

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 15, 1947

Volume 23 (New Series)

6th weekly issue of the year

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

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

Reflecting on their history and what they have passed through in the last half century and the splendid outcome of it all in the realm of high statesmanship, I find myself no less grateful for the inspiration of their brave outlook on life than I am for the memory of their magnificent welcome and affectionate hospitality to the Queen, my daughters and myself. Their visit has done anything to strengthen the bonds which please God, will always unite us with a great fellowship of nations, then, if we have in some measure repaid them for the wonderful and unforgettable experience that they have given us.

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

Though I am generally speaking to day more particularly of the countries that I have just visited—Cape Province of South Africa, the Rhodesias and the Territories of Basutoland, Swaziland, and Bechuanaland—I must make mention of the wonderful welcome recently given by my Government and peoples of Canada. As France and New Zealand, through their practical desire to help this country in their arduous period of recovery. This is all further evidence of the strength of that sense of partnership which has blurred distinctions.

As a member of our Commonwealth and Empire, I owe my duty to all its peoples. I wish to thank them all from the bottom of my heart for the spirit of comradeship which they have once more so graciously shown.

I should like to add two things quite clear to my mind. One is the strength of peace and good which our Commonwealth and Empire derives from

in some measure must do our utmost help to our cause. The value of moral understanding, which by its strength may be as peace as of the other as South Africa can stand by a common cause.

But I should like to say that our contacts of Ministers, of men and men, and of national life with unity of travel. I shall always do such opportunities available to one. I spoke just in which South Africa have given expression to islands. But I for one moment the British sympathy. Far based on something real respect for their defeat. Power has the in South Africa.

To meet you thus to see you have spent the others at a distance immersed in the you a single day perhaps from the

If from a nations of my that I understand that I remain stronger in my view and in thing, real strength.

that has not ended by base. That of Ministers have on the self who South Africa. I am sure that the force are

which... and making and... widely distribute... of... travel and... that...

ve much to learn about seas, and I trust that members of my Parliaments, men in every branch of... the Empire as readily as... that... men and women.

ow of the means... means feel, and to which such generous practices the people of these would not have you think that their attitude towards people is limited, merely to from it. That sympathy, ing much deeper, of their national character and mission, to a pure, which with reputation stood higher than it does to-day.

a very impressive experience people here, among whom greater part of my life, a once see them. To you here... and continuing position... are absent... there was a...

my men, stirring... and I had a slight... would be my realization of South Africans in Britain... has become... this, my... an... pride in... last... my confidence in the future... South Africans are convinced... of Britain in the world... is only... upon a... way of... years... South... at... divided... and... other... in...

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA



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May 1965
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Editor and Editor:
G. H. Johnson

REGISTERED OFFICE
66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON W.C.1
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The Majesty's Crown of Empire

The King, Speech of Gullbad Lundberg

SPEAK OF YOUR TOUR will be a landmark in the history of the British Commonwealth, all through the world. It will be a landmark in the history of the British Commonwealth, all through the world. It will be a landmark in the history of the British Commonwealth, all through the world. It will be a landmark in the history of the British Commonwealth, all through the world. It will be a landmark in the history of the British Commonwealth, all through the world.

South Africa has now grown to a full measure of manhood; her future and the decisions that affect it must be her own; but she is still a part of our great family, and we in this country have a right to speak, at the same time with, on the things which to her best co-operation, provided that it is not too important to provide a full and complete and an acknowledgment of her own contribution which we believe to be a significant and lasting less than that of any other almost from day to day. The progress of a white population, as well as the progress of a black population, will be a landmark in the history of the British Commonwealth, all through the world.

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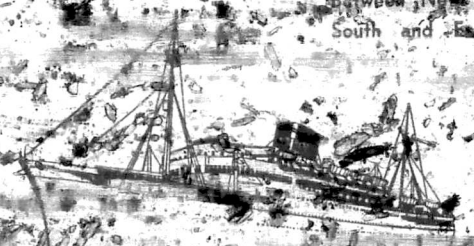
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Recent trade figures for Southern Rhodesia show a sharp rise in the volume and value of exports of tobacco, chrome, copper and maize. These increases have been caused by the demands of the war years, which have also led to a fall in the export

The gradual change to a peacetime economy has varied demands that will lead to further changes in the commercial activities of Southern Rhodesia.

Modern commercial development calls for careful and continuous study of local market conditions.



Full and up-to-date information, backed by an intimate knowledge of the Colony, is available to merchants and manufacturers interested in trade with Southern Rhodesia.

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Company Progress Reports

Colonial Mining Policy

Reply to Federal Proposals

THE CORRECT ISSUE of the monthly Journal of the Colonial Bureau states that the Government has received a full reply to its representations to the Colonial Office on the official memorandum on Colonial mining policy. The reply of the Ministry is thus summarized:

Appointment of a Mining Adviser.—The Government has agreed, together with an alternative proposal of establishing a panel of experts on different mineral and mining systems.

Joint Mining Corporation.—There are obvious difficulties in the way of setting up such a corporation were proposed. The Colonial peoples may not react enthusiastically to control of their resources by an overseas corporation and there are difficulties in finding the finance for the appropriation of Colonial mines. The problems, however, being given considerable thought and it is hoped to find a solution regarding the whole question of providing colonies with greater capital resources and technical skill.

Employment of Technical Personnel.—Persons are being trained for technical positions in West Africa and in Northern Rhodesia plans are also being made.

Mineral Rights.—It is not easy for the United Kingdom to provide the finance for buying out the existing rights where there are still owners of private companies.

April Production Figures

Wankie Colliery.—Sales of coal for the month of April amounted to 1,655 tons, and the output of zinc 1,655 tons, and lead 4,360 tons.

Robitola Broken Hill.—Production figures for April showed a surplus of 232 tons. Production of zinc 1,655 tons, and lead 4,360 tons.

Carlisle Mines.—Production of zinc 1,655 tons, and lead 4,360 tons. Production of gold 1,655 tons, and silver 4,360 tons.

Trust Mines.—Production of zinc 1,655 tons, and lead 4,360 tons. Production of gold 1,655 tons, and silver 4,360 tons.

Bushfield.—Production of zinc 1,655 tons, and lead 4,360 tons. Production of gold 1,655 tons, and silver 4,360 tons.

Wanderer.—Production of zinc 1,655 tons, and lead 4,360 tons. Production of gold 1,655 tons, and silver 4,360 tons.

Quarter Ended March 31, 1947

Camdeboo Motor.—50,000 tons of ore were crushed and 1,655 tons of gold recovered. Working profit was £40,300.

Bath.—Production of 2,522 oz. of gold was obtained by the grinding of 1,500 tons of ore for a total working loss of £603.

Rezende.—A working profit of £10,275 was earned from the recovery of 1,655 oz. of gold, the percentage crushed being 62,100.

Rezende Mines

REZENDE MINES, LTD., reports a net loss of £2,502 for the year ended December 31, 1946, compared with a profit of £28,575 for 1945. The balance of £4,955 brought forward is added £3,000 reserved for taxation and not now required and £5,000 from general reserve, making a total of £17,955.

Production requires £1,058, which is carried forward. The issued capital is £75,428 in shares of 1s. each. Share premium account stands at £257,467; the general reserve at £600,000; property re-employment reserve at £60,000; and sundry items at £24,560. On the assets side the property is shown at £18,142, shafts at £118,822, development at £113,615, machinery and plant at £135,215, buildings at £10,154, stores at £2,000, and cash at £10,000. During the year the capital was increased by the issue of 264,700 shares of 1s. at 5s. each.

The manager's report shows that although the tonnage of ore treated was greater than in either of the two previous years, the profit per ton milled was reduced to 4d., as compared with 2d. in 1945 and 7s. in 1944. On an average, Rezende crushed 4.7 dwt. of gold per ton of ore milled, or 47.4 tons averaging 4.7 dwt. and the new plant was in operation during the year.

The directors are Mr. Barclay Southwell (Chairman), alternate, Mr. J. H. Mitchell, Sir Digby Burnett (Vice Chairman), alternate, Mr. B. L. Bracho, Mr. C. W. Blair, Mr. C. G. E. K. Jenkins, Mr. G. Laflin (alternate), Mr. V. V. Ord and Mr. R. S. Tevis (alternate). Mr. J. M. Moore.

The 38th annual meeting will be held in Salisbury on June 11.

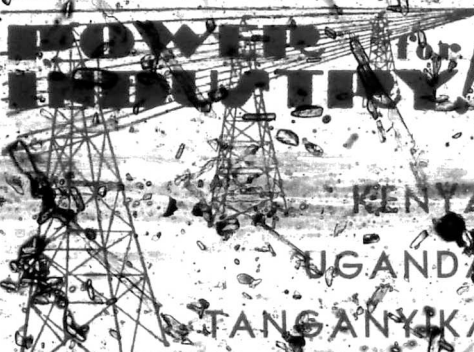
Mining Personalities

Mr. R. H. Gibson returns to this country from Tanganyika.

Mr. D. J. P. Walker, recently assigned from the staff of Muthra Copper Mines, Ltd., has been appointed as director of mines in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. Walker, recently on the staff of the Eastern Rhodesia Mine, Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed as mine manager to African Chrome Mines, Ltd., Uthmaniyah.

