tax (in addition to the Commissioner of Customs and the Postmaster-General, two members new to Kenya). Sir Reginald Robin and Mr. Mundy will be much missed, but Mr. Hope-Jones, the Economic and Commercial Adviser, will be a gain; the appointment as an official member of the holder of this post has long been advocated. Colonial Paper 216 proposes that the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Kenya, voting as a whole, should elect one of their number to sit in the East African Assembly. The Governor now suggests, assuredly with good reason, that the territorial nature of the seat would be emphasized and racial competition for it diminished if the election were to be made by the whole Council, not merely its non-official members, the official members not being subject to any direction on such occasions.

## The King Opens Southern Rhodesian Parliament Government to Encourage Maximum Empire Purchasing

THE KING and Princess Margaret flying in one of the King's Flight, commanded by Air Commodore Fielden, and the Queen and Princess Elizabeth flying in a second plane, arrived in Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia, on Easter Monday for a two-and-three-quarter-hour trip from Pretoria in perfect weather. During the flight the Royal Family talked to one another by radio telephone.

At the airport MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN KENNEDY, the Governor, and LADY KENNEDY received THEIR MAJESTIES and the PRINCESSES, who drove to Government House through streets thronged with cheering crowds.

At midday, accompanied by a mounted escort of the British South Africa Police, with ladies bearing blue and gold pennons, THE KING and QUEEN left to perform the ceremonial opening of the second session of the sixth Parliament of Southern Rhodesia. The King had changed from the uniform of a field-marshal to the white of an admiral, with the sash of the Order of the Garter. The Queen, also wearing the ribbon of the Garter, was in white Court dress with long train and a small tiara. The Princesses also wore Court dress.

A salute of 21 guns was completed as Their Majesties reached Parliament House. Preceded by the

sergeant-at-arms with his insect, the King and Queen passed in stately procession between the 30 Members of Parliament, including Ministers, and the red-robed judges. The Princesses were already installed in a balcony above the throne set for the King and Queen, and the back of the hall were the wives of M.P.s, the Mayor and mayors, and other dignitaries. The speaker wore the black and gold State robe of his office, and among those in the gallery was the Hon. Lionel Cripps, Speaker of Southern Rhodesia's first Parliament in 1923, and one of the Pioneers who built Fort Salisbury 57 years ago.

### The King's Speech

THE KING'S SPEECH, outlining the programme for this session of his Government in Southern Rhodesia, was in the following terms:

I welcome you to the second session of the sixth Parliament. The progress of the development of the Colony is being maintained, but it will be beset with many difficulties. To build up a country which will be enduringly great will call for that same spirit of unity and sacrifice as was displayed by all sections of the community during the war years. Southern Rhodesia has a great destiny to fulfil. Let it not be said that she failed through lack of tenacity.

As common with the rest of the world, the acute

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS** of Kenya and Nyasaland are both to have non-official majorities. We believe that our forecast of the coming changes in Nyasaland will in due course be found

### Non-Official Majorities.

reliable, but since details from official sources are not yet obtainable, we abstain from comment beyond remarking that Africans and Asians have hitherto not sat in the legislature of that Protectorate. In the case of Kenya the kind of non-official majority which is now proposed bears no resemblance to the form of self-government advocated for many years by the late Lord Delamere and his followers—and equally zealously denounced by the political enemies in England of white settlement in East Africa. Nor can it be expected to satisfy the Electors' Union, which at its recent congress in Nairobi unanimously resolved "that the time has come for the government of Kenya to pass into the hands of its own citizens under European leadership, but with the opportunity for Africans to take an increasing share according to merit and quality." That phraseology clearly implies that the number of non-official Europeans should be greater, presumably considerably greater, than the number of non-official non-Europeans. The mention of Indians was deliberately

omitted. The Chamber now recommended to the Imperial Government by Sir Philip Mitchell, however, would have on its non-official benches eleven Europeans and eleven non-Europeans—five of them Indians, four Africans and two Arabs. That would represent an increase of three non-official members, two being Africans and the third an Arab, while the official membership would be reduced from twenty to fifteen, so that in a house of thirty-seven, plus a Speaker (to be appointed for the first time), there would be twenty-six Europeans, not counting the Speaker.

It must be emphasized that this is not a case of surrender to settler agitation by a Government at length disposed to appeasement. The initiative comes from the Government because he

### Not What Electors' Union Has Wanted.

is convinced that Kenya will benefit substantially from a non-official majority, and for the same reason the plan is accepted in principle, though not necessarily in detail, by a Socialist Secretary of State who has often rejected the idea of entrusting the conduct of affairs to a European non-official majority. It must in fairness be added that Coalition and Conservative Secretaries of State have been

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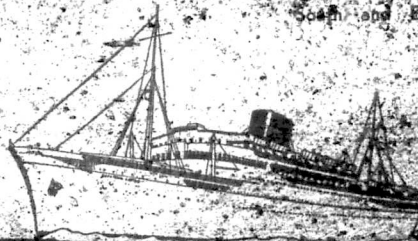
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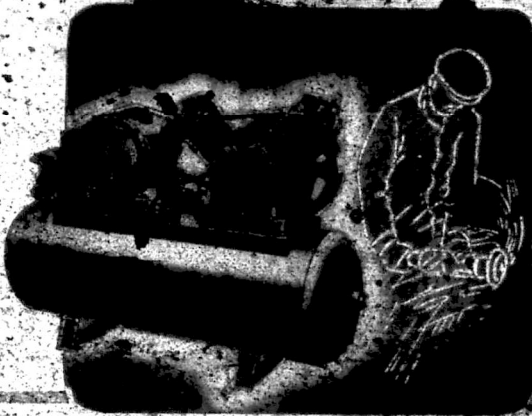
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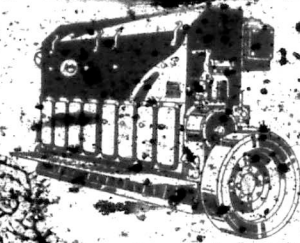
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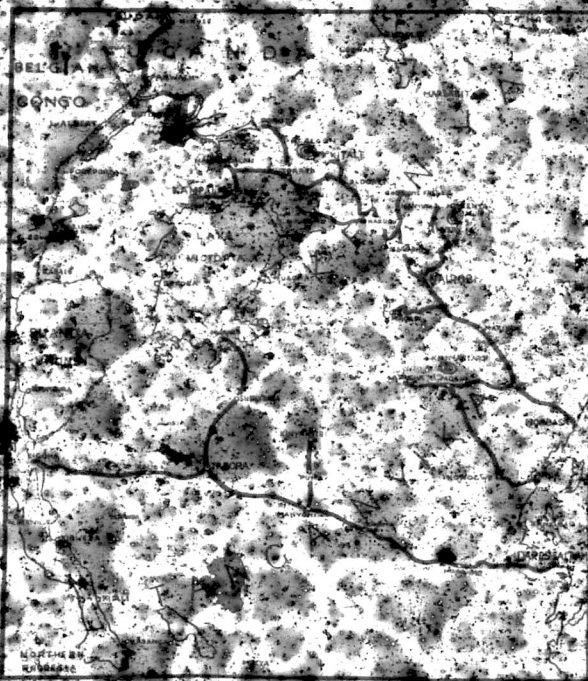
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# Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd. Mr. E. W. Boleyn's Statement

The financial statement for the year ending 31st March 1946, in the Management Accounts, is as follows:

Mr. E. W. Boleyn, Chairman of the company, who presided, said:

"I much regret the delay in producing the accounts and in holding this meeting. The delay has been caused by the acute shortage of accountants' staff in East Africa. We have now arranged for a six-monthly local staff, which we hope will enable us to establish the accounts more promptly in future.

"Since our last meeting, Mr. Clonard C. Horning has resigned from the Board owing to his having sons to reside permanently in Southern Rhodesia. His services will be greatly missed, but we have been fortunate in having been able to fill the vacancy with Mr. E. M. Sykes, whose practical knowledge and experience of mechanized farming is proving of great assistance to the Board. Mr. Sykes and myself have only just returned to England from a visit to your estates.

### Increased Profit

"You will observe in the profit and loss account that the trading profit has increased to £27,531, as compared with £20,750 in the previous year. Two factors contribute towards this improved result: a larger crop and a better selling price. The higher buying price for sisal was agreed by the Ministry in April, 1946, and in the year under review we enjoyed the benefit of the price increase for three months only. This year we exported under various headings no less than 240,000 tons, compared with 176,500 in the previous year.

"Last year I told you of our new planting policy and of our intended cessation of the arbitrary depreciation of the planted areas at so much per ton, and the charging of actual expenditure on replanting in place of it. This policy is reflected in the charge of £14,000 to replanting, as against the 200,000 tons of work actually done in a few months.

"Taxation this year demands £4,700, in place of £3,600, and we are left with a net profit of 17,832, which we propose to deal with as follows: to waive off the balance at debit of £1,000 and to account £3,600 net to preliminary expenses by 14th inst, and carry forward the balance of £2,632 to the credit of the next account.

### Financial Position Improved

"The balance sheet shows an improved position under the heading of liquid assets of £22,000, in place of £18,600, and since the date of this balance sheet the financial position has been further improved by the paying off of all loans and advances.

"You will observe that buildings and machinery have been added during the year at a cost of £12,000, the greater part of this expenditure being on accounts of motor transport, tractors, agricultural implements, and track, staff quarters, water supplies, workshop equipment, machine tools, etc. All these payments have been met out of cash profits earned during the current year, and the general position has altered so much for the better that we have been able to vary off without taking up the loan of £30,000 to which I referred last year. The note on the liabilities side of the Balance Sheet relating to a commitment of £20,000 relates to the machinery and equipment I then mentioned, and which is in order but not yet delivered or paid for.

"An increase of 600 tons in the crop has been a principal factor in providing better results. This increase would have been greater but for the serious drought which afflicted the country in the early months of 1946. The shortfall in estimate of 350 tons was attributable to the drying up of the bush where Kings and to a lesser extent to breakdowns in machinery. The production of

4,150 tons of fibre of quite a high standard is a creditable achievement and follows the progress of an efficient and sound practice.

"During the year under review much progress has been made in the re-planting of our areas under sisal. No less than 200,000 tons of seed sisal have been dealt with in the past year, and it is being planted in a regular and efficient manner. In addition in the current year we have been awaiting the delivery of mechanical equipment ordered for this year, and that equipment has been achieved without in the least affecting our production staff. The completion of a new replanting programme has brought about a vast improvement in the general outlook of our estates. The same comment may be made generally of the work which has been achieved in the previous 12 months.

### Cost of Production

"It would be imprudent to make any forecast at this stage of the probable earnings of the company for the current year. Results are depending on the crop and labour and machinery. Up to the end of December our production costed 2,040 tons and yielded in cost of production was about 25.50s per ton. The cash in the bank was £24,000, but it has since risen to £29,000.

"During my absence four of our Agents was unfortunately injured by the effects of which during the previous 12 months the labour situation had deteriorated in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, but it was worse in Tanganyika than elsewhere. According to the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, lack of labour is expected to cause a fall of 20% in the output of sisal from the Territory. I can hold out no prospect of the labour situation righting itself for some time to come.