Mr. E. Whittier has been elected Chairman of the Rhodesia branch of the Mine Officials and Supervisors Association of Northern Rhodesia. Mr. J. McEwen is Vice-Chairman. Mr. J. Whittier is Secretary and Mr. J. H. Walker, delegate.



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Mines Separation

MINES SEPARATION, a company with large interests in Northern Rhodesia, announce that receipts from royalties and net profit from the manufacture of fluxes for the year ended December 31, 1946, amounted to £76,911, as compared with £73,882 in the previous year. Interest on debentures provided a further £64,382 (£41,311) and the credit balance of the profit and loss account was £18,924, against £36,706. A final dividend of 1s. per share and the interim dividend of 2s., made 40% for the year and absorbed £44,000. A provision required £60,000. The directors' additional remuneration £2,507 and £49,650 was written off the purchase price of patents leaving £81,000 to be paid for year end (£122,398).

The issued capital consists of 200,000 shares of £1, and there is a general reserve of £350,000. On the assets side of the balance sheet fixed assets appear at £48,366, investments at £524,334 and current assets at £122,398.

The increased revenue from investments is due to the rise in prices of shares from Rhodesian holdings, which now represent 77% of the company's investments. The Chairman points out that the dividend of 40% on the nominal capital represents 6% on the net profit which employs in the business 100 days' valuation.

The directors are Mr. J. N. Buchanan (Chairman), the Hon. A. C. L. Preston, Mr. G. Laflin, Sir Ernest Carr, the Hon. A. C. L. Preston, Mr. C. G. E. K. Jenkins, Mr. C. W. Blair, Mr. B. L. Bracho, Mr. J. H. Mitchell, Mr. V. V. Ord and Mr. R. S. Tevis (alternate). Mr. J. M. Moore.

News of Our Advertiser

MRS. THOMAS and JOHN THOMAS, LTD., 100, Northumberland Avenue, London, E.C.4, announced that for 1946 the ordinary dividend is 10s. compared with 9s. in 1945. The ordinary dividend is to be raised from 7.5% to 10% for the first time in the firm's history since its incorporation in 1911.

Trade Reports from the Banks

BANK OF AFRICA (D. & C.) states *inter alia* in their April report:

KENYA, UGANDA AND TANGANYIKA.—**Weather.**—Intermittent rains were recorded generally throughout East Africa during March, with occasional heavy showers in several districts. A report issued by the Meteorological Service reveals that the seasonal rains now due in the north and south of the equator are likely to be regular.

Such a regularity of seasonal weather conditions in the tropics is still rare, because of the diverse conditions premature uprooting has been fairly common. Utilizing their plots for early maize planting. The unofficial estimate for the total crop in Uganda is still in the region of 200,000 bales.

Coffee.—East Africa exports for January areas for Kenya 21,005 cwt., Uganda 29,453 cwt., Tanganyika 187,100 cwt. A number of plantations reported excellent flowering, and assuming that climatic conditions remain favourable, it is thought that the crop will be the biggest for some years.

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

The end of the season for hides has arrived. Hides exporters have taken off sharply during the past weeks. This has been due principally to the good demand for animal skins and to the recovery of grazing lands in the interior, cattle mortality decreasing proportionately. The position in regard to accumulated stock has been eased by recent shipments and the decline in arrivals. Daily sales of good skins are reported to be good and the demand, while the demand for sheepskins remains strong.

Rain Damages Tobacco Crop

TANZANIA.—Considerable damage has been done to this crop by the heavy rain in southern Tanganyika and the tobacco harvest for the 1947 crop will not exceed 100,000 tons of leaf, despite the earlier bright prospects. Curing has been hampered so far no reports on the quality of the leaf have been received.

Kenya.—Production in Tanganyika continues. There is no sign of demand easing, and prices continue to show a tendency to rise. Extension of plantations is suitable and continues.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.—Heavy rains are reported in the north, but farther south rainfall has been moderate. Drying, nevertheless, of benefit to the tobacco harvest, crops which have been badly affected by drought. In the Federation the weather conditions are favourable to the growing and curing of the tobacco crop. The heavy rains had a beneficial effect on the crop, and it was expected to be of very high quality. A report is made that the crop in this area is estimated at 200,000 lb.

The growing conditions in the north were generally favourable. Certain areas were reported to have been generally less satisfactory. The crop is estimated at approximately last year's harvest. There has been an expected response to the propaganda to increase sweet maize production which would materially increase sweet maize production. Cotton has for the most part been planted and generally good, but a late season is expected.

The tobacco crop is reported to be satisfactory, with late plantings showing an improvement consequent on favourable weather. The crop reports are satisfactory, but yields have been affected by overcast weather and a pestates is still

suffering from the effects of the recent tobacco

Success.—It is noted that the Government has been successful in obtaining satisfactory consignments of cotton piece goods (greys) from Japan. A small quantity of greys has also been allocated by the Indian Government. Exports of goods are steady and prices have been maintained.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA reports: **KENYA.**—Trade has remained dull, the poor maize crop has not met the demand. Some 630 packages of cotton piece goods and blankets were imported from India as well as about 410 packages of cotton piece goods. India is still the main source of supply of cotton manufactures. Imports of piece goods from the United Kingdom remain practically negligible. Approximately 300,000 yards of Japanese cotton piece goods are on offer to the East African and a further 2,600,000 yards may be released via the United Kingdom commitments continuing to meet the financial tone of the Bazaars is sound.

Arrival of Piece Goods

UGANDA.—Trade in the bazaar has been dull, but the Government has made itself felt by the reduction of the native marketing power. Out of the quota of 100,000 yards of piece goods arrived in Kampala during March 23,000 packages were allotted to Uganda. The coffee crop in the Kampala area is estimated at about 13,000 tons, of which 90% has already been purchased.

TANZANIA.—Conditions for this season's crop are very favourable. In the Mwanza area the official estimate of the new season's cotton crop is given as 38,000 bales and the rice crop at some 6,000 tons of paddy. The coffee crop in the Bukoba district is now thought to exceed 7,000 to 7,500 tons of fine to destruction caused by rain here. Bear trade throughout the territory has remained quiet, cotton piece goods still being in very short supply.

ZANZIBAR.—The following exports of local produce took place during February: copra, 1,030 bales, valued at 4,783; copra, 617 bags, valued at 4,463; mangrove bark, 10,820 bags (approx. 611 tons), valued at 56,271. The picking of the mangrove crop practically complete, and deliveries have dwindled accordingly, prices ranging from 51s. to 53s. per 100 lb. Early large shipments of mangrove bark went forward to Europe during the month, mostly supplies from the East. Further cutting has been suspended, especially in most areas to allow the trees to recover. The copra market has again been dull with prices lower owing to the impact of a shortage of storage space.

Flying Boats Again

FLYING BOATS will be used again by P.O.A.C. on the service to East Central and South Africa. The new solvent flying boats, which will replace the present York landplanes, will come into commission in the early autumn. The only overnight stop between England and South Africa is to be on Lake Victoria, the sailing alterations at first being to Kisumu and Kampala.

Sluth Dormant as Crest

All the rest of Africa is moving rapidly ahead. It is only on this lotus land of Nyasaland that nothing is happening. We know not who devised our lotus crest, a sluth rampant on a rising sun. We are about to change our legislative system, and time is appointed to change our crest. We suggest a sluth dormant on a field of red tape. —Nyasaland Times.

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NEWS, ITEMS IN BRIEF

September 4, 5, and 6 were the days of the 1947 Bulawayo Agricultural Show.

A new air service from France to Madagascar and Mauritius may make a stop in Dar Es Salaam.

A conference of provincial commissioners in Tanganyika was opened for the first week in June.

Latest statistics of population in Tanganyika show a total of 4,477,000 Africans.

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

Already operating a total of 1,890 miles of route line, the Southern Rhodesia Electricity Supply Commission plans to add another 2,150 miles before 1950.

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

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

The Burea Tea Co. Ltd. of Kenya is to issue one share for each of the 300,000 existing 6s. ordinary shares.

The company has declared a final dividend of 10% for the year ending last year, 40% was paid.

In the House of Lords last week Lord Renshaw said that the Ministry of Food were offering no more than 10% for the cotton-seed oil which is commercial.

The Government are offering 10% for similar oil from India. The charge was managed.

Fifty suspected Jewish terrorists were flown from Palestine to Kenya on Sunday by the P. A. F. It is unusual to deport political prisoners in such numbers, but recent escapes have caused the authorities in Palestine to take this action.

During December, 1946, 100 companies were registered in Southern Rhodesia with a total capital of £544,000 as against 12 companies with £128,000 in the corresponding period of the previous year. The figures for November were 19 companies with £282,000 and 10 companies with £108,000.

Rhodesia Railway earnings for the first six months of the year were £53,970 as against £47,000 for the same months in 1946. The main reasons for the increase are higher earnings from the sale of freight cars, and a 26% increase in the number of goods trains.

The main reason for the increase in the number of goods trains was the increase in the number of goods trains from 100,146 to 133,628.

An East and Central African Fairs Conference met in Nairobi last Thursday under the aegis of the East African Governors' Conference, whose Chief Secretary, Mr. G. R. Sandford, presided. Representatives of the Game Departments attended from Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Zanzibar, Kenya, Uganda and the Sudan.

Messrs. Anglo-Belgian Corporation, Ltd., of Antwerp, Belgium, are planning to develop the Tanganyika area as an important industrial area as the result of a plan for hydro-electric development on the Rufiji River.

The plan is to build a dam at the Rufiji Falls in the north of the lake. There is also a project to produce electricity from good quality hydroelectric about six miles from Albertine.

Searches in the Ethiopian Police by British officers are announced by Colonel P. N. Brind, the British Commissioner. The deputy commissioners, superintendents and two assistant superintendents are needed.

Their salaries of £1,100, £900 and £700 a year respectively from which no income tax can be deducted. Housing and passage allowances are provided for wife and children.



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Uganda's Growing Pains New Spirit of Nationalism

CANON H. HERBERT, until recently Archbishop of Uganda, and former Protectorate Commissioner, has just returned from the principal speaker at a meeting of the Uganda Diocesan Association in London.

Commenting on his retirement, he said that when he paid a farewell visit to a Native school the master explained to his pupils that the mission had to go to East Africa to find his food. Finding a great shortage of building materials in this country, he had decided to take a country living instead.

African students for the mission would soon be coming home for further training, that was a step in the right direction, but faithfulness and loyalty were more important for the Uganda Church than higher education. A new spirit of nationalism was abroad in Uganda, where the mass of the people were beginning to feel their democratic power. The country was becoming industrialized, the feudal systems were gradually dying out, and a few of the natives had been educated, but they did not yet seem to see better or more clearly.

Referring to the 1945 strike in Uganda, when the whole country was in an uproar, every household and Europeans were hit to do their own household work, Canon Herbert said: "It would have been an enjoyable strike had it not taken a wrong turn, instigated by thousands in Kampala. One bright spark looked up the wrong track in the direction of the town and found that it meant to eat with a stick and a spear. So a very strike hurried a number of people to the stones, and that they had a good beating was a sad occasion for the faithful Missionaries on the shores of the Cathedral of the Holy Spirit, the Virgin of Burundi."

Importance of the Human Touch

The educational work of the mission was being neglected, owing to the neglect of the education department until one wonders if it has belonged to the Church or the Government. He was thankful that after training was still left in the hands of the mission. Schools in the Protectorate, receiving Government grants, now numbered 1,975, the mists being arranged to pay the salaries of the teachers. This result was due to the teaching of the missionaries and not to those who could be more capable than the mother tongue that bore them. No longer content with being in the road to welcome a visiting teacher, they must remain in their classrooms and follow the syllabus. A warning voice came from Canon Herbert, "The mission which is more important than any movement started in 1937, he said, that the vast of people are prone to go to one extreme in the other, and that

this extreme is not enough. On those who were ever careful to stick to the path of the missionaries, and the deeper the rut the more difficult it was to get out. Other years from the path, they had one half path on their own, leaving the Christian tradition of prayer and discipline. They were going through a phase, going nowhere.

Revivalist 'Crossed Shop'

He shared the zeal and enthusiasm of the Bakole, but the Revivalists are not a one, and some of their public confessions were being held. The movement was so exclusive that only a handful was following a Christian. In other cases the revivalists followed the tactics of the Revivalist shop. He hoped they would find their way back to the old road and help him in the ruts.

Canon Herbert, formerly Bishop of Uganda, was welcomed by Canon Herbert to Uganda on his arrival 43 years ago, presided over the meeting.

Central Linn Seal Estates Fire at Mingo Estate Factory

A FIRE BROKE OUT in the Mingo Estate, Mingo, on the Central Linn Seal Estates, on April 10. The cause was accidental, a light with a glass lantern in the brush room, which was congested with baled fibre of white fibre, and had been made for take delivery. Some damage was done to the fire to the brushes and press but no serious action by the manager and his staff saved the prime movers and the machinery. Production has therefore resumed without interruption, and the fire is now being dealt out by the company's fire brigade and sewage works. The company is fully covered by insurance and any losses likely to result from the fire will always be covered through a back-up policy.

The stability of the company is always through a back-up policy. The Mingo Estate is a large estate of 2,000 acres, and requires a large quantity of fibre. It is usually to be stored in the brush room, where there is a danger of fire.

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

Rhodesian Census Results

THE SALISBURY RHOADSIA POPULATION, according to the census taken on May 7, 1946, totalled 2,641,000, of whom 82% were Europeans, 115,000 Asians, 1,674,000 indigenous Africans. Salisbury had a population of 212,000, Europeans, Bulawayo 173,000, Umtata 280,000, Gwelo 204,000, One One and Globe and Phoenix 942,000, and Gaborone 712,000. All figures except these for the third and fifth towns mentioned in the adjacent suburbs.

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Parliament

Economic and Development Council

Routes for Civil Aircraft

MR. MAITLAND about the Colonial Economic and Development Council was asked in the House of Commons last week by Mr. G. H. Jones, who asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how often the Council had met and published reports.

MR. CREECH JONES: The Colonial Economic and Development Council was set up in December, 1946, and has held 14 meetings to date. It is advised by the Secretary of State, and its activities will be included in the statement presented to the House by the Colonial Office.

MR. GAMMANS: In view of the great importance of the Council, is it not desirable that it should publish its own reports so that the House and the country at large have the knowledge of what it is doing and recommending?

MR. CREECH JONES: The Council has not yet set up a committee of the Secretary of State and in the annual report which will become a regular feature submitted to this House, some serious will deal with the deliberations and recommendations of the Council.

MR. G. H. JONES: I am asked if figures of industrial aircraft over the territories, in relation to landing facilities would be prepared with a view to minimizing expensive and complicated search for suitable landing facilities and landings.

MR. CREECH JONES: Yes, sir, all Colonial Governments have been asked to indicate whether they would wish, under the terms of Article 5 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago in 1944 to exercise the right to prescribe routes to be followed by civil aircraft to their territories.

Admirable Agreement on Migrant Labour

CAPTAIN FIELD: I wish to know whether the Government would give assurance that requirement of workers in Nyasaland for employment in the Rhodesias would provide for recruitment either by Government or by employers at the end of their contracts, whether they would give figures to show the number of workers from East and Central Africa seeking employment outside their own territories, the average length of time they would stay, how many would stay permanently, (3) what recommendations on migrant labour had been made by the Central African Council, and (4) that workers from Nyasaland would not be encouraged to take their wives and families with them to the Rhodesias unless they had contracts of employment before starting.

MR. CREECH JONES: I am sending the hon. member a copy of the statement issued by the Central African Council in regard to recommendations made by a special Committee on migrant labour. These recommendations have been accepted by the three Governments concerned and are of a very admirable and progressive character which I have welcomed as a contribution towards the solution of this difficult problem.

The agreement will provide for the repatriation of workers after a period not exceeding two years, as well as for deferred

services and adequate housing and medical services and adequate instruction staff. It is intended that the agreement will be subject to a three-month working period before the new agreement of the Council will be put into effect. The Council will be accompanied by the family members of the workers, accompanied by the family members of the workers, accompanied by the family members of the workers, accompanied by the family members of the workers.

The Council also considered the possibility of prohibiting emigration for work except on a long-term contract of employment. It was decided that before departure might be regarded as an intention to emigrate, and that the Council should be made aware of the fact of the workers' intention to emigrate. It was also decided that the Council should be made aware of the fact of the workers' intention to emigrate.

Relative statistics on migration and employment in the Central African territories are given in the statement. The general picture of migrant workers is shown to his own country, after a comparatively short absence of one or two years, though a number of them cannot be precisely ascertained. Migration of workers from the British East African territories to the Rhodesias does not constitute a problem, rather there tends to be an inflow of workers from neighbouring non-British territories. If my hon. friend requires any further information regarding the agreement I shall be glad to arrange for this to be supplied to him.

Nyasaland Legislative Council

MR. CREECH JONES: I am asked whether the Minister would make a statement on the reconstitution of the Legislative Council in Nyasaland.

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

MR. CREECH JONES: I am asked whether separate educational provision was being made for African children in Nyasaland, and why these children were not educated in African schools.

MR. CREECH JONES: After careful consideration of the present and future educational needs of the European and African children in Nyasaland, a school for European children in Blantyre was started last year on an experimental basis. Elsewhere European children attend African schools.