"The launching of the great groundnut scheme, new mining developments, and consequent extensions to the railway are going to bring fresh demands on the already

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## Company Meetings

## Midland Counties Electric Supply Mr. William Shearer's Statement

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE MIDLAND COUNTIES ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED, was held in London on March 28.

MR. WILLIAM SHEARER, Chairman of the company, said in the course of his remarks:

"After 25 years of unremitting effort involving much expenditure of toil and sweat, we are able to submit to you to-day the results of a record year of achievement. At the very moment we do so we have before us a measure introduced by a British Government which is designed to deprive you of your property, and deny you the rewards of all the patience and self-sacrifice displayed throughout the years in building up a great business.

"The Government tell us they have a mandate to nationalize this and other industries. These political instructions, supposed to be given by a majority of the electors, were given by only 37% of the electorate. For the Government on such supposed instructions given by a minority of the electorate to hustle through revolutionary measures of immense complexity is surely a miscarriage of justice, a curious commentary on the decadence of so-called democracy, and a painful reminder that in this crucial period of our history a new type of government is being born which appears to contain many of the elements of a totalitarian State.

### The Will of the People

No one will deny that if the electorate, after having all the implications explained, by a majority give a clear, unequivocal and valid mandate to nationalize industry, the will of the people must be given effect to. But in having the expression of the people's will, and if necessary for this acquisition are intended, surely electors should be fully advised before they make their choice. If I believe in British justice, and I am confident that public opinion, if adequately informed, would be strenuously opposed to what can only be described as flagrant deprivation.

One of Mr. Attlee's observations in his broadcast last week was: "Let us all work together cheerfully" — a very admirable admonition. But how is this possible when his Government is engaged in hurrying through the very complex nationalization measures now before Parliament? The Electricity Bill proposes to take over the assets of this great industry at a figure which is less than half their value, and to create hardship among hundreds of thousands of loyal subjects of the Crown of all classes by taking away more than one-third of their annual income.

"I would say to the Prime Minister, with great respect: Drop this inopportune legislation and you will do a great deal to restore the unity of the nation, and to secure from many sections of the community — now feeling aggrieved and frustrated — co-operation in furthering the tasks so vitally necessary, to rescue the country from the perils that beset it on every side.

"Speaking with the knowledge gained during many years in the administration of our Midland companies organization, which operates over an area of some 4,000 square miles, I suggest that areas of 5,000 or 6,000 square miles, such as are contemplated under the Electricity Bill, are too large for effective management and the maintenance of the individual and personal touch which has been the foundation of our own success in the Midland Counties.

"The separation of generation from distribution is condemned in most competent technical circles. The 1926 Act creating the Central Electricity Board placed generation under its direction, but the ownership of the

generating stations remained with the statutory undertakers. This arrangement undulyties provided an incentive for selected station owners to operate their generating stations with the greatest possible efficiency.

"The consultative councils which it is proposed to set up at a local level are to consist of members of 10 to 20 in each area and appointed by the Minister, but the number in each area is to be selected by him from a panel nominated from among members of local authorities. There is no guarantee that they will properly represent the interests of the consumer in a very widespread area, and as the function of this consultative council seems to be limited to advising and reporting, I doubt whether they will afford any protection to the industrial and domestic consumer against a monopoly which will tend to become more and more rigid owing to the inherent inflexibility of State control.

### Minister's Powers

The powers to be placed in the Minister's hands are so extensive that he becomes the virtual dictator of the industry without being made responsible for the same. This new technique of Ministers assuming power and disclaiming responsibility has already provoked a good deal of discussion in Parliament when questions on coal have been dealt with. Many of these questions remain unanswered, as they are apparently not the concern of the Minister himself but of his subordinates on the Coal Board, who, of course, are not within his control. It seems that the same procedure will be followed in the case of electricity supply.

"Once the central authority and the Minister have been nominated the Minister will be able to turn aside any questions on electricity supply other than those that such questions concern the central authority or one or other of the area boards. Thus there will be no protection or redress for the people against any injustices arising out of State monopoly, nor will there be any means of discovering what misdirections the Minister may have given to the boards, as any directions given by him may not be disclosed if he considers disclosure contrary to the public interest.

"The Minister stated that in his opinion the terms of compensation to stockholders are fair and even generous. While the holders of Argentine railway stocks may not feel happy over the price agreed for their properties, they are fortunate that the Argentine Finance Minister has not adopted the same questionable terms as have been followed in the Electricity Bill in this country, noted so long for integrity in all its dealings.

### Compensation Hardships

"Under the Electricity Bill the compensation proposed bears no relationship to the actual value of the assets to be acquired or to their potential value as revenue earners. Our undertakings at present values are worth at least £36,000,000. The Government propose to acquire those assets in exchange for Government stock of an estimated value of some £13,000,000 and carry on a rate of interest not yet disclosed. The monopoly justice demands that the compensation terms should be settled by arbitration before an independent tribunal of by negotiation on an equitable basis.

"Assuming that in negotiations for the various issues of the companies a 2% Government loan is issued, our 4% preference stockholders will lose £15s. 7d. per cent. per annum, our 6% preference stockholders £2 1s. 4d. per cent. per annum, and our ordinary stockholders £1 1s. 5d. per cent. per annum. On the assumption that the Government will issue a 2% stock for compensation, the annual cost to them before deduction of tax will be under £400,000 per annum, whereas we earned in the year 1946, after providing for depreciation and before tax, profits of approximately £950,000, with every prospect of increasing this year by year. These facts surely prove the monstrous injustice which the British Government propose to perpetrate."

## Bulk Buying and Cotton Exports

MR. F. LISTER, Vice-President of the Liverpool Cotton Association, speaking at the Executive Council of the Joint Cotton Board, a partner of Messrs. Reynolds & Co., Ltd., a partner of the Tanganyika Cotton Board, said in *The Times* a few days ago:

Mr. Raymond Street, Chairman of the Cotton Board, has told the American Chamber of Commerce in London of his conviction that the British cotton export trade would be regained through competitive enterprise. But Mr. Marquand, when urged through the Committee stage of the Bill to ensure that raw cotton of comparable qualities would be available to Lancashire spinners at no higher prices than those paid by their foreign competitors, replied that under centralized buying there could be no such assurance. In other words, there will be periods during which foreign spinners will pay comparatively less than Lancashire spinners for their raw cotton, resulting in secret subsidization of our cotton export trade.

### Government's Plan for the Industry

Mr. Marquand has also explained that the free marketing of raw cotton is being eliminated to conform with the Government's plan for the cotton industry. The phrase has a certain resonance, but one cannot overlook such practical considerations as the complaints which are being made today by spinners that under bulk buying, cotton of uncertain quality is being distributed to the trade. This means that the high-grade bales and bales which are our main hope of entry into buyers' markets cannot be made. This is a tragic prospect for what was once a principal exporting industry.

Surely in the present critical state of affairs, when we must increase our export or become, as a country, it is in the national interest that there should be given to the declaration of Lancashire cotton spinners that centralized buying cannot supply them with their raw material as efficiently as a free market would do. In fact, that exports depend on the efficiency of their interests. Cotton merchants and brokers would be eager to respond to the Prime Minister's call to the nation to work as a team if the Government were not concurrently taking steps to prevent them from doing so.

Is it too late to ask that wisdom shall assert itself and that at least there should be a searching inquiry into the elimination of the Liverpool market before the Cotton (Centralized Buying) Bill becomes law?

## Rhodesian Immigration

IMMIGRANTS arriving in Southern Rhodesia during December last totalled 866, equalling the record established in October last and making an aggregate of nearly 10,000 for the year. Capital declared by immigrants during 1946 amounted to £2,539,697.

## Nyasaland Development

THE POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE OF Nyasaland now estimates that expenditure to the end of 1953 will be some £15,403,000, including existing services and their normal expansion. This sum is likely to exceed the Protectorate's resources over the 10-year period, including the £2,000,000 grant from the Colonial Development Fund and the existing surplus balances, by about £1,250,000.

## Native Produce Handicapped

THE EFFECT of controls on the prices, movement and disposal of native produce in Tanganyika was recently discussed by the Dar-es-Salaam Chamber of Commerce, which appointed a sub-committee to investigate these matters with a sub-committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. It was stated that copra in Zanzibar realized £30 a ton, as against £20 in Tanganyika, that Natives in Portuguese East Africa obtained £3 more per bag of pulse than in Tanganyika; and that in the Belgian Congo the price per bag of cassava flour was £2 higher. Mr. T. W. P. Cadell said that Government's attempt to keep prices down to pre-war levels would do everlasting harm to native production.



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**NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF**

The British Council has been expected to finance the proposed exhibition. It is expected to open the exhibition in London in 1948. The Government has however, since 1933, been unable to finance the exhibition. The Government has however, since 1933, been unable to finance the exhibition. The Government has however, since 1933, been unable to finance the exhibition.

The first of the 'L' team visit to Langkai in the Sudan has been reported in the 'L' team district near the Sudan. The team consists of 100 members.

The National Agricultural Council is trying to relieve the serious shortage of food by using a camp formerly occupied by the P.S. and the Officers' Club buildings.

The production of 7,500 tons of wheat in a field in the Sudan is reported to be the highest record in the world.

Of the private sales in Southern Rhodesia in November 1946 were made in Great Britain and Canada for the U.P.A. Great Britain took only 4% of the 182 commercial vehicles registered.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in the Sudan is planning to build a dam in the Sudan to irrigate the Sudan.

The directors of the T. B. R. have the intention of building a dam in the Sudan to irrigate the Sudan.

A number of films about the Native Tribes in the Sudan are being made by the Royal Geographical Society in London on April 1st to 3rd in the Sudan.

Many girls in the Equatorial Province of the Sudan remain unmarried because the young men cannot afford to pay the bride price which is about £100.

A dam to hold 1,000,000,000 gallons of water for the Salisbary district in the Sudan is under consideration.

An appeal for the recruitment of African skilled and semi-skilled artisans has been made by Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of the Sudan. He would prefer to see candidates for Africans recruited by any means.

Owing to the indisposition of Sir Edmund Richards, Governor of Nyasaland, the Chief Secretary, Mr. F. L. Brown, presided at the 62nd session of the Legislative Council.

Maximum annual allowances for Indonesian students at the Gordon Memorial College are £255 for boarders and £230 for day students. For non-Indonesian £175 and £150 respectively. For the College of a student's Education is £2400 a year.

Though the recent flood here among the most destructive in memory in the Sudan, they have benefited the Northern Province, where the total area of Senka cultivation is about 116,000 feddans and the grain crops promise to be the best ever recorded.

Coffee growers in East Africa have accepted the Ministry of Food's offer of a contract to purchase specified quantities of the crop until the 1952 season. In Kenya there was a 70% majority in favour of acceptance, the vote being for the sliding scale, not the fixed price offer.

An ancient Greek vase and bowl over 2,000 years old were recently presented to Sir Godfrey Huggins, Minister of Southern Rhodesia, by the Royal Flying Corps as a token of their deep gratitude for the hospitality extended to them by the Government and people of Southern Rhodesia during the war. African trade unions are favoured by the Labour Council in the Sudan, the executive committee in collaboration with the Advisory Board in regard to their formation. It is proposed that the Industrial Conciliations Commission should recognize the African worker, should recognize him.

At the annual general meeting of the Association in Kenya, Mr. Hamilton G. Holmen was elected President. The other new elections were: Vice-Presidents, Mr. K. B. Ireland and Mr. K. A. King; Secretary and treasurer, Mr. G. B. Ireland; other members of the executive committee, Messrs. Maxwell, Pritchard, Simpson, Allen, and Gabbett.

The Native population of Southern Rhodesia has approximately doubled in 25 years, the figure for May, 1946, being 674,000, compared with an estimate of 362,000 in 1921. The total number of Africans employed in the Colony last May was 376,344, of whom 13,324 were women. The Salisbary district employed 73,206 Africans and Bulawayo, 42,227.

A Meat Marketing Board has been appointed in Kenya to control the sale and movement of stock. Under its provisions slaughter stock may be bought and sold only through the Board; slaughter stock and immature male stock may not be moved from one district to another without its permission, and no cattle, sheep or goats may be moved from the Highlands to a Native area without its sanction.

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## Waste Lands in N. Rhodesia

### Experiment in Co-operation

CO-OPERATIVE farming on native land was suggested in the 1930s. The Land Use Committee of Northern Rhodesia, which was published recently, thus method by which a number of families would live together and work the farm, sharing tools, equipment, crops and beasts, was not favoured by the Africans, who prefer a system by which individuals farm on their own account under control of the Agricultural Department. The Director of Agriculture stating that his department has already started one co-operative farm, confessed that he was worried about the rapid growth of the large farmer class in the white reserves, and foresaw that in 20 years, unless adequate safeguards are introduced, the whole of those reserves might become the property of a few owners for whom the rest of the people would work.

## Varsity Scholarship

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SOCIETY OF KENYA are prepared to consider applications for their annual scholarship, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge, from candidates having connections with Kenya. Applications, giving particulars of such connections, the financial position of the applicant, his academic and athletic ability, and supported by two testimonials, should reach the honorary secretary, P.O. Box 338, Nairobi, before June 30.

## Casualties Among Game Scouts

IN THE EAST, writes Captain Samson, Game Warden of Uganda, "a very high degree of intrepidity has been demanded of game scouts, but until new weapons are available I am discouraging fearlessness in following up wounded elephants in dense grass." The latest annual report records that one first-class scout was killed by an elephant in Busoga, that another was very badly wounded in Bünyoro, and that two others came to serious grief with a buffalo.

## East African Films

MR. R. KINGSTON DAVIES and Mr. J. S. McALLISTER, two members of the Crown Film Unit, have begun a three-year tour of East Africa to make documentary films covering education, transport, road building, soil conservation and Government and tribal administration in the territories. A film history of European settlement from the beginning until the present day is also contemplated. Mr. Davies has already had some years' experience of film-making in East Africa. McAllister was film editor in the Ministry of Information and edited such well-known pictures as "Target for To-night" and "Listen to Britain".

## Habitual Offenders in Kenya

### Government Committee

LACK of statistics severely handicapped the Committee of Habitual Offenders appointed by the Government of Kenya to inquire into recidivism in the Colony and make recommendations for the treatment and training of such offenders. Recidivism among Europeans and Asians is so rare as to be negligible.

The committee reports that the most important conclusion is that the present record system does not afford any reliable basis for a comprehensive report.

Subject to this reservation, the following conclusions, in regard to habitual offenders are recorded:—

The number of offenders is increasing steadily year by year, but only in proportion to the increase of first offenders committed to prison each year; the percentage of recidivists out of all those committed to prison on convictions approximately 20% for Kenya, compared with the record for 1943 of the United Kingdom (40%) and the Union of South Africa (34%), as based on the highest crime, would appear to be prevalent among the Kikuyu and Kikuyu, but as regards the Nandi, the majority are due largely to their peculiar propensities for theft of cattle.

### Committee Recommendations

The recommendations of the committee include the following:—

That particular attention be directed to the juvenile offender, making for him a moderate corporal punishment for the first offence, followed by probation and approved schools.

That trained prisoners be carefully segregated from prisoners serving sentences.

That first offenders who cannot be adequately punished by fine or corporal punishment, and for whom probation or probation is not suitable, be sent to road camps or farming centres.

That full use be made of the present system of detention camps, but only for offences not involving moral turpitude.

That a system of corrective training be introduced in preference to preventive detention.

That offenders believed to be incorrigible be subjected to long terms of corrective training under the guidance of an independent standing body.

That in the prison administration great emphasis be placed on after-care, and that the hours and cost of maximum security.

That a system of after-care be officially established.

The appendix shows that between 1927 and 1944 the convictions in Kenya rose from 8,117 to 42,809, and the number of convicts from 874 to 9,861.

The committee consisted of Mr. Humphrey Slade (Chairman), Mr. C. W. Heaton and Mr. W. R. Elliott.

## Rhodesian Lottery Grants

THE STATE LOTTERY TRUSTEES of Southern Rhodesia have granted £4,500 for club houses in the settlement of Mankwago, Lindagundi, Domb and Umshandage. The introduction of cricket coaches for the settlement of Mankwago and £250 each for comforts for 18 inmates of the Jagutshehi Mental Hospital.

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Letter to the Editor

Jewish Terrorists in Kenya

Protest against the settlement

To the Editor of the Daily Mail and Standard

SIR, The British Government, with the consent of the Government of Kenya, has sent about 200 Jewish terrorists to a prison camp near Gilgil, Kenya. The first public announcement was made only just before the terrorists disembarked at Kilindini (though everyone was talking about it for weeks beforehand). The reason given for the 11th-hour statement was that it was "in the interests of security".

The Kenya Government's *communiqué* contained two fatuous platitudes: (a) that it was our duty to help the British Government out of its difficulties; and (b) that all the latest methods of preventing escape would be provided.

In regard to (a), the place, decided on was no doubt selected after many highly placed persons had spent weeks of their valuable time in secret conference. Result: one of the most unsuitable spots imaginable was chosen. Anyone with elementary knowledge could have picked a better site in a few days.

It is entirely wrong to put such criminals as these in the midst of a scattered white community, where white women often are left alone on isolated farms. The prison camp, incidentally, is situated about half a mile from a main trunk road and the country's principal railway line. It is close to a village of mixed races and to an African military camp where there has been some unrest within the last few months.

There are a considerable number of refugees in the district who are, we believe, trying to live peaceably and loyally to the country of their adoption. I have reason to know that many of these Jewish people are

deeply upset by the terrorists having been brought into our midst. Some of these people may be put under a very severe and unfair strain and pressure to assist the prisoners.

As to (b), war experience shows that determined men can escape from any prison. Think of some of the incredible feats of audacity and endurance of our own British prisoners in enemy hands. These brave, daring and desperate men, have one very important thing in their favour: that they are in a country in which people are free to move about at will. Agencies in other parts of the world send many thousands of pounds to aid the gangsters and their brutalities. Money talks. Accomplices can be bought.

Governments are persistent addicts at drugging themselves with high-sounding phrases. It is the common man and woman who suffer from a Government's blind stupidity. Protesters often fall on ears too sealed with pompous self-satisfaction to hear.

We shall be told that we are panicking. We can fling back that accusation with scorn. During the war hundreds of Kenya women worked alone on farms with their African labour, and camps of Italian prisoners were established throughout the country, about 70,000 prisoners in all. No one complained of this, we saw it as a great help to the Mother Country.

But the men now inflicted on this lovely land of ours are despicable. The British have helped the Jews more than any other nation in Europe. The Commonwealth has sacrificed soldiers, sailors and airmen to protect these people, who now condone the vilest crimes of torture and murder by gangsters using the foulest means to hurt their best friends.

We are told that the terrorists will be lodged only temporarily in Kenya. Yet stone buildings have been erected at emergency speed. That hardly looks as if "temporary" means a few months only. Another point: this building has been accomplished in a few weeks when we have been told for years that there was neither material nor personnel to build schools or hospitals.

The most suitable place for these terrorists would have been a temporary island.

Yours faithfully,  
ELIZABETH WILSON,  
Kenya Colony

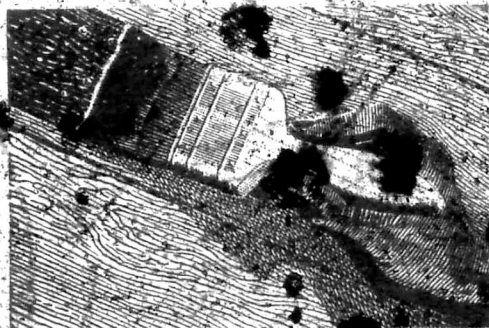
Nyasaland Aero Club

Mr. C. Martin announced in his presidential address to the Aero Club of Nyasaland that the Pretoria Light Aircraft Co. Ltd. had incorporated in the Protectorate a company known as Nyasaland Aviation Co. Ltd. which had purchased at Chicago aerodrome two Piper Cub aircraft and a pilot instructor and engineer. The club has now a membership of 110, of whom 78 are flying members and 26 others are undergoing flying instruction. Mr. Talbot-Edwards has been elected Chairman.

To Check Inflation

TO CHECK INFLATION, Southern Rhodesia has suspended customs duty on imports of non-luxury clothing and textiles. The new Government order fixes the maximum percentage profits for wholesalers and retailers on the sale of clothing, footwear, piece goods, textiles and furnishings. The new prices have been adjusted to keep the ordinary necessities as cheap as possible, while allowing dealers more latitude in profit on non-essentials. The dealer covers goods taken into stock on or after January 17, but retailers are given until March 31 to re-price goods already in stock, while wholesalers are given until February 16 for the same purpose. Customs duties may be re-imposed if this measure seems likely to retard unduly the growth of the Colony's secondary industries.

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**East African Service Appointments** *Obituary*

The latest list of Colonial appointments includes:

**NURSING SISTERS.** Miss M. A. BIRLEN, of Carlisle, was appointed as a State registered nurse at the London Hospital, University of the Simon Memorial Hospital, Edinburgh, Royal Infirmary, Middlesbrough, and Harlepool, a State registered nurse and midwife, was born in Glasgow and trained at Falkirk and District Royal Infirmary and Elsie Inglis Hospital, Edinburgh, she was subsequently engaged in industrial nursing in the North of England. Miss J. A. HENDERSON, of Sheffield, a State registered nurse and certified midwife, has also qualified for the ophthalmic certificate, she was trained at Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, Maternity Hospital, Chesterfield, and Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, London, and has held nursing appointments at Maternity Home, Colchester, Jessop Hospital, Sheffield, Fielding Johnson Private Hospital, Leicester, and with Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, part of her military nursing service having been spent in Kenya. *Northern Rhodesia.* Miss M. CAMBER, of Newton Abbot, is a State registered nurse and certified midwife, was trained at Middlesex Hospital, London, and Middlesex County Hospital, Hillingdon, Uxbridge.