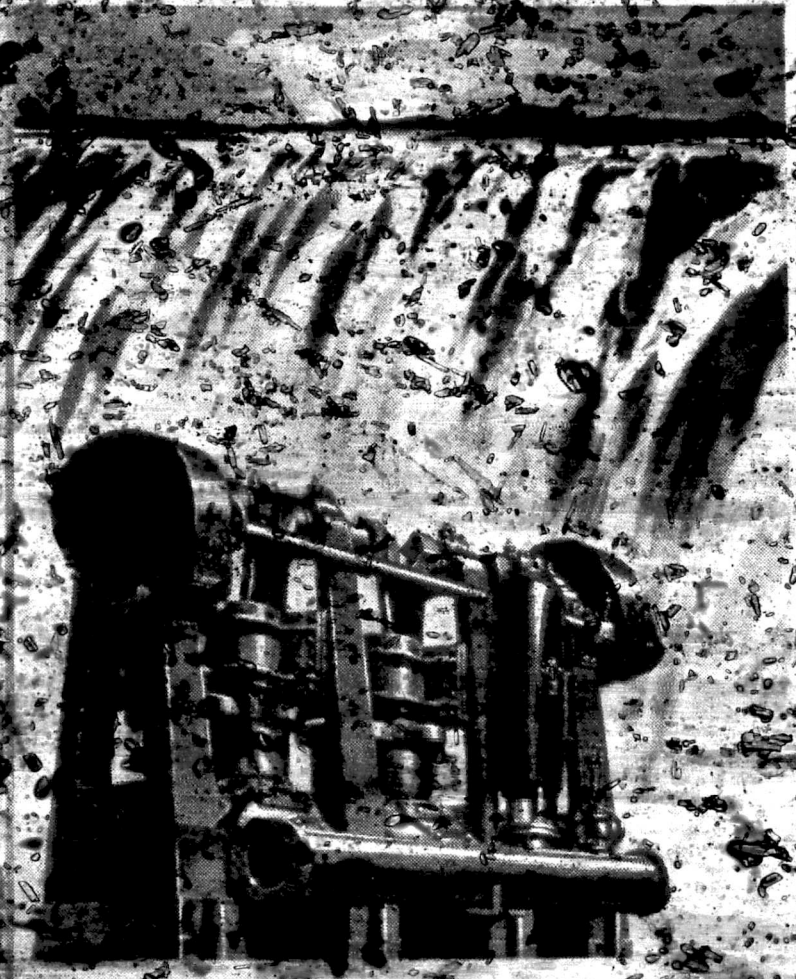
MR. CREECH JONES: I am asked whether the Government are aware of the fact that many of the children of the European community in Nyasaland are of mixed blood, and whether they are being educated in African schools.

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Granville Orde Browne Labour Adviser to the Colonial Office

MR GRANVILLE ST. JOHN ORDE BROWNE, C.B.E., O.B.E., Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, died yesterday in Middlesex Hospital on Monday night at the age of 77.

He had been long known in the Empire for his honouring to him in spite of his professed aversion to writing what he believed and doing what he considered right. At one stage in his career involved resignation from the Colonial Service. That was when he was Labour Commissioner in Tanganyika, the Government of which decided to abolish his department. Though he was offered another senior appointment, the president's refusal from the Colonial Office in protest at a course which would, he predicted, be to be remedied. Not many years later the department was reconstructed and strengthened in precisely the way he had declared to be necessary.

He was educated at Wellington College and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Orde Browne was commissioned in the Royal Artillery in 1900, served in the Zulu Rising of 1906, and became a Assistant District Commissioner in the East Africa Protectorate (now Kenya) in 1910. Soon after the outbreak of the 1914-18 war he was recommissioned in the R.A. and served throughout the campaign against German East Africa, being awarded the Distinguished Service Medal in dispatches, and being promoted in 1920 as a major.

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

Orde Browne was too deeply interested in East African problems to be satisfied with passively waiting for their development. Long before there was a properly organized labour department in the Colonial Office he began to influence labour policy through his constant contacts with Whitehall and Westminster, and through his writings. His book "The African Labourer" was still the standard work on the subject, and his collaboration with Mr. W. B. Mumford in "African's Learn To Read" have valuable guidance as to French education policy in West Africa.

He was also a member of the Committee of Experts on Native Labour of the International Labour Office. Three years later he made a special investigation of labour conditions in Northern Rhodesia, and in the course of his visit to most parts of the Colonial Empire made a number of reports, his findings and recommendations of which were distinguished by their lucidity, frankness and practical appreciation of all points of view.

He was neither a doctrinaire nor an apologist. He knew from wide experience the shortcomings of the average African worker and of some European employers, but he was not as ready to describe the faults of omission of a Colonial Government, and to insist on the retention of his criticism in the published version of his reports, even when such influence sought its suppression. Where a case was due his case, if generally, where proportionality had made and conditions were, he proportionately blame without respect of persons or interests.

He was the author of "Vajushan" (1914), "The Heart of Africa" (1921), published by EAST AFRICAN AND ZANGUJAR, and numerous other works. His recreations were music, carpentry and the study of African affairs.

In 1928 he married Mrs. Margaret Florence Fearnley

Whitnall, daughter of the Rev. H. Fearnley, Whitnall. Lady Orde Browne has three daughters aged between 22 and 47, and five sons. His work at the Colonial Office was almost over, for he had asked to be allowed to retire, but Orde Browne's influence in Colonial labour policy will long be beneficially felt.

Major Leslie Ranton

MAJOR LESLIE JOHN SESLIE RANTON, D.D., formerly of Naseby, Huntingdon, and later of 10, St. John's, Englefield Green, Surrey, died there on Monday at the age of 78. He was educated at Harrow and Sandhurst, commissioned in the Royal Scots Greys in 1902, served through the South African War, and was the honoree of the 1914-18 Star. He was elected Liberal M.P. for Gainsborough in 1924. Disagreeing with the party in regard to reform of the House of Lords, he did not seek re-election in Gainsborough in 1930, but unsuccessfully contested Reading. He served again in the Army throughout the 1914-18 war, before which he had bought property in East Africa. He was for many years a member of the Committee of East African Producers of East Africa, and was one of those who have evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Closer Union in East Africa. He is survived by a wife, three sons and a daughter of the marriage.

MR. W. DIXON, a mechanical transport officer in the Uganda Public Department, has died in Kampala. LIEUT. COLONEL HUBERT BOWEN EYE, M.C., I.A.S.C. (retd.), died suddenly in Lusitani Road. SIR WILLIAM MORTONCOCK, Bt., G.B.E., C.B., one of the eminent accountants, who died last Thursday at the age of 73, was one of the trustees who have been the war-time charge of the affairs of the Royal Mail group, with which the Union-Castle Line was also associated.

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PERSONALIA

SIR JOHN HODGKINS was 73 on Monday.

MR. G. CARPENTER has been appointed general manager (Staff) of Barclays Bank (D.C.A.) in the Tanganyika Province of East Africa.

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

MR. FRANK L. BROWN, the Chief Secretary of Nyasaland, is staying in Nairobi during the absence of MR. HARRIS'S here in the country.

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

A Rat occupied by LORD OF LA WARR, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1936-37, was killed last week, after a value of £50 had been set.

Mrs. H. J. SHURTON, who was retired from the post of assistant general manager of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), has become a member of the London Committee.

MR. L. C. WICKERY, Principal of the Gordon Memorial College in the Sudan, has decided to resign the college's Union, which was closed last year for political reasons.

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

Mrs. CLARA B. HAMMOND, general manager of the Anglo-Egyptic Timber and Hardware Co., Ltd., of Nairobi, arrived in the country by air in time to attend the British Industries

Exhibition. MR. CORON L. E. WAS, TACKLING THE SOUTH AFRICAN States, has been second in command of the Officer Commanding. He is expected to visit this country very shortly.

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

MR. H. W. LEMAN, who has done much work in Kenya and Uganda, is a member of a expedition which touched Inoa a few days ago to attempt to climb certain peaks in the Himalayas.

MR. P. P. DOWMAN, Auditor-General of the Union of South Africa, is to preside over the committee which is to examine various aspects of taxation in Kenya. He is expected to reach Nairobi early in June.

MAJOR F. J. CAVENDISH BENTINCK, who has been Chairman of the Kenya Association since its formation in 1917, has been re-elected to that office. MR. KENNETH ARCHER has been re-elected Deputy Chairman.

FATHER ROBERT BAXTER, who since 1945 has been missionary at St. Augustine's Penthalonga, has arrived in this country from Southern Rhodesia. He has a long time an apprentice on a railway in Great Britain.

MR. B. S. LINDALL, former Senior public health officer in the Gold Coast, has been appointed Director of Public Works in Uganda. MAJOR G. L. V. MISSIS, the present director, is retiring this month after 20 years' service.

MR. GEOFFREY SUGGERS, BATHURST, and MISS FELICITE MARGARET MARION, only daughter of Captain F. C. Edwards, M.A., and Mrs. Edwards, of Chitunga, in Southern Rhodesia, were married in London on Saturday.

MR. PETER GUYAM MALLETT and MISS PATRICK MARGARET ALSTON, daughter of Lieut. Colonel G. R. Alston and Mrs. Alston, are engaged to be married. Lieut. Colonel Alston is a managing director of the Manica Trading Co., Ltd.

MR. J. H. THOMAS, who has been asked to visit the Colony later in the year to advise on the various aspects of development, has been elected President of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.

MAJOR J. RIBB, L. Chairman since before the war of the Convention of Associations of Kenya, which has long been in abeyance, has secured a meeting of its executive committee for to-day to decide whether the Convention should amalgamate with the Electoral Union.

SIR ROBERT HOWLAND, Governor General of the Sudan, and Lady Howland, arrived in Khartoum yesterday. They were met by Sir Edington Balfour, the Financial Secretary, and Mr. W. Robertson, the Civil Secretary. The guard of honour consisted of British, Sudanese and Egyptian troops.

PRINCE CHARLES, Regent of Belgium, will leave by air on July 1 for his official visit to the Belgian Congo. MR. JUNGERS, the Governor-General, who is now in Brussels, will return to Leopoldville on June 3, and M. PIERRE WIGNY, the Minister for the Colonies, will leave for the Congo on June 30.