**Promotions and Transfers**

The latest list of promotions and transfers includes the following:

**ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE.** MR. W. P. FOOTMAN, administrative officer, Zanzibar, in appointment to the Colonial Office, to be Principal Secretary, Nyasaland; MR. J. H. INGHAM, administrative officer, Nyasaland, to be Secretary for Agriculture, Kenya.

**AUDIT SERVICE.** MR. J. L. HICKORTH, assistant auditor, Kenya, to be assistant auditor, Malaya; MR. J. C. A. JONES, auditor, Uganda, to be auditor, Palestine.

**MISCELLANEOUS.** MR. L. CAST WILD, assistant conservator of forests, to be senior assistant conservator of forests, Tanganyika; MR. F. H. BOWALD, government printer, Mauritius, to be government printer, Zanzibar; MR. N. A. CAMERON, senior assistant superintendent of prisons, Uganda, to be superintendent of prisons, British Somaliland.

**Colonel M. A. Stringer**

COLONEL HENRY "BET" STRINGER, O.B.E., one of the earliest settlers in the Subukia Valley of Kenya, has died at the age of 62. Trained as an engineer, he served throughout the 1914-18 war in the Ordnance Corps, and then went to Kenya. He rejoined the Army in 1939 and was concerned in the production of the first "rece" cars in the Colony. Later he transferred to R.E.M.E. and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. For the whole of the period during which he lived on his farm he served on the executive of the Subukia Farmers' Association, of which he was President for several years. He leaves a widow.

LIEUT. COMMANDER P. I. R. CLEGG, R.F.M. (retd.), has died in Eldoret, Kenya, aged 46. He was the elder and only surviving son of Sir Rowland and Lady Clogg.

MR. FERGUS PEEL, who went to Rhodesia after his retirement from the Army in 1903, has died in Bulawayo. For some years he ran the Northern Star mine in the Matopos.

MISS E. FEDERICA COLLIER, third daughter of the late William E. Collier, of St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, and the late Mrs. Collier, of Dundee, has died in Harar, Ethiopia.

MR. ALBERT COLES, an 1896 pioneer and a well-known breeder of North Devon cattle in Southern Rhodesia, has died aged 76. He was for many years a judge at Rhodesian agricultural shows.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL PHILIP MAUD, C.M.G., C.B.E., who has died in London at the age of 76, was a captain in the Royal Engineers when in 1902 he was given charge of the boundary survey between British East Africa and Ethiopia.

BROTHER DONAT, for 20 years a teacher in the schools of the White Fathers in Uganda, has died in Masaka Hospital as a result of a motor-cycle accident. During the war he served as assistant commandant of an internment camp.

MR. CLYDE ROWLANDS, whose death in hospital in Dar es Salaam is reported, had served through the war in the Merchant Navy as a chief officer, and had later joined the Dar es Salaam staff of the East African Lighterage Company.

MR. F. W. HUNT, who has died at the age of 74 in Fort Victoria, Southern Rhodesia, worked on the construction of the line from Beita when he first went to Eastern Africa in 1894. Later he joined the Police and Prisons Service, and after retirement devoted himself to cattle breeding.

MR. B. G. MORTON, well known in the motor trade in Kenya and Tanganyika, has died in Nairobi at the age of 60. Going to Kenya in 1920, he was senior partner in the firm of Moulton and Morris, which later became the Service Company. At one time during the war he was manager in Dar es Salaam for Motor Mart and Exchange, Ltd.

MAJOR H. DEIGHTON, who, after serving as an officer in the Indian Army from 1917 to 1936, went to Tanganyika to practise as a licensed surveyor, and served with the R.E. in the recent war, has died in Nairobi at the age of 55. In 1924 Major Hughes was sent on special duties to the Balkans and later carried out surveys in Palestine. For the past few months he had been a staff surveyor of the African Settlement Board.



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**COW & GATE MILK FOOD**

Periodical publishers have been instructed by the Board to reduce paper consumption by one eighth until further notice. "E. A. & R." is therefore compelled to reduce the average size of the weekly page by four pages. We shall publish larger issues as soon as they become possible.

# PERSONALIA

THE DUKE OF SOUTHWELL is visiting Northern Rhodesia.

MR. A. A. HAYES, Chairman of the Mufilira Bitter, has been elected President of the

SIR ROBERT SMITH has been elected President of the Electors' Union of Kenya.

MR. C. K. PATIL has been elected President of the Uganda Cotton Association.

MR. E. J. T. GRIFFIN has been appointed a director of Messrs. Lewis and Peat, Ltd.

MR. F. HOLDEN is the new President of the Nairobi branch of the Royal Society of St. George.

MAJOR DONNELLY is Chairman of the newly formed Northern Rhodesian Regimental Association.

SIR WILLEM VAN NAMARA GODDENOUGH, B.T., has been appointed to an honorary studentship of Christ Church, Oxford.

MAJOR E. A. FLOWER, MAJOR W. B. KEAR and MAJOR A. G. ELLIS, all of Kenya, have been awarded the Efficiency Decoration.

MR. ADYAGU, the first African from the Teso district in Uganda to become an African medical officer, has been posted to Soroti.

MRS. ESEZA MAKUMBI, who appeared in the film "Men of Two Worlds," has joined the staff of King's College, Budo, Uganda.

MR. E. A. VASEK, an elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, is expected to arrive in this country on leave in June.

MR. A. T. WILLIAMS, Assistant Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, who is on leave in this country, will return at the end of May.

MR. W. ROBINSON, the oldest settler in the Solik district of Kenya, opened the new club, of which Mr. BRUCE HAYES was elected President.

MR. H. J. BOWKER, His Majesty's Minister in Cairo, toured the Ismailia and Upper Nile Provinces of the Sudan for two weeks recently.

MR. G. P. COLVILLE, MAJOR A. E. W. GOSSAGE, MR. E. PARDOE and MR. M. S. RAY have been elected to the Naivasha District Council.

MR. and MRS. D. G. R. FURZE of Mombasa, Kenya, sailed for Mombasa in the MODASA on Tuesday after six months' leave in this country.

THE REV. G. E. HAYNES, executive secretary for race relations of the Federal Council of Christian Churches of America, is visiting East Africa.

THE REV. C. N. FRANK, recently of the Nyasaland Diocese of the U.A.C.A., has been appointed priest in charge of All Saints, Elland, Yorkshire.

MR. H. R. CASLICK, until recently Government Printer in Zanzibar, has left to take up his appointment as deputy government printer in Palestine.

SIR JULIAN POLLEY, who during part of the war was Ministry of Supply representative in East Africa, has been appointed Controller in Great Britain.

MR. NELL LYFIELD, who edited various Army publications in East Africa during the war, has been appointed editor of the magazine issued by the Liberal Party.

THE VEN. F. F. JOHNSTON, Archdeacon in Egypt, has been installed as District Grand Master of the District Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Egypt and the Sudan.

MR. G. H. ADAMS, Financial Secretary in Nyasaland since 1939, has left on retirement from the Colonial Service. He acted on several occasions as Chief Secretary.

MR. A. P. J. MELLOR, secretary of the United Africa Company, and a director of the subsidiary formed in connexion with the East African groundnut scheme, has left London by air to spend some months in Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda.

DR. MAHMOOD HUBBA-ALLAH, a professor of philosophy at Al-Azhar University, Cairo, is visiting East Africa as a guest of the Aga Khan Islamic League of Culture.

MR. GODFREY M. HARMAN, manager of the Ngerere estate of East African Sisal Plantations Ltd., returned by air to Tanganyika Territory, accompanied by MRS. HARMAN.

MR. K. M. GODDENOUGH, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, will lead the Rhodesian delegation to the International Trade Conference in Geneva. He and his colleagues will leave for Switzerland early next week.

H.H. THE AGA KHAN has named two of his two-year-old racehorses after prominent East African Ismaili followers. "Ebbo" is called after Mr. Ebbo Pibahi, owner of a petrol station in Nairobi, and "Nathoo" after Dr. H. E. Nathoo, a dentist.

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has received from the Air Council the gift of an Anson aircraft in appreciation of the help which the Government of Southern Rhodesia gave during the war and since in the training of R.A.F. air crews.

THE REV. R. HAYNES, one of the secretaries of the United Society of Christian Literature, is touring Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to investigate the production and distribution of literature for Africans. He expects to return to London in about three months.

MR. BRIAN WALTER MARK YOUNG, elder son of Sir Mark Young, Governor of Hong Kong, and formerly Governor of Tanganyika Territory, and Lady Young, and MISS FIONA MARJORIE STEWART, of Craig Appin, Comrie, Perthshire, will shortly be married in Edinburgh.

EL SIRR OSMAN, a Sudanese employed by the Middle East Anti-Loeust Service, has received a letter expressing admiration of his courageous act when he jumped into a truck loaded with petrol which had caught fire in a village and drove it away from the hooters which it threatened. He sustained severe burns on the face and arms.

MR. JOHN BRINTON, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, who is a member of the recently constituted Colonial, Economic and Development Council, is one of the 17 members of the Royal Commission set up last week to inquire into the control, management and ownership of the newspaper and periodical press in this country.

MR. D. STORAR, assistant manager of the Union-Castle Line, who retired after 30 years' service, joined the company in 1897. After experience in several departments, he became secretary to the managers in 1924, local secretary in Southampton in 1931, and assistant manager in 1935. During the war he became a member of the Southampton Harbour Board. He was a member of the executive council of the Shipping Federation from 1935 to 1946.

MR. GERALD SIBTHORPSON, of Leigh-on-Sea, has bought a long-range air-sea rescue craft of 150 tons used during the war by the R.A.F. in which he plans to leave early in July for South Africa via the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and the east of East Africa. He will be accompanied by his wife and three children, a few friends, a skipper, first mate and two engineers. When used by the R.A.F. the boat berthed 82 men and was being refitted for 20 passengers and crew.

MR. A. C. JENNINGS, chief engineer of the Department of Native Affairs, has retired after 28 years in the Southern Rhodesian Civil Service. He went to the Colony after the 1914-15 war as an irrigation engineer in the Department of Agriculture, and in 1926 was appointed Assistant Director of the Lands Department. He was a member of the Natural Resources Commission in 1938 and has been chairman of the recently created African Housing Committee of the Central African Council.

# TO THE NEWS

**E.A.R. marks** ... strong and ... this country that ... is revealed ... have a declaration of independence from the United States." — Mr. K. Zilliacus, M.P.

"I would rather sink on a battleship with a few gentlemen than live on a ... with a gang of experimentalists." — Sir Seymour Hicks.

"Instead of getting the country back to work the Government have wasted time trying to force on it a 'pre-fabricated Utopia'." — Lord Cherwell.

The Soviet Union pays its miners very highly when they work hard. They get double pay if they exceed their norms by anything from 5% to 10%, and triple pay for anything above 10%." — Mr. Robert Wraithman, in the *News Chronicle*.