MR. J. H. BODWAY has been elected President of the Kenya Fishers' Club. MR. J. GIBSON and Lieut. Colonel G. H. MITCHELL are the Vice-Presidents. MR. F. G. STRATTON, honorary secretary, Mr. A. E. RATTING, treasurer, Lieut. Colonel MORTIMER, security officer, MR. A. WINTER and MR. L. R. POWELL and Mr. H. L. KELLY, trustees.

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TO THE NEWS

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

Egypt will demand full payment of war debts from Great Britain. The Egyptian Minister of Finance.

In the first three months of this year about 17,000 and over applications were filed in the Admiralty. A figure. — *Evening News*, London.

Is the Minister aware that a tin of tea and some tea sold as coffee thought by consumers to be coffee. — *Mr. Lennox Boyd*, M.P.

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

"The Government should place production and prosperity as its party plans and policies." — *Chas. Baillieu*, Turing, President of the Federation of British Industries.

The Ministers of Food and Agriculture are doing nothing effective to ensure an expansion of our cattle, sheep, pig and poultry populations. In the Ministry we have men who are too-minded and think in town terms. — *Lord Hailsham*.

... and women, ... of the force, and ... pursuing services from ... the end of March ... was 4,222,820. — *Ministry of Labour and National Service*.

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

Consumption of newspapers in this country in the 12 months ended August 31, 1939, totalled 1,241,000 tons. In the corresponding period of 1946 it was 375,000 tons. — *Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade*.

The country is in danger of a food crisis. Our present diet is dangerously deficient in fats, and the nation's food is now inadequate to maintain the nation's health. — *Lord Woolton*.

Unless we arrange our wages, prices, social service costs, hours of work and output per man-hour so that we can export goods and services at world competitive prices, Britain faces total starvation. — *Sir Waterson Smith*.

In many instances the intention to encourage and the launching of new business ventures are inhibited by the present penal income tax and surtax. — *Mr. Gilbert D. Shepherd*, President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants. "General principles are the least French of the women and among the most devoted to France." His two chief characteristics are an infinite capacity for patience and a courage which everyone but a Scot would call obstinacy. — *Atticus*, in the *Sunday Times*.

I do not believe in this excessive English insistence that there will be criticism if you are in heavy boots. A foreigner's protection than the Civil servants in Whitehall. The civil servants do not require it nearly as much as do the people of the world. — *Bond Parfekt*.

The influence which Great Britain can exercise in world affairs and the speed at which we can gain some sort of a still and new existence chiefly depend not upon the Royal Navy, the personalities in the Cabinet, the Press, or the Church, or industrial workers, or long-suffering and over-publicized housewives, but on the good will of about 700,000 voters. Ours not to reason why, but to await the will of Mr. Heffer and his master, Commander Stephen King Hall.

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

falling of industry. The causes of our troubles are mainly lack of coal and faulty administration. Everyone could see the shortage of coal coming. Because of miscalculation of the situation (not of the facts, as Mr. White has shown) that the Government knew the facts and lack of foresight of the administration in not buying a few million tons of coal, the February blow hit us on the chin. My main complaints against the Administration are that instead of trying to put the country straight and tackle first things first, Ministers and consequently civil servants have been overloaded with the plans consequent on the drive into nationalization. With one or two notable exceptions the Government lack leaders who can evaluate their circumstances and it lacks Ministers who know or have the capacity to do better. —General Sir Ronald

United Debt Budget. As a result of the war the people of this country, who were fighting in the war longer than any others against the common enemy, find that they are against them in the ledgers of debt. Not only amounting to more than £3,000,000,000 these are our fruits of victory, these vast debts nominally owed to those who fought with us in the great inter-Allied effort. This vast accumulation of debt represents an unjust and unappealable burden on the land and maritime, and had been spread among all the members of the Grand Alliance as they were applied between the United States and the British Commonwealth. It is the greater part of these debts which never have been charged on the former or latter and which must be paid in the end. This mass of debt, very substantially scaled down, Britain has refused to take on fantastic commitments which are beyond its strength and beyond all ideas of good sense and fair play. Not could it as the British Chancellor of the Exchequer support financial arrangements which would mean that for years and generations some of this island which led the way for freedom would through its pecuniary assistance account for a crushing load which even the Germans and Japanese would escape. —Mr. Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

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

BACKGROUND

Home Truths for America. EXPORTS of goods and services from the United States to the rest of the world in 1947 are estimated to total \$16,000,000,000, an all-time peacetime high. Before the war exports of goods and services fluctuated around \$4,000,000,000 annually. The character and composition of exports will probably change, with lesser quantities of food, fuel, and raw materials being exported and increased amounts of steel, machinery and other manufactured products going abroad. The total amount of exports is not likely to increase substantially until the world gets used to its feet, and then for a long time to come. As for the year, we estimate that we will receive commodities and services from abroad to the value of about \$8,000,000,000. This is just about half as much as we are exporting. This volume of imports could be about two weeks' work of all the factories, farms, mines and labour of the United States, and consists largely of things which are not produced in this country in sufficient quantities to do these facts of international life mean for the United States as its foreign policy? To sustain our lives must take a heavy volume of imports as possible from abroad in order that the financial gap between what the world needs and what it can pay for each year is narrowed. There is no charity involved in this. It is simply common sense and good business. We do not have to regard from considerations of self-interest and humanitarianism to finance a huge, efficient world budget. The only sound way to end this deficit financially is by accepting increased quantities of goods from abroad. Our position as the world's greatest producer and creditor nation demands that for a long period to come we accept an ever larger volume of imports. —Mr. Dean Acheson, lately United States Under Secretary of State.

Government. "I have watched Government for years in many countries, and the one which is the best in my estimation about the world is the one which never seen so busy doing in so short a time in peace to reduce the steel being and happiness of a people who are rooted in spiritual things first and material ones after." —Mr. Douglas Reed, in *London Evening Standard*.

The organized workers and their friends. As for the rest, they don't matter a stinker's cuss. —Mr. Shaw, Welsh Minister of Fuel.

War-Time Sterling Debts Requish Demand for Reduction

THE COLONIAL EMPIRE is deeply indebted psychologically and materially in the region of sterling debt accumulated during the war years to a total of about £4,500,000,000, equal to the entire exports of the United Kingdom for four years, and the territories with which the newspaper is concerned will therefore hope for a speedy easing of the Mother country's heavy burden.

Apart from current transactions, the Anglo-American loan agreement provides that any old sterling balances if they are made available for expenditure and they must be made available for expenditure everywhere, including the dollar area under the same conditions. Available sterling and dollars, in other words, to be interchangeable.

In the loan agreement *The Times* has recalled, some authorities have given to a figure of £4,750,000 as the largest amount that could appropriately be paid in the year since nothing greater than this is to be regarded as a possible charge against revenue. This would represent an annual repayment of only about 1 1/2% of the total. At 11% it would amount to an annual payment of about £15,000,000 a year, hardly less than £100,000,000, or £7,000,000 to South America, £8,000,000 to the Colonies and Mandated Territories, and lesser amounts to others.

It must be frankly admitted that this great scale of repayments is a heavy burden to be undertaken by a country which is not only a debtor but is also a creditor. The Colonies are natural in a particular sense though the world population as a whole is a debtor on the scale of the central average. The world is a debtor compelling itself with other countries to agree to a similar

Penalty for Having Borrowed

The question is not only whether it is reasonable for a country to undertake to bind itself for a century or more, the penalty for its failure to do so for all too long a period stood alone with the commonwealth at vulnerable points all over the world against the common enemy, a common danger. It also whether anybody can really pay for the debt by maintaining a permanent reserve of the pound. Everybody knows that this is not to be done. It is not a question of whether it has the right to saddle responsibility for the debt on a country that has not shared in the circumstances when that debt was incurred. It is a question of how the debt is to be discharged.

A country that has borrowed in the past may wish to carry out a policy of debt liquidation, or of debt to which it views any other means of liquidation as equally distasteful. It is taking the responsibility upon itself which there is no means of discharging without the concurrence of any of those who undertook it. This dilemma only a scaling down of the debts by agreement can provide a satisfactory escape. This country can and should recognize the reasonable interests of the creditors. Some of these are reasonable other than their sterling balances for the repair of a general war, and depletion suffered during the war, and as such has this country been backward in the desire to make available sterling available for this purpose in the early years of reconstruction within the narrow limits of their own impoverishment with perhaps some of their own technical difficulties in scaling down. The sterling balances do not in general belong to Governments alone, but to central banks, currency boards, and various public and private institutions, firms, and individuals, some part of the balances are originally kept in London as monetary and trading facilities, as was the practice before the war, and the prospective and weight of the debt is somewhat less than its gross value for that reason. The creditors will meet with a reasoned desire to help in all these respects and not with a selfish obstinacy.

But they cannot be asked to take that a mitigation of the gross burden as a contribution to a common cause, must increase the consequences with which this country can afford to be generous in the short run. A compromise must be to the advantage of both parties. Instances of the letter of the contracts would be intolerable to the debtors and that reason in the interests of the commonwealth to the debtors.

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

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

"In what sense can the real, unjust and unsupported burden of £4,000,000,000 ever be debt and in what extent is it essentially a burden?"

"When we went off the gold standard in 1931 we discovered that sterling had fallen as sound as gold and more flexible; with an intrinsic value of £100 million sterling was confidence in the pound sterling, the abandonment of one-sided proposals and the Ottawa agreements in some areas of war-time debts, which the United States officials were not prepared to discuss, and the world depression."

"When we were able to pay in full for all our requirements as we went along. What is more, it was of individual suppliers who were paid. They received rubles or Egyptian pounds or East African shillings against which they received our goods and currency bonds held sterling securities as they used, in the case of sterling days for gold locally of £100 million. We had the assets of the world, innumerable in fact, now now assets exchangeable into legal tender in any sterling country. There is no doubt that the Government is concerned."

Question of Equity

The real question is whether countries whose purchasing power has been greatly enhanced by the war should be required to make a disproportionately heavy contribution to our war costs. Dalton's vigorous language, securing a general principle. This direction does not look overly bright in the fact that it is a question of legal tender are held in this country involves what is a legal or described as unrequited exports. But in what sense unrequited? Has a manufacturer I sell £10,000 of British machinery to India, am required to sell £10,000 which I can at once retransfer to India for tea, to Australia for wool, or to Egypt for cotton, or I can use it to enlarge my factory here. The only sense in which it is unrequited is that the United Kingdom might have had £10,000 more to the sterling area had it not been bought from him. So far as the immediate future is concerned, Mr. Dalton has supplied the answer when he said his Brazilian goods that our purchases of Brazilian goods will provide Brazilians with quantities of sterling more than sufficient to pay for everything we can supply over at least the next four years. It is not clear whether it will be up to us to make certain of our purchases from sterling countries that we are in no excessive balance of trade in our favour."

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

Amery's Views

With that mental went the mistake we were made get better terms for an American loan. We are not actually pleased of our vast burden of external debt, which is actually incurred by the Americans, who are giving us a form of preference and diminishing the price of the world's greatest holder of gold."

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

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

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

Return of the Royal Family

Governors of the Rhodesias Made K.C.V.O.

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

Reaching Polonoa on a Sunday evening in East Africa, the Royal Family landed on the following morning for a formal reception by the Lord Mayor, and later left by Special Train for Waterloo.

Where the place of honour had been reserved for Mr. Kenneth Goodenough, the Home Secretary in London, the Duke of Wellington, the Lieutenant of the County of London, and then stood the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary, the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, and Mr. Goodenough, who had returned to the occasion from Geneva, where he has been serving as Southern Rhodesia at the international conference.

Editorial reference to the royal tour and the addresses of welcome to the younger Members of the Order.

Appointments to the Victorian Order

THE KING has appointed Major-General Sir John Dill, Major-General Sir John Wadham, Governor of Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia, respectively, and Major-General Sir John Dill, Governor of Victoria.

Colonel St. Lucia Guest, Lieut.-Colonel Laurence Hoibee, Major-General Robert John Palmer, Colonel John Eric Ross, Mr. Anthony Sillery and Lieut.-Colonel William James Wilson, all of the Royal Air Force, and Captain Basil Wallace de Quichen, The British South African Police, Captain Denis Archibald Ross Hamilton, The Buffs, East Kent, and Flight-Lieut. Alex. Herbert Gray, Royal Air Force, Southern Rhodesia Air Force, have been appointed Members of the Fifth Class of the Order.

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

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

Vanguard Men in Rhodesia

CAPTAIN OFFICER BEASLEY, who headed the H.M.S. VANGUARD party of 10 ratings who visited Southern Rhodesia as guests of the Moths ("Members of the Order of the British Home"), said in a B.B.C. broadcast in the Home Service direct from the battleship Vanguard was bringing home the Royal Family.

"For 17 days we lived like millionaires, with dinners and dances, cocktail parties (or sundowners), picnics and outings, and the very best of hospitality. They even kept the trains waiting for us. We were in Livingstone in Northern Rhodesia at a party, and when it was time to go our hosts at the Falls Hotel, and still taking me around and introducing me to people. I told him we should be his own team, but he said 'We'll soon fix that up.' They actually kept our train waiting for us for two hours, and the best of me was that the Moths could not do enough for us."

The Moths first stayed at the Falls Hotel, and then the King and Queen stayed a week later. In Salisbury our first engagement was a cocktail party with the Prime Minister and the leaders of the Opposition. In another sundowner in Salisbury a man came up to me quietly

and said, 'I don't know what to do with a drink, but I'll try and get some from your hand and turner away.'

Altogether the tour covered 4,000 miles. We saw all the sights of Southern Rhodesia, but the two which impressed me most were Rhodesia game and the Victoria Falls. We saw the Falls from every viewpoint and then two of us went up in an aeroplane to look over them. That really was something.

We tried to do VANGUARD credit wherever we went, and I think we succeeded, but there was a tricky moment when we visited tobacco farms near Salisbury. Mr. Leach, the owner, seemed to think that every sailor would be anxious to hide a few dollars. I was the only one who had never hidden money, but the others said they felt a bash at the time. I managed to keep my nose out of it, but I don't know who was the most scared, the British sailors or the African. We didn't exactly look like a column of prize-fighters, but we finished the tour in good time.

Technical Education in East Africa

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN EAST AFRICA are being given by the training of ex-Servicemen in spite of the national schools opened for them at the end of the war.

Among the carpenters, bricklayers, masons, fitters, smiths, tin-smiths, ironworkers and tailors, a list of technical schools and vocational schools. The Public Works Department maintains schools for the training of African assistants, the Survey Department trains African survey assistants, the Railways accept African apprentices, and the Posts and Telegraphs departments give instruction in tele-communications.

In Kenya the East Africa Command opened the Nairobi Industrial Training Depot in 1945, and during 1946 more than 200 men were entered on residence in the depot or in the depot's training centre.

The East Africa Command's Technical Education Department has opened four new trade training centres, each capable of accommodating 200 ex-soldiers, where training to the standard of village artisans is given. In Tanganyika two technical centres have been established and four more are being established for training in skilled trades.

By the end of 1948 the training of ex-soldiers will be substantially completed.

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

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

Budget Planned to Stimulate Production

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

THE YEAR 1946 proved to be one of rapid development in the Colony and its time has come when probably be regarded as one of a series of boom years. European immigration was resumed on a great scale, with a top intake of more than 7,500 new immigrants. There was a very great and sudden increase in the value of exports, partly accounted for by higher overseas prices and partly by increased volume in comparison with the war years when imports were close to a minimum. Thirdly, in consequence of the very substantial price rise of raw tobacco for the first time in the history of the world, tobacco took the lead from gold in our exports of domestic products.

The consequence of these developments has been a strong reinforcement of inflationary tendencies and the development of certain acute weaknesses in our economy, particularly in regard to accommodation and the capacity of the railway system to cope with traffic that is offering. In addition, the continuous increase in the overseas prices of goods has contributed to a vicious spiral of a vicious spiral of continuously increasing prices and wages.

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

Cost-of-Living Index

During the last six months there has been a reversal in the cost-of-living index from rising to a fall, which would authorize further measures to be taken. In December it had risen to 140.6 since the date taken by the Government in suspending customs duties on a wide range of items and reducing the margin of profit permitted to merchants under price control have had their effect and three consecutive small monthly decreases brought the index back to 127.7 in March.

The net increase in the European population between June, 1946, and June, 1947, is estimated to be 6,500, and would have been significantly larger but for the repatriation of Germans, which is expected to be nearly completed by the end of the present year. The additional accommodation required is greater than shown by these figures because the inter-camp transfers in most cases cannot be treated for assimilation. It has been necessary to embark on a very intensive housing campaign to deal with the utilization of an ever increasing quantity of labour, materials, and the provision of large sums of money to deal with the existing bottle-neck, and to divert the capital of the country and money from urgent reconstruction, industrial and commercial buildings in order to cater for accommodation needs. For many years intense activity will continue in this industry. It is likely to coincide with a revival of intense business activity in other directions, with a tendency to maintain the present inflationary trends for a considerable period.

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

On 1946 as a base, it appears that an addition of 50% in the volume of imports cost approximately £2,000,000, including freight, insurance and other incidental charges, while a 28% increase in the value of goods produced only an additional £10,000.

Last week we gave a full report on the financial proposals of Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, Minister of Finance of Southern Rhodesia. Above all, it is a very brief and abbreviated, that part of his first budget speech reviewed the general position and grasped the life of the Colony.

In so far as capital goods have been purchased, the increase in quantities has increased the future productive capacity of the Colony and the essential has come into the Colony to pay for these goods and the adverse balance of trade should not cause any alarm. But the sharp increase in the value of tobacco has called for purchases of consumer goods, particularly in the case of a sub-urban class of consumers in hard currency countries, must be a source of anxiety. It is of the utmost importance that the general public should refrain from purchasing goods other than absolute necessities imported from such countries.

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

Savings Should Be Invested in the Colony

Those who are in a fortunate position of having resources beyond their own requirements should follow the advice of the National Savings Ministry and invest any surplus in Southern Rhodesia rather than spend it on unnecessary imports which have a directly adverse effect on the economy and serve to make things all the more difficult for the hard-pressed economy of Great Britain.