To talk about adopting a 40-hour week throughout all industries is lunacy. The result must be to reduce both the volume of goods available for consumption at home and the volume available for export. The ... must have an increase in both directions if it is to maintain its present standard of living." — Sir Wilfrid Clark Lees.

Great Britain may have to pay the United Nations more on account of debts incurred in winning the war than Germany will have to pay for harm done while losing it." — Mr. Neville Orme.

The average weekly saving by bread rationing has been roughly 10% of pre-rationing consumption, compared with the 33% claimed by the Minister of Food after the first three weeks." — *Daily Telegraph*.












"I would not entrust this Government with the task of arranging the fixture card for a village football club. In the middle of the season they would find themselves playing five different matches in five different places with the one team." — Mr. W. S. Morrison, M.P.

It is my hope that many beneficial partnerships will be established between American mining enterprises and foreign countries for the development of their natural resources. To this end there must be neither discriminatory and restrictive practices by the foreign countries nor unfair exploitation by our enterprises. Along the road of real partnership lies the solution to the major world problem of increasing mineral production." — Mr. S. Braden, Assistant Secretary of State for American Public Affairs.

"We can re-establish the foundations of our economic and political life, but the way will be dark and stern. A Government which gave the people a definite task, holding at its conclusion the prospect of a fuller and freer life, would rally the country to-morrow. Failure in leadership is the dominant cause of our concern to-day." — Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.

"Civil servants and local government and other functionaries now number more than 2,000,000. The fact that National Socialist planning requires a staff greater than the whole of the personnel required to defend our national and Imperial interests throughout the world does not seem to strike our rulers as an extreme example of the inefficiency of their methods." — General Guy P. Dawnay.

"What is needed is a concrete four or five years' emergency plan of national reattachment. The target might have to be the equivalent of at least £200,000,000 to £300,000,000 per annum in forgone or replaced imports and forgone uses of domestic resources. If anyone should scout such reductions as quite impracticable, the answer is that in one or another way they will in fact happen. The question is only whether they will happen catastrophically or in an orderly and limited retreat with a real hope of moving forward again later." — Mr. N. Isaacs.

	HC 1-ton Van
	K 1-ton Van
	K 1-ton Van
	AS 1-ton Van
	ML 2-ton Long Drop side Lorry
	OSA 3-ton Short End Lorry
	OSA 3-ton Long End Lorry
	OB 5-ton Short End Lorry
	OLB 5-ton Long End Lorry
	QSS 8-ton Articulated Unit for 8-ton Articulated Unit Trailer
	OB 12-seater Coach

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HC — Wheelbase 87 in. max. gr. wt. 1,750 lb.  
K — Wheelbase 105 in. max. gr. wt. 2,600 lb.  
AS — Wheelbase 105 in. max. gr. wt. 2,600 lb.

### TRUCKS

ML — Wheelbase 120 in. max. gr. wt. 6,000 lb.  
OL — Wheelbase 140 in. max. gr. wt. 12,000 lb.  
OSA — Wheelbase 137 in. max. gr. wt. 16,000 lb.  
OLB — Wheelbase 157 in. max. gr. wt. 19,000 lb.  
QSS — Tractor for semi-trailers for gross train weights up to 26,000 lb.

### TIPPERS

MS — Wheelbase 120 in. max. gr. wt. 12,000 lb.  
OSA — Wheelbase 111 in. max. gr. wt. 16,000 lb.  
OSB — Wheelbase 113 in. max. gr. wt. 19,000 lb.

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# BACKGROUND

**Leadership.** — "Believing almost passionately in the virtue of planning the Labour Government have failed to plan effectively. They have succeeded neither in realizing the symmetrical strategy of their own theories nor in applying the same to the practical problems of transport and Service planning during the war. The necessity for a fresh deployment of Ministerial energies and for more prompt and fruitful methods of preparing policies and making decisions is apparent. That is the lesson of the fuel crisis. The need is to restore to the process of government the power of decision. The largest impediments to policy-making are overwork and inferior management. The underlying economic malaise of the nation cannot be cured without the application at once of a procedure of planning capable of producing the required decisions and policies in time, and capable also of affording and directing the latent energies of the entire community. In itself the appointment of Sir Edwin Plowden as chief planner points neither forward nor back. Everything will depend upon the structure of policy-making within which he and his assistants must make their contribution. To go through the motions of planning without arriving at conclusions, to multiply the agencies of consultation without reaching decisions, to set up elaborate machinery for interdepartmental co-ordination without making certain that the outcome will be the pronouncement in clear terms of the various courses among which Ministers must choose—all this is the negation of planning. Mr. Attlee must produce the policy. The need for a small policy-making Cabinet, with time and ability to act as the power-house of planning, was never more evident." *The Times*.

**Farm Management.** — Under our existing agricultural system only two classes of farmer can succeed in the business: the man who has a sensible wife and is in his shirt-sleeves for 16 hours a day, and the great landlord wise enough to employ scientific advisers every season to dictate the farming operations. Stalin found the solution in collective farming. To expect an average farmer to be not only a sower and reaper, but an agricultural chemist, accountant, meteorologist, veterinary expert, merchant, financier and resident housekeeper is ridiculous. Yet this is our practice. The collective farm employs not only the best brains in the country, but provides as well for Hodge, a little holding all to himself, the equivalent of our three acres and a cow." Mr. Bernard Shaw.

**Need to Re-Establish Discipline.** — "There are two essentials to high productivity: continuity of supplies and a willingness by all ranks to accept fair-minded discipline and get down to work. To persist in a rushed programme of highly controversial legislation and call this putting first things first is the reverse of leadership. Instead of uniting the country it divides it, and not only distracts the attention of those who should be devoting themselves to the grim problems of to-day, but appears to offer to the rank and file promises of easier times. National leadership is vital to the country. Local leadership is vital to industry. Nothing could be more short-sighted than to weaken the authority and power of managers to manage. However much the social conscience may be aroused, it would be unwise to rely on this alone to promote such a will to work as the gravity of our situation demands. Practical incentives are needed at all levels. All grades of workers with hands or brain need stimulation. One of the best methods is by a reduction in direct taxation. Our future as an industrial nation depends on hard work, perseverance, initiative and enterprise. The greatest need today is to establish confidence that any plan announced is based on realism and that resources allocated can be guaranteed." *The Federation of British Industries*.

**Bulk Purchases.** — "Was there a difference of £49,000,000 between the price paid by the Argentine Government to their growers and that charged to the British Government on a recent purchase of oil seeds? Did the Argentine Government purchase 500,000 tons of wheat at about £12 a ton and charge the British Government £34? Is it true that recently representatives of Argentine sellers of linseed offered a quantity to private firms at £65 a ton and that the deal was suddenly taken over by the two Governments with the result that Britain paid either £135 or £175 a ton? Even about other commodities are there not a few bulk purchases at a major factor. Copper, which averaged £40 15s. a ton in 1938, rose in February of this year to £127. Lead, £15 2s. 8d. in 1938, is around £70 a tin, which averaged £189 12s. in 1938, now stands at £380 10s. a ton." Sir Willdrox Smithers, M.P.

**Export Policy.** — "It is absurd to imagine that we can confine our exports to less essential goods and completely restrict our imports to essentials. It is impossible to buy amber, rubber or bacon entirely with fountain pens and cosmetics. Imports of tangerines and grapes have been attacked as extravagant. Grape imports are part of an agreement by which Belgium has sent us substantial quantities of steel. Tangerine purchases, made to help Italy, have led to corresponding efforts by Italian industry to help us in the supply of bottleneck items in textile and engineering production. About 67% of electric motors exported, 63% of mining equipment, and 68% of locomotives have gone to the Dominions and Colonies. How can these exports be substantially reduced without injuring Commonwealth interests? Of electrical generating plant exported 42% has gone to British countries and 24% to the Soviet Union in fulfilment of war-time orders. As a result we have received our first post-war consignments of timber from Russia. Exports of agricultural machinery, locomotives and steel go in the main to countries from which we draw foodstuffs and essential raw materials." Mr. Marquand, M.P., Paymaster-General.

**Individual Rights.** — "The greatest evil of the 20th century is to lose sight of individual rights. Mr. Attlee and his Ministers, for the most part personally mild and humane, are surprised it can even be suggested that their activities are making the world a less humane and human place. But they do all their thinking in political categories in which the individual can make no plans of his own. Nowhere is this more tragically conspicuous than in India, where the vital and paramount interest of hundreds of millions is that a strong and just executive shall maintain law and order. This is lost from sight when the question is treated in the unreal political terms which suit the party leaders there. Convenient but imaginary constructions are presupposed, like the existence of a responsible government and those good hands our powers can be safely transferred. This political language bears as tragically little correspondence to the human realities as the history of the Chinese Republic since 1912 has borne to the idealistic hopes of those who proclaimed it then." *The Tablet*.

Parliament

Development of Peasant Farming  
Details of Contracts

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS  
TRADE, LIGHT, COLONIAL, AND IMPORT  
TRADE, LIGHT, COLONIAL, AND IMPORT  
to the groundnut scheme and said:

All of us greatly welcome such schemes, although I am not sure that the development of large-scale capital schemes and experiments of that kind is as valuable as developments carried out by the peasant African, who is a very intelligent man and is capable, given a remunerative price and some secure market, of greatly expanding his output.

MR. DODDOPARKER asked the Minister of Food what steps had been taken to deal with dangerous and marauding gangs in or adjacent to the areas to be cleared for the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika.

MR. STRACHEY: A big game warden has been engaged to protect the people on the job during the initial stages. Later it may be necessary to employ Native game scouts in the outlying districts. The managing agents will be acting in the closest co-operation with the Game Department.

Machinery for Groundnut Scheme

MR. DODDOPARKER asked whether requirements of mechanical implements and appliances were being promptly met.

MR. STRACHEY: Mechanical equipment, appliances and stores to the value of over £400,000 have already arrived in Tanganyika, and more is on the way. On the whole, and considering the difficulties of supply, I do not think we should be dissatisfied. At any rate a start has been made.

MR. ENROLL asked how many Valentine tanks were being converted to bulldozers for use in the East African groundnut scheme.

MR. STRACHEY: One Valentine tank has been converted for bulldozing tests in connection with the groundnut scheme. From preliminary trials it seems unlikely that these tanks will be suitable for the work.

MR. DODDOPARKER asked how many Natives would have to be moved from their homes on account of the groundnut schemes in Tanganyika.

MR. CREECH JONES: The areas to be developed in Tanganyika have not yet been surveyed in sufficient detail to enable me to state the number of Africans likely to have to be moved from their homes, but the numbers will be small. The terms of compensation will be settled by officers of the Tanganyika Government in accordance with local practice and the circumstances of each case.

SIR J. MELLOR asked the President of the Board of Trade to publish a statement in respect of each convenient period since July, 1945, showing the quantity of British East African sugar purchased by H.M. Government and the average price per ton, the quantity resold to Great Britain and to other foreign countries respectively and at what prices, why prices comparable with world market prices were not obtained from foreign purchasers, and what potential profit in hard currencies was thereby lost.