The value of exports of tobacco leaf was 1,000 million figures £21,700,000 out of a total of £21,700,000. That is, tobacco accounted for 80% of the value of our exports. This additional to our export trade is welcome, there is no danger that the stimulus of temporary high prices to many growers will be directed to this particular basket. Tobacco is grown in a number of southern areas and has an international market. We know from experience that it is liable to severe price fluctuations. The present prices are artificial and are a result of the scarcity of dollars in this part of the world, which are purely a result of the United States.

Now it is quite necessary to have the knowledge of Americans that they should realize that of their major industries to decline simply because of overseas customers are in temporary difficulties. We may be quite sure they will make strenuous efforts to find a solution to the problem. Already we are being told that the United Kingdom manufacturers consider the present price too high for them to enter into long-term commitments. In the circumstances it would appear to be unwise to carry out great expansion of the industry with the inevitability of diverting our capital and our labour to the production of tobacco, unless some arrangement can be made to put a long-term market for an increasing crop of tobacco prices which are high stable and constant.

Food Crops versus Tobacco

The temptation for food producers who have suffered financially from the drought to turn to tobacco to recoup losses is very natural, but the freight with which it would such a movement come at all general the result would be that the Colony would continue to be a large importer of food, and a very long-term guarantee of a promise that the whole tobacco crop could be sold at fixed remunerative prices would justify such a policy.

Rapid growth of population demands that we try to increase local food production, and no effort should be spared to open up new sources of labour supply, new developments in areas and to push ahead in soil conservation measures and the importance of water supplies. Intensive measures have been necessary to combat the drought, which has affected all but the northern portion of the Colony. It is essential in the interest of the general food of the Colony to be given off the land, to increase production to a level in the coming season, and to press ahead with the provision of adequate supplies for agriculture, mines, industries and domestic use in our growing towns.

We have endeavoured to speed up the progress of secondary industries by extending the essential markets. If this House ratifies the present agreement, it will be earlier in the year with the Union of South Africa. It is doubtful that will prove the case for those industries which are not in a position of expansion, but it offers an opportunity to a large and increasing extent through the Industrial Development

Agricultural Problems of the Colonies

By Mr. Dunstan Skidback, Principal, Wye Agricultural College

Wye Agricultural College

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION must be as much a matter of economic development as political and social development. No political structure can survive unless the people are adequately fed. I doubt if the Colonial Development Fund goes for anything like far enough. The security which our administration has given has produced a sense of new economic problems from which we cannot escape. Before we can bring most primitive societies we have seen advances by constant wars, tribal feuds and raiding. The incidence of human disease in early places was low in the rest of it. We have seen a new basis of security, political security and a sense of security against disease and plagues.

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

Problem of Increased Population
As the population increases, the only way of overcoming the situation is to give the land less resting time. But the period under bush is the main defence against over-cultivation of soil. The soil is being finally washed away and a new bush to break the system will appear after the next rain. It is breakable in this way, and unless new systems can be adopted whole peoples will be starving.

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

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

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

As soon as a settled agricultural system is introduced a concept of personal property is created and permitted.

An abbreviated version of this article appeared in the Home Service of the BBC.

usually do not understand the idea of private property, and the proceeds of land so often mean subsistence inheritance. That is what is fragmenting. You cannot fundamentally alter a system of farming without affecting systems of land tenure, and yet this is intimately bound up with the whole tribal idea of time losses and may not be for the slow process of evolution through which we ourselves have passed.

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

Like this East African groundnut scheme, it is one of the most exciting Colonial economic developments of the time, it is so changing and so difficult one may be losing the point of pressure. But there are plenty of other ways.

We have to replace shifting cultivations by a settled rotational agriculture, to limit and control the nomad and the landless labour—all this as a beginning. We must improve native peasant agriculture to provide an improved standard of living and increase the output of raw materials for export to the growing Colonial urban and industrial centres and to this country. The economic development of agrarian Colonial peoples must for many years be based primarily upon their agricultural exports.

Semi-Rural Industries

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

There is a limit to what the British Government can afford to do. A limit to what we can afford to do in this country must be set. Capital in the Empire will have to be raised. It is our responsibility to develop the economic resources of the Empire, to make it fit for the peoples who live there to live in. And it is not a matter of humanitarianism, it is a matter of common sense.

As standards of living rise, so will the output of millions of producers, and so will markets develop for our industrial products. The Empire will be a surplus of food and raw materials with increasing efficiency of the efficiency of the agricultural methods of the countless individual food producers who comprise it. But unless Native agricultural production can at the least keep pace with the increase of population born of the surpluses we have introduced, it is folly to think of economic development or investment of capital in the territory of our Colonial peoples as essential as again. It is our job to help them develop it, the rest will follow, provided only that our own concept is large enough and that we are disillusioned with development loans which are little more than palliatives.

Elizabeth, the Prince of Wales, and the Duchess of Edinburgh, will be received, usually in the Palace of Westminster, while the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will be received at the Royal Palace of the visit to the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia. Parliament, perpetrated the inexcusable blunder of omitting any reference to the

Lord Hall's categorical declaration that the case of every German in Tanganyika should be investigated in order to determine the extent of each individual's sympathy with Nazism, and that as a result of that careful scrutiny it was decided that "in the interest of the people of the Territory, and in particular the African population," the return of no more than one hundred and fifty Germans could safely be tolerated. Why, then, is indulgence extended to three thousand? Clemency, which is officially professed to the peoples of Tanganyika, especially the Africans, loses its moral justification. To say there be any question of a snap decision having been made by the Government of Southern Rhodesia, in which Colony so many of the Germans from Tanganyika have been interned, is not asking ever since the end of the war in Europe that these people should be sent back to the Fatherland. The question has never been discussed by the United Nations which agreed to the British intention to repatriate. In such circumstances how can the Government spokesman in the Upper House have been given information which is seriously misrepresented the true position.

It should be impossible for any Minister, any Leader of the House of Lords, or any man in any important public office in the United Kingdom, so to disregard the susceptibilities of the African people, the Loyal Colonial and the Loyal Rhodesian, equally loyal and affectionate. There should be adequate arrangements against such a possibility, and one cannot but remind the Overseas Empire that there are still men in high positions whose understanding of Imperial history and Imperial geography leaves a great deal to be desired. We do not refer of course merely to the title and Lord Addison, but also to all their colleagues, including senior officials, who participated in the drafting of the motion, and to those other Parliamentarians of all parties who failed to protest promptly at the tabling of such unsatisfactory phraseology. For EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA not to call attention to it would be a dereliction of duty, not only to the Empire, but especially to the people of the Empire. The service of the people of the Empire, and the Royal Family under their auspicious and successful leadership, might at least have been expected to describe that tour.

HOW MANY GERMANS are to be allowed to remain in Tanganyika or return to the Territory? Viscount Plimsdell, lately Secretary of State for the Colonies, told the House of Lords last week that the number was three hundred and fifty. Two days later the Government of Tanganyika issued a statement that one hundred and twenty-six Germans were due to return, and that ninety-seven who had been interned in the Territory would be allowed to stay. It must be assumed that the authorities on the spot are the more reliable elements in this matter, and that Tanganyika is thus to have three times as many German residents as the British Parliament and people have been led to understand. That is bad enough, but the Government ought to be prompt to give an explanation of this glaring discrepancy. But the matter is aggravated by

Rhodesian Tobacco Sales
Mr. A. V. Maumier's Mission

MR. A. V. MAUMIER has returned from Rhodesia on the request of the Finance Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade. That Board has issued a circular disclaiming, declaring that Mr. Maumier's name is not an official capacity. "Not being an official, he may perhaps be said to be acting in an unofficial capacity." His journey was certainly made at the invitation of the Board of Trade.

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

Corona Club Dinner

THE HONORARY SECRETARY of the Corona Club announces the resumption of the annual dinner on Tuesday, July 1, at the Regent Rooms, 100, Queen Street, London. It has now to thank its members, but after an interruption of seven years, the secretary would be glad to be advised of changes of address. Communications should be sent to Colonial Office, 11, Whitehall Place, Pall Mall East, S.W.1. The Corona Club was founded by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in 1900 in order to promote social intercourse between members of the Colonial Service, past and present. Membership is open to all serving or former officers of the Colonial Service, the Colonial Office and the office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

TEN YEARS EXACTLY after their coronation, and one hundred days after their departure from this country, THE KING and QUEEN, returned home. With the two Princesses on Monday the Royal Family from their memorable visit arrived from the Union of South Africa, the Protectorates of Rhodesia, and had the million people had not the benches between Somerset and Southampton on Sunday met the Royal Family after the journey of twelve thousand miles by sea, seven thousand by rail, three thousand by motor car, and one thousand miles by air, and on the following day London gave an unusually warm-hearted greeting. Ordinary folk in this country realize instinctively that this visit was one great deed—that in the words of General Buller at the behest of the people, "Without risk or exaggeration it may be said that the Royal visit has been a great public service so rendered that it will be through life in the minds of millions of men and women, white, black and brown, of the Cape and the Zambesi, who may enjoy a new and vivid conception of the true meaning of constitutional monarchy. For that the tour has had deep spiritual significance. The King of South Africa has travelled the seas, and through the air, to the King of Rhodesia, and

has ceremonially opened a new settlement where his own people have first planted the British flag. The audience from Africa testifies that the Princess left everywhere has been a happy and united family happy in its unity in and for the Commonwealth. Archbishop Canterbury has said what might have been a great ceremonial visit became a personal conquest.

The Court Circular recorded on Sunday evening that "The King and Queen with The Prince of Wales and The Princess Margaret arrived in England today in H.M.S. Vanguard (Captain Agnew, R.N.), escorted by H.M.S. Diadem and H.M.S. Creopatra, on the conclusion of their Majesty's visit to the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia." On Monday afternoon the Prime Minister in the House of Commons and Lord Addison in the House of Lords submitted an identical motion, and an humble Address was presented to His Majesty, assuring His Majesty, on the occasion of his return from the Union of South Africa, of the royal and affectionate welcome of this House to His Majesty, to Her Majesty, the Queen, and to their Royal Highnesses, the Princess

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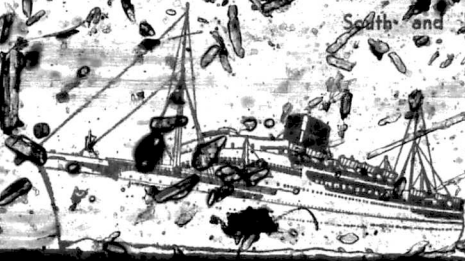
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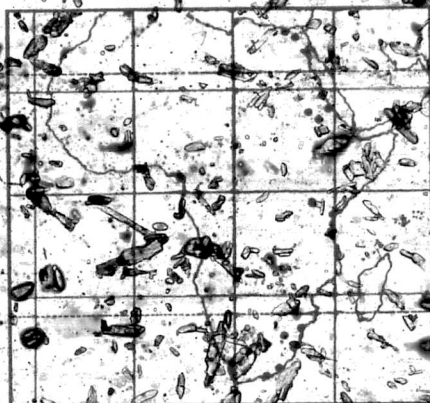
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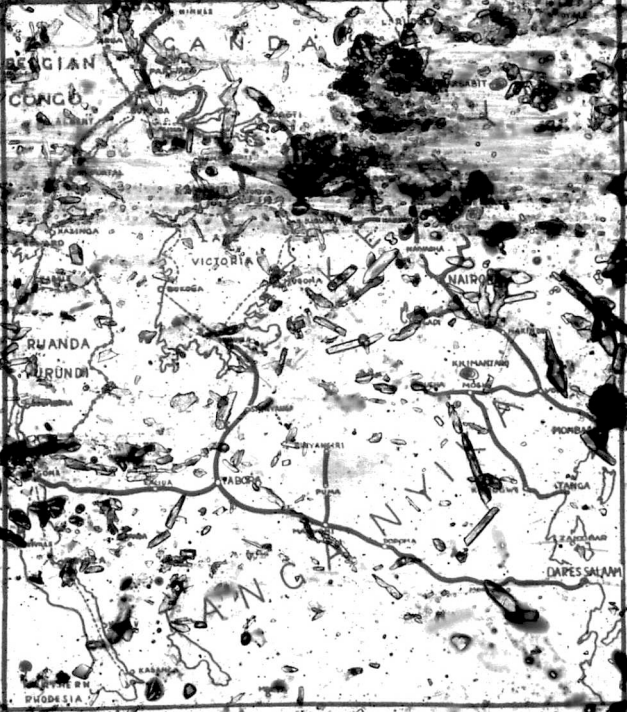
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Tanganyika Trade in 1946

Exports £2,272; Imports £2,375

IMPORTS INTO TANGANYIKA during 1946 were valued at £2,375 compared with £1,744,827 in 1945. Entries for cotton piece goods totalled £1,603,549 (£1,038,000 in tobacco and cigarettes, £608,013 (£567,672) of grain and pulse (£273,303), of other foodstuffs £433,724 (£263,167), and of machinery £118,028 (£288,816).

Imports in December, the 12th month for which statistics are available, were valued at £102,177 compared with £14,040 in the same month of 1945. The main items were grain and pulse, £142,258 (£12,493); cotton piece goods, £49,790 (£37,406); machinery and tobacco, £49,500 (£48,178); machinery, £33,200 (£9,311); iron and steel manufactures, £35,900 (£5,877); foodstuffs other than grain, flour and sugar, £29,040 (£21,206).

Exports for the year reached £223,273 compared with £8,521,735 including re-exports of £406,866 (£58,639) total at £1,916,405 showed a sharp increase from £1,068,744.

December exports including re-exports of £37,784 (£27,488) totalled £54,535 (£69,474), of which iron and steel manufactures £29,100 (£211,602) and diamonds £56,000 (£114,839).

Revenue from railway and lake steamer services was £1328,927 for the year (£1,242,696) and £125,000 (£143,002) for the month.

Confidence in the British police regarding German and Italian residents in Tanganyika has been expressed by the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations. No action is necessary unless any objections are put forward by German and Italian residents.

Mining

U.S. Copper Duty

THE IMPORT DUTY of 2 cents per lb. which has been levied on copper entering the United States since 1922, has now been suspended by Congress and the duty is expected to increase American competition for the metal on the world market. The period of suspension is for two years, until the end of April, 1949, but unless a similar bill is introduced the reimposition of the duty would be automatic. The United States was to keep down the foreign price of its own metal until 1948 at the time of its introduction to the world market at 24 cents less than 5 cents per lb.

Company Progress Reports

Kenara—A 400 fine oz. gold were produced at the Durr mine in April from 8,718 tons of ore milled.

Thistle—17,340 tons of ore were treated during the quarter ended March 31 from 2,257 oz. of gold. Development totalled 535 ft. on line and 121 ft. on the 18-ounce section. Employees on 1000, 3000 and 24 Europeans and 662 Natives.

Employment in Rhodesia

A list is recorded of the number of European employees in Southern Rhodesia. Figures for Government employees for November 1945, in brackets, are: gold, 1,664 (1,616); asbestos, 356 (302); chrome, 1,000 (916); 1,163 (1,163) employees were estimated for 1946. Compared with 21,066 in 1945 and 373,216 in November gold mine employed 4,529 Africans, asbestos 8,386, chrome 3,862.

British

RHODESIA ANGLO-AMERICAN, Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 5%, as against 3% last year.

SURPRISE MINING AND FINANCE CO., LTD., has interest in Southern Rhodesia, earned a net profit for the year ended December 31, 1946, of £3,644, making a total available credit of £11,100. A dividend of 6d. per share will be recommended. Balance carried forward being £3,405.

Ru Tinto

Ru Tinto Company, which has large interests in Southern Rhodesia, reports that for the year ended December 31, 1946, it was available to the company £357,779. After providing for a dividend of 5% on the interim share of the year, a carry forward of £180,192 (£164,427) will be available for the year ending 1947.

Lonely Mine

Lonely Mine, situated some 80 miles from Bulawayo, which produced gold to the value of £62,994, between 1907 and 1932, has been bought by Messrs. S. E. H. and W. H. Manicom, who bought the 94% of the mine from the Rhodesian Queen Manganese Corporation for £100,000.

Services Mining

Services Mining, under the management of the mining engineer, has been awarded a contract to mine in the Salisbury and Bulawayo districts of Southern Rhodesia. In February they produced gold to the value of £1,400.

Copper Consumption

DURING MARCH 28,882 tons of virgin copper were consumed in the United Kingdom. Scrap consumption was 10,000 tons.

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Athlone Castle and Llandovery Castle

MOBILE UNION-CASHE LINE VESSEL the ATHLONE CASTLE of 5,564 gross tons, and the LLANDOVERY CASTLE of 10,640 gross tons, are shortly to change their normal services. Both in the year 1947 the ATHLONE CASTLE, LIANSTOWN GASTON and VIBBY CASTLE, RESIDING CASTLE, and the VESSEL, in service, is receiving, thus improving the progress of their awaiting their turn for passage to South Africa, the Rhodesias and East Africa.

The ATHLONE CASTLE is to sail from Southampton to the Cape with mail service on May 15. A troop transport she made voyages to all parts of the world, but lately without making any serious damage. She carried more than 1000 troops, a war area transporting no less than 100 troops and other government passengers.

On May 23 the LLANDOVERY CASTLE, the fourth Union-Cash line passenger ship, return to normal service will sail from London to re-inaugurate the company's intermediate East African passenger service, which was suspended in the winter. The vessel will follow the same itinerary as the ATHLONE CASTLE and return via the West Coast.

Took Part in Normandy Operations

Throughout the war the LLANDOVERY CASTLE served as a hospital ship carrying over 250,000 miles of sailing, some 38,000 wounded. She operated principally in the East Coast of Africa and in the Mediterranean, but in 1944 carried English and American troops in connection with the Normandy operations. Despite her prominent Red Cross emblem she was subjected to several hostile enemy attacks.

Restoration of the accommodation to pre-war standards has been a major undertaking. On some decks the cabins had been completely removed in order to provide mess decks and "standees" berths. Accommodations for troops in the Athlone, VESSEL and VIBBY CASTLE were improved and fitted with a four-deck hospital ward.

The system of indirect illumination throughout the first-class public rooms of the ATHLONE CASTLE, which was introduced before the war in connection with the Strikings, is the first British vessels to be so equipped, has been fully restored. The lounge, dressing room, toilet, and other public rooms have been thoroughly renovated. Stone, marble, and