Government Purchases of East African Sugar

SIR STANBROD CRIPPS: The quantities of British East African sugar, including raw, purchased by H.M. Government since 1/10/1945 were as follows:

Production less local consumption in July 1, 1945 to December 31, 1945: 74,527 tons; January 1, 1946 to December 31, 1946: 439,406 tons. Average price: July 1, 1945 to April 30, 1946: £2 12s. 6d. per ton; May 1, 1946 to December 31, 1946: £2 6s. per ton.

Use of quantities resold in bulk tons for the respective periods: July 1, 1945 to December 31, 1945 and January 1, 1946 to December 31, 1946, included: United Kingdom, 25,821 and 65,464 tons; French States, 28,752 and 47,000 tons; France, 4,630 and 9,346 tons; India, 7,551 and 556 tons; Belgium, 560 and 4,291 tons; Norway, 2,365 and 2,742 tons; Holland, 1,100 and 6,124 tons; Denmark, 2,300 and 2,501 tons; Eire, 204 and 2,044 tons; Canada, 41 and 24,625 tons; Australia, 2,890 and 11,400 tons; and South Africa, 450 and 2,437 tons.

The average prices in the United Kingdom were: July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946: £43 per ton delivered buyer's works; July 1, 1946 to December 31, 1946: £61 per ton delivered buyer's works. The prices to other countries were fixed on the same level but adjusted according to the terms of sale (whether sold to be East African port, ex store U.K., or ex ship U.K.) and to the higher prices were not demanded from foreign purchasers. I refer the hon. Member to the reply given on January 21. There is no world price for sugar.

MR. ERNEST DAVIES asked the estimated savings in the annual interest charges through conversion to lower rates of interest during 1946 of British Colonial sugar quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

MR. CREECH JONES said in the course of his reply: £5,000,000 of Kenya Government 6% inscribed stock, 1945-56, became available for conversion. £3,180,000 was repaid by the use of sinking and other funds and the balance of £1,820,000 was converted into 21% inscribed stock, 1971-60. The annual saving in interest charges on the portion converted was £591,000.

Future of E.A. Command

MR. DODDOPARKER asked the Secretary of State for War for details of the arrangements which were to be made to amalgamate the Middle East and East Africa Commands.

MR. BELLEFANT: These two commands are not being amalgamated, but East Africa Command is to come under Middle East. The decision will take effect from April 1.

MR. KEELING asked the Minister of Works what would be the greatest height of the proposed new Colonial Office on the site now occupied by the old Westminster Hospital, overlooking the Abbey.

MR. KAY: The plans and dimensions of the new building have still to be considered. The height of the main wall head nearest to the Abbey is restricted to 75 feet by the Westminster Hospital Act of 1913, and this provision is not varied by the Bill now before the House.

Importance of Imperial Preference  
British Empire Producers' Resolutions

THE COUNCIL OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE PRODUCERS' ORGANIZATION has unanimously adopted the following resolution, which has been forwarded to the President of the Board of Trade:

In connexion with the negotiations on tariff and preference matters which are about to take place during the second session of the Preparatory Committee of the International Conference on Trade and Employment due to assemble shortly in Geneva, the British Empire Producers' Organization has taken note of the declarations of Prime Ministers and other members of the United Kingdom and Dominion Governments to the effect that, while they are ready to consider modifications of Empire Preferences, they will enter into any such arrangements only in return for adequate concessions by other countries.

Escape Clauses

The British Empire Producers' Organization has noted that the United States Administration has accepted the demand made by leaders of the Republican Party for agreements for tariff reductions made by the United States must include 'escape clauses' permitting withdrawal of any such reductions should these be held to have caused serious injury to domestic producers. (The effect of escape clauses of the kind proposed would be that injury to Dominion or Colonial producers caused by withdrawal of preferences given by the United Kingdom would not be covered by an escape clause in an agreement between the U.K. and the U.S.A. since they, being third parties, would not claim to be domestic producers of one of the contracting parties.)

The British Empire Producers' Organization desires to emphasize the danger inherent in any abandonment or modification of Empire Preferences in return for concessions resting upon insecure and impermanent foundations, which could be undermined at any time as the result of political pressure exerted by American manufacturers and producers, and to point out that injury to Empire producers by such changes might be done to Empire producers by entering into agreements so insecurely based. It therefore urges the British and Dominion Governments to make a strong stand in this matter and not to sacrifice the proved benefits of Empire Preference in exchange for benefits which may well prove to be transitory, if not illusory.

[Editorial comments on Imperial Preference appear under Matters of Moment.]

Unrra in Ethiopia

TOWARDS RELIEF and rehabilitation supplies for Ethiopia Unrra has provided 1,300,000 U.S. dollars, apart from shipping charges. Large quantities of seeds and agricultural equipment have been distributed and six mechanics have been recruited to instruct in the maintenance and repair of tractors and machinery. The regular foreign staff of Unrra in Ethiopia consists of 20 professional and secretarial workers.

### Royal Visit to Rhodesia Gifts for Princess Elizabeth

**T**HE KING said, in the course of a speech in Pretoria a few days ago—  
 "Mr. Prime Minister, on behalf of the Queen, our daughters and myself, I thank you for your good wishes for a happy and successful visit. I sincerely trust that our visit there will be on the bonds of good will and friendship between these two countries. At the same time, I assure you we shall look forward to our return to the Union and to seeing more of your country before we are reluctantly obliged to leave it for the United Kingdom. May I, therefore, now say to you not good-bye but 'Totsiens'."

PRINCESS ELIZABETH is to receive two birthday gifts from Southern Rhodesia. That from the whole Colony will be a fund of some £25,000 raised for the purpose of enabling young people in Great Britain and Southern Rhodesia to exchange visits. The second gift, from the children of the Colony, will be a brooch in precious stones in the form of the Zimbabwe bird.

MR. E. C. F. WHITEHEAD, Minister of Finance in Southern Rhodesia, and MR. G. A. DAVENPORT, Minister of Commerce, left London by air carrier this week for Salisbury in order to be in the Colony when the Royal Family arrives.

M. JUNGERS, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, will leave Elizabethville by special train on April 15 for Livingstone in order to deliver to the King and Queen on their arrival in that town on April 16 the greetings of the Prince Regent of Belgium.

### Yellow Fever and Air Travel Mr Sanitation Authority Needed

**W**HEN IN PRE-WAR DAYS EAST AFRICA drew attention to the danger of the spread to East and Central Africa of yellow fever and other infections as a result of the expansion of air transport, we were accused of being alarmist.

Measures subsequently taken by different colonial Governments and by the Service Departments during the war abundantly testified to the justification of our warning; and Mr. C. B. Smith, senior entomologist of the Medical Department in Kenya, has now written most interestingly in *Health Horizon* of "Air Travel and the Spread of Germs."

This urgent problem, he says, is even now not adequately appreciated. He writes that—

"Aedes vexans, the commonest conveyor of yellow fever, is one of the most widely distributed mosquitoes. It is present in almost every country between latitudes 45-50° N. and 35° S. spreading readily in water, artificial containers, such as pots, broken bottles, cans, and barrels in and around houses."

#### Unexpected Outbreaks

Evidence has been obtained of the occurrence of yellow fever during the past 10 to 15 years in most and some of the other outbreaks had not been reported as far east as the Nile in the Sudan, in Naïrob, in Assab in Eritrea on the Red Sea, and as far south as the northern border of Northern Rhodesia.

It might be unwise to assume that the virus is not present in any of the jungle areas of Africa and the neighbouring islands, and, particularly in many such areas, flies from administrative or military posts.

Aircraft carry enormous numbers of insects. Entomologists have collected many thousands of insects from aircraft employed on a variety of routes, including Africa. These insects include, the vectors of yellow fever, dengue fever, malaria and trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness), as well as rats (the hosts to plague) and numbers of pests or potential pests of crops and

forests. In East Africa we have collected from aircraft only large numbers of our own insects, but appreciable numbers of others not before recorded in Africa.

The conveyance by air of a passenger who may be incubating yellow fever, malaria, or smallpox from India or China or Central Africa to New York, Buenos Aires or Melbourne within the incubation period of his disease, and therefore in an apparently healthy condition, is not unlikely. It is the possibility of a quick transference of infection, or of a vector, over long distances in a few hours or one or two days, that is perhaps the most disturbing feature of the problem.

#### Methods of Disinfestation

In the 1933 International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, the signatories agreed to the adoption of a comprehensive series of measures which provided for organized airport medical services. Unfortunately, few of these measures seem to have been applied by the many authorities whose territories the few air routes at that time served. Medical inspection of ships in tropical climates became a feature.

Disinfestation of aircraft to kill possible insect vectors has been the only form of treatment that might damage the aircraft, and is not, as a rule, used. Flasks highly toxic to insects, such as methyl cyanide, that could not be used on aircraft, are not, alas, available. Pyrethrum solutions in alcohol, which are not so toxic, and were gradually adopted in most cases, but the methods of application were poor.

Many authorities introduced legislation based upon the terms of the 1933 convention, but there was little attempt to enforce the such legislation. Such measures, if enforced in proper measure, perhaps might not have drawn sympathy with neighbours, and seldom with adequate consideration of the public as a whole. This was particularly noticeable in connexion with local regulations dealing with methods of disinfection against aircraft and airway facilities. In some authorities, the measures were not even enforced at least one airport.

The need for a central authority to coordinate all such measures, not only through the air routes, but also by land, and to coordinate with the various Governments of Africa, is clearly shown.

#### Operation of Disinfection

In the widespread carriage of infection by air was the case in the case of the air routes. With the cooperation of local authorities and all the staff of international airways, it is possible to ensure that disinfection is carried out in a satisfactory manner. In the case of the air routes, the disinfection of labourers employed on airport construction work is also a problem.

In the past few years there has been a considerable increase in air of potential pests and vectors of disease, animal and plant diseases. It is equally certain that unless adequate steps are taken before the outbreak of traffic now being planned in actual operation, risks will continue to grow.

Co-ordination and guidance are essential, and for this we require an Air Sanitation Authority which could create standards for sanitation on air routes, stimulate and help territorial authorities to reach and maintain such standards, the provision of advice and financial aid where necessary, this latter is likely to be very necessary. Air routes are not purely the concern of local authorities, through whose territory they pass. Empire and world are an Imperial concern.

#### League

The Council of the Arab League have decided to support the other demands against Great Britain, including the demand for the permanent unity of the Nile Valley under the Egyptian Crown.

#### Higher Prices for Steel

AT THE MOMENT, the price of steel in East Africa and Southern Rhodesia is £120 per ton. The Board of Trade has agreed to increase the price for British East African steel to £120 per ton.

additions to the rolling stock of the Central Line and the equipment of Dar es Salaam harbour.

The heavy expenditure on lines of communication is scarcely surprising, since the estimated production of groundnuts in Tanganyika alone is expected to amount to over 400,000 tons per annum. This represents nearly twice the value and twice as much of the country's exports in 1944, and there is also the immense import tonnage.

The establishment of communities of African labourers and skilled workers with their families will require the most careful study from every point of view. The anthropologist, the doctor, the scientist, the entomologist and other specialists will all play their part in ensuring that these village communities set a new standard for community life in East Africa.

In addition to a scientifically balanced diet, the villagers will have the benefit of trained medical services, with pre-natal clinics and health centres, of education and welfare officers, of libraries and meeting halls where they make their decisions and develop their own ways of life. The goal is the creation of settled, self-contained communities producing their own food and providing a basis for education in modern agricultural methods and civic responsibility.

The most important aspect is the economic—the production of wealth from these unpopulated lands. This is no case of heavily overburdened taxpayers being called upon to make sacrifices for the advancement of colonial peoples. On the contrary, the whole basis of the scheme is its economic soundness.

After the most careful screening of the detailed estimates of costs and yields per acre, after increasing the former and reducing the latter, and after including in the figures Mr. Bevan's approved interest rate of 2½ per annum on all Treasury advances, the estimated cost per ton of groundnuts from East African ports amounts to £17 10s. on the lowest estimate of yield. It is assumed that during the first four crop years the fair market price on the same basis will not fall below £30 per ton—and it may well be very much higher—and that thereafter it will not fall below £20 per ton. Thus, apart from the substantial relief in fat supply which will arise from this scheme, large savings will be effected in this country's food bill.

#### With Full Scope for Initiative

I am not a Socialist, and I am a firm believer in the benefits which have accrued and will accrue to the world from the operation of private enterprise; but I am in whole-hearted agreement with the decision of His Majesty's Government that the maintenance of an undertaking of this nature, which calls for the alienation of 5,000 square miles of land in a Colonial territory, and which may profoundly affect the whole economic and social policies in Colonial development, should be vested in a Government-owned and financed corporation created by statute, with its own separate organization and a responsible board of directors answerable to Government but with the fullest scope for initiative. Above all, I emphasize the words "with the fullest scope for initiative" and when the time comes I hope that the Treasury will have their industry engaged upon their hearts.

His Majesty's Government intend that the undertakings shall be transferred to the Governments of the territories concerned at a time and on terms to be agreed in the light of the experience of the working of the project, and it envisages as the eventual goal the transfer of the control to the African people themselves, but this ultimate stage must, of course, depend upon the emergence of skilled and trained African staff for the efficient management and operation of the scheme.

Pending the passage of the Bill establishing the proposed corporation, likely I believe to take until about the end of next year, my company has willingly agreed upon the invitation of the Ministry to act as managing agents for the Government, and we have been charged with the heavy responsibility of bringing this vast undertaking into being and laying solid and lasting foundations upon which the new corporation will be able to build.

I have just returned from a visit to the territories. Work on the scheme has started and is being pushed forward with all possible speed, but of all the encouraging signs that I observed—and they were many—the one that gave me the most satisfaction was the genuine sense of enthusiasm emanating from the whole team of personnel who form the advance guard in this great project.

From the most senior to the most junior they are imbued with a sense of mission, and the work upon which they are engaged will not only bring much-needed supplement to our nation scale, but, far transcending this, will show the way to the development of prosperity in tropical Africa.

Agriculture alone can form the solid foundation for any real improvement in the standards of living of the African peoples. Present standards are deplorably low, in many cases, large sections of the population exist on a nutritional standard

which borders on the starvation line, whilst elsewhere a diet completely lacking in animal proteins renders millions incapable of hard or sustained effort. And all the time, intensifying this problem, there is the natural increase in the population, growing in ratio as grants from the Colonial Development Fund result in steady improvement of medical and health services.

Reliable vital statistics are unfortunately not available, but allowing only a 1½ per cent increase per annum, the estimated population of our African Colonies must certainly have increased from about 150,000 to 48,000,000 since 1939. That means another 3,750,000 people to create still further pressure on already overburdened land. With the further improvement of medical and social services, there are strong grounds for believing that during the next 25 years the increase may well be not less than 1½ per cent, and the growth of population between now and 1972 would then be 22,000,000. That gives some indication of our responsibilities, and entitles us to question the prospects in the coming years unless there is a complete reorientation of policy.

The only prospect in the coming years for the masses of the people in tropical Africa is a constantly diminishing standard of life unless the productivity of the soil can be rapidly raised, and unless means can be found to bring under cultivation lands of marginal fertility, which appear to have remained neglected throughout the centuries.

#### No Time for Delays

Anyone who believes that we can afford to await the gradual education of the masses of the people, and that the improved educational basis of itself create conditions for a large increase in productivity, is deluding himself—unless, of course, he is willing that masses of the population shall at best go grossly undernourished during the period that will be required for the education to become effective.

And what prospects are there of bringing education to masses of undernourished people? What would be the standard of life of the American or the British people if the sole agricultural implement were a hand-hoe, if they burnt all crop residues, and if the sole method of soil regeneration were its abandonment to bush fallow for a number of years?

Great sums are being made available to Africa through the Colonial Development Fund, and a very large part of these moneys is being employed to improve social services, but these means will not in the long run serve any useful purpose unless grants are devised to to develop the soil that it will yield the wealth necessary to develop and maintain those services and generally raise the standard of living. Even in this country we are beginning to realize that our standards of living depend upon our standard of production.

Grants in aid are of the highest value if they are regarded as pump-priming operations, but unless the African territories can themselves produce an ever-increasing quantity of fuel necessary to keep the engines (has primed running at ever-increasing speed, the grants will have utterly failed in their purpose.

#### Individual Subsistence Farming is Doomed

These facts must be faced, and those educated Africans who are seeking the welfare of their fellow countrymen must be brought to realize that the situation over the years must become progressively worse unless ways are found to break away from individual subsistence farming and to apply the knowledge and methods of the Western world to the production of a full measure of wealth from the African soil.

What, after all, is the justification for the white man being in Africa unless it is to bring to and apply in those backward countries the skills which they themselves have developed as a result of many generations of education?

The large increase in agricultural output arising from the introduction of Western methods would, of course, be achieved with far less effort by vastly less people than are at present engaged in subsistence farming, and there are surely solid grounds for believing that the labour now so uneconomically employed which would be released from its present toil could be occupied in the creation of further wealth through the development of industry and services which would be handed on to agriculture in progress.

An agricultural revolution in Africa is easy to speak of but hard to realize for the conservatism of the African people is deep-seated. But progress has been resisted by masses of people in all ages and all lands. The East African groundnut scheme will, I am convinced, by providing a practical demonstration of the wealth and health, social welfare and prosperity which large-scale scientific agriculture can bring to Africa and to people, do much to overcome resistance to change.

It is indeed a happy coincidence that the dire need of the British people should carry with it the promise of incalculable benefits to Africa. The day is, I am sure, not far distant when the peoples of Africa will be enabled to proclaim this great act of His Majesty's Government in the words of the prophet Isaiah: "The wilderness and the solitary places shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."

This phenomenon is not easy to explain. One might have expected the force of demand to reflect itself in increased wages being paid to the Native worker until such time as the forces of supply and demand established a balance in which the supply of Native labour equalled the demand for it. It is not the function of the committee to discuss the reason why this has not occurred, but the resulting situation calls for certain comment.

#### LABOUR

Representatives of the secondary industries submitted that those industries which depend on the available labour supply. Suggested that some organization should be established with powers to direct the available Native labour force might well relegate the problem to the political rather than the economic sphere. It is relevant to note that any artificial direction of the supply of Native labour away from the secondary industries of Southern Rhodesia is not in conformity with the interests of the territory.

The low productivity of labour in the secondary industries of Southern Rhodesia places the industry at a comparative disadvantage in competition with other countries. Whereas in these circumstances the industrialist may be expected to seek protection against such competition, the committee feels that, within the means resources available to Southern Rhodesia, may be found a means whereby the efficiency of secondary industry

may be so improved as to place Southern Rhodesia among the leading industrial countries.

In order to achieve this end the committee recommends

- (1) That every effort be made to increase the markets, both local and external, available to the industrialist in Southern Rhodesia in order that he may be facilitated in the more economic use of both labour and machinery.
- (2) That, since any bar to the employment of the Native worker in the capacity in which he is most productive is opposed to the interests of both the European and Native worker, efforts be made to break the existing barrier in the labour policy of Southern Rhodesia.
- (3) That any effort to assist industry in general to secure Native labour should not take the form of forcing such labour into one industry or another in opposition to economic forces.
- (4) That the classification of labour categories in the workings of the Industrial Conciliation Act be investigated to ascertain whether these are the most suitable for present-day industry, and whether the present method of placing individual employees into categories is warranted by the skill of that employee.
- (5) That co-operative action on the part of trade unions and employers' organizations be sought in an effort to implement the above suggestions.

## The East African Groundnut Scheme

### Views of Its Originator, Mr. Frank Samuel

IN SIX YEARS, at an estimated capital cost of some £26,000,000, and by utilizing the most highly mechanized forms of land-clearing and agricultural development, it is proposed to clear and bring under cultivation approximately 5,600 square miles, spread roughly as to two-thirds in Tanganyika and the balance between Kenya and Northern Rhodesia.

There will be:

- 35 units each of 30,000 acres, in the Southern Province of Tanganyika, in the hinterland of the existing port of Lindi.
- 15 units in the Mtwapa area of the Central Province of Tanganyika.
- 10 units near Tabora in the Western Province of Tanganyika.
- 5 units on the coast of Kenya, just south of the mouth of the Tana River.
- 5 units in the north-western portion of Kenya.
- 3 units in the Kerio Valley of Kenya; and
- 12 units in Northern Rhodesia.

But this plan will be subject to continuous review as the work progresses. If it were found that higher yields could be obtained, or labour problems affecting other local industries reduced, or transport difficulties eased, or land developed at less capital cost by reducing or cutting out some of the areas and substituting others, the present plan might have to be radically recast. The total area is equivalent in size to the whole of Northern Ireland or about two-thirds of the whole of Wales.

There is little surplus labour in Tanganyika, Kenya and Northern Rhodesia, and complete mechanization is therefore necessary. No operation will be performed by hand for which mechanized equipment is available. Immense fleets of heavy tractors, bulldozers, angle-dozers and rippers will be needed in the clearing operations, to be followed by fully-mechanized equipment for cultivation—light tractors equipped with modern implements, specialized ploughs, disc harrows, cultivators, planters, diggers and combine harvesters.

The initial land clearing and the construction of the necessary installations will require a labour force of 25,000 at the peak of operations in 1949 and 1950. The farming operations when the whole area is under cultivation will call for only 32,000 African workers, of whom about 8,000 will be of special categories—tractor drivers, hospital orderlies, clerks and so on. It is believed

to be addressed in London to a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies. The report has been somewhat abbreviated. Mr. Samuel is managing director of the United Africa Company, Ltd.

that these categories will be filled mainly from the ranks of discharged askari who received specialized training during their military service and for many of whom suitable employment is not now available.

The number of Europeans required for the land clearing and constructional operations is about 500, and for the permanent operations of the project approximately 750. This figure includes, in addition to unit managers and engineers, specialized personnel such as surveyors, soil conservation experts, doctors and labour and welfare superintendents.

#### Stock Farming.

The economic benefits will extend far beyond the undertaking. The water supplies and improved means of communication required to serve the groundnut areas and the eradication of the tsetse fly will facilitate the opening up of other large areas in which the mineral and agricultural resources lie to-day beyond the range of economic development. The good fodder provided by the tops of the groundnut plant and the abundant pasturage provided by the grass leys (which will cover roughly half the total acreage brought into cultivation) suggest that stock farming might in time become an important industry in the groundnut areas.

The agency responsible for this East African development is specifically charged with the responsibility of developing the whole of the resources within the areas concerned.

From the outset the cereals required for feeding the African labour will be produced within the areas by the same fully mechanized agricultural methods as will be employed in the groundnut production.

Only half the total developed areas will be under groundnuts at any one time, the remainder being under a grass ley, or possibly sorghum or sunflower. If the last mentioned rotation were found to be agriculturally sound, it would raise very largely the oil production from these areas.

The rotational methods to be used will be the subject of constant research, and the fertility of the soil will be maintained, and wherever necessary raised, by the use of fertilizers. Indeed, the expenditure on fertilizers may well amount to some £2,000,000 annually. It is proposed to employ modern methods of contour cultivation, terracing and fudging from the outset, so as to avoid any danger of soil erosion and to ensure the fullest conservation of humidity in the soil.

To make possible the development of the selected areas in the Southern Province of Tanganyika—areas amounting in all to 1,300,000 acres—a new railway and harbour with deep-water berths, bulk storage and port installations will be built at a cost estimated at £2,500,000, whilst the development of areas in the Central Province will necessitate substantial



# Colour-Bar in Rhodesia Must Be Broken

## Candid Comments of Margolis Committee

EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE IN RHODESIA to ensure the maximum use of labour, to restrict the opportunities available to the non-European population to use their own labour to the fullest capacity.

Southern Rhodesia has not yet resorted to practices adopted in the Union of South Africa, where protection was sometimes made conditional upon the maintenance of a so-called satisfactory ratio between "civilized" and "uncivilized" workers. Nor has a definite colour-bar been established, as in the case of the Transvaal gold mines, where, by regulations issued under the Mines and Works Act, Natives are excluded from certain occupations.

But, despite the absence of a legal or *de facto* colour-bar, Southern Rhodesia has, either through the medium of direct trade union activity or indirectly through the Industrial Conciliation Act, established wage rates considerably in excess of the earnings of Native workers for certain classes of work. Minimum wage legislation may be held responsible for the maintenance of the high wage rates paid to the artisan in Southern Rhodesia, as well as for the discrepancy between European and Native rates of wages in the economy of Southern Rhodesia.

### Full Utilization of Skilled Labour

The colour bar in Southern Rhodesia operates through agreement and custom, and in effect the Native worker is not only being hindered in acquiring and exercising skill, but also in obtaining the full reward for any skill that he may acquire in spite of these difficulties. Thus far the effects of the colour bar are generally understood, but what is not generally appreciated is that this hindrance to the full utilization of the available Native labour resources in turn restricts the field of employment for skilled labour.

The full utilization of Native labour resources will have not only the effect of creating greater purchasing power in the Native himself but will also enable a less expensive article to be produced. In turn this will increase the purchasing power of the European population, as well, and will assist the industrialist in his efforts to capture both local and external markets. The net result must lead to an increase in output, and, as a result of this increase, the call for skilled artisans will be the greater. The relationship between skilled and unskilled labour is truly complementary and not competitive.

Opposition to the removal of the colour bar will be found in the fear of the European worker that the acquisition of skill by the African will bring down the standard of living of the European. The fact that this fear is unfounded is ably illustrated by the following quotation from Professor Clays' analysis of the problem:

Such a development of Native capacity is sometimes regarded with fear, and in the Union has inspired colour-bar legislation. It is thought that the Native, as he acquires skill, must necessarily displace the white worker. Such fears do less than justice to the economic quality and adaptability of the white worker, and imply that his present wage is based not on his skill and capacity as a worker, but on an artificial scarcity of skilled labour, maintained by excluding Natives and the underpayment of the mass of Natives employed. They are, moreover, unfounded.

The relation of advanced and backward labour is much more complementary than competitive. The increased employment of Natives increases the demand and possible remuneration of supervisory, responsible and specially skilled

posts, which white men must always fill. Even if in some occupations the Native does displace the white man, now that he is able to earn more, he can demand more, and so offer a market for an increased output of goods in general, for which additional white labour will find employment.

These fears are based on the fallacy that there is a limited amount of work to be done, and that if the Native does it the white man cannot do it. This fallacy, if it were true, would constitute an equal objection to the admission of any more white men to the country. For fear they should take away the work of those already in the country. It would constitute an objection to the influx of capital in the form of labour-saving machinery.

In fact, there is no rigid limit to the work awaiting additional resources in labour and capital. There is no more social danger in cheap labour than in cheap capital, cheap power or cheap land. All alike, by increasing the output of the community, increase the opportunities of economic welfare all alike, by increasing the power to purchase of those that supply them, increase the demand for labour in the community fortunate enough to possess them.

### Industry Chose Rhodesia

Southern Rhodesia is a fortunate country. The value to the country of its reserve of Native labour was brought home to the community in a very interesting and important manner. In its tour of inspection of industry in the Colony the committee formed the opinion that certain newly established concerns chose Southern Rhodesia in which to set up their factories largely because this was regarded as a territory still relatively free from rigid labour control.

The entrepreneur was quick to see the hidden but nevertheless very important advantage to be gained in Southern Rhodesia by being able to use Native labour without regard to certain restrictions well known in neighbouring countries. He was prepared to carry through the arduous task of training unskilled Natives because he believed that labour costs, as distinct from money wages, would prove comparatively lower in Southern Rhodesia than in the Union of South Africa.

### Effect of Competitive Forces

The committee feels that in the existing Native labour resources of Southern Rhodesia lies a tool that the territory could use to tremendous advantage in the sphere of international competition. It does not overlook the fact that any effort to break down the existing colour prejudice must prove a difficult task, but, on the other hand, whether or not colour bar legislation is strengthened or weakened within the immediate future, the committee believes that in the long run competitive forces must needs break down this unwarranted prejudice.

The process of economic assimilation between the white and black populations of Africa, not only in Southern Rhodesia, can be retarded but cannot from the long-term point of view be obviated. If Southern Rhodesia were blessed with legislators able enough to apprehend this view and strong enough to implement an enlightened policy in advance of its neighbouring territories, the Colony would gain an advantage over these territories in the sphere of inter-territorial competition that would capture for it the very markets for which we are all clamouring.

The possibilities of enlarging the local market will be found to be largely in improving the purchasing power of the Native population. This cannot be achieved merely by raising Native wages. Any effort to pay the Native more than he earns is doomed to failure. The correct approach lies in assisting the Native to earn more so that his wages will automatically rise, and in order to remove this end-the-colour-bar, which operates against the interests of all sections of the community must be broken.

Throughout the history of the Colony there has existed what is commonly termed a shortage of Native labour. Whilst intermittent periods of one or two years' duration may be found when this "shortage" was not felt, the outcry for an increased supply of Native labour in Southern Rhodesia dates back to the last century.

Being extracts from the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Protection of Secondary Industries in Southern Rhodesia. The members of the committee were Mr. W. Margolis (Chairman), Mr. R. Rushmore and the Controller of Customs (Mr. H. P. MacLachlan).

ments would be bad in any circumstances, to do so in return for a concession likely to be withdrawn or reduced within three years would be a bad bargain. It is axiomatic that the American Government will be concerned with American interests. Indeed, one of the main purposes of the assault upon Imperial Preference is the expectation of dealing thereafter, not with a strong Empire bound by mutually beneficial agreements, but with separate and distinct units, enfeebled by the weakening of their economic bonds. What the British family of nations needs is not the reduction of Imperial Preference but its extension. The tragedy is that any Government in this country should have accepted so hastily so onerous a loan from the United States instead of considering with the Dominions and Colonies how the post-war difficulties of the United Kingdom could best be met. To those who protested, as we did at the time, Ministers replied that the chief purpose of the loan was to re-equip our industries with machinery obtainable only from the United States. The hollowness of that excuse is now apparent: of the whole of our expenditure from those dollar credits not more than eleven per cent has been spent on machinery, while three times as much has been devoted to the purchase of tobacco—the production of which could and should have been promptly stimulated in the Rhodesias and East Africa.

In that respect at least we have heartening news. Southern Rhodesia has been suffering from so severe a drought that a month ago this season's tobacco crop was not expected to yield more than half the earlier estimate of **Good News for Tobacco Growers**, some sixty million pounds weight. A fortnight later, following good rains when they were desperately needed, the optimists hoped for thirty-five million pounds. Now we learn on good authority that the harvest may equal the maximum crop ever reared and sold—one of some forty-six million pounds—and that the quality is likely to be better than ever. A thoroughly bad outlook has thus been turned to one of brightness. In the House of Commons last week two speakers stated that the delay in increasing Rhodesian tobacco production was due first to labour shortage and then to anxiety lest it should result in a shortfall in the growing of foodstuffs. Neither statement has much substance, for the real handicap has been lack of fertilizers, without which it would not have been safe to expand output, since to have done so would inevitably have resulted in poor quality, and

a bad name among buyers. When the Prime Minister was recently in London he pleaded hard for some thousands of tons of fertilizer, and EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA now learns that a first substantial shipment will be made this month and that more will be sent later. Enough will, indeed, be provided for the 1947 requirements of Rhodesian tobacco growers—who now number some thirteen hundred, an increase in the past year of upwards of three hundred, almost all of them ex-Servicemen. Now that fertilizers are to be made available, we shall not be surprised if the number of tobacco growers is increased by another two or three hundred next season. Given continuance of the Imperial Preference on tobacco, this industry will develop greatly to the mutual advantage of Rhodesia and Great Britain.

It should be added that the Congress of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Southern Rhodesia has just declared itself unanimously in favour of the maintenance of Imperial Preference and cabled

### The Spirit of Empire

of Finance and Commerce, who have been leading the Southern Rhodesian delegates to the Commonwealth trade talks in London. The Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa has repeatedly declared itself in the same sense, and all producers and business men throughout East and Central Africa will, we believe, pray that this principle may be upheld in Geneva. Those who represent British interests at that international gathering would do well to remember the words used in Pretoria a few days ago by His Majesty the King, when he said: "The spirit which must inspire our whole Commonwealth and Empire is an understanding of each other's troubles, a wish to help, and a determination to solve our problems together. Why should it not be so? Are we not one brotherhood—the greatest brotherhood in the whole history of man, a brotherhood that has been strengthened and not weakened by past differences, of which, like wise men, we have forgotten the causes and remembered only the lessons?"

### Publicity for Colonies

THE COLONIAL OFFICE has now 11 public relations or Press officers in this country, costing £9,801 annually, and eight overseas, costing £7,388. In giving these facts in the House of Commons, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury said that Government departments in the United Kingdom now employ 332 public relations officers at an annual cost of £20,460 and 772 overseas at a cost of £638,008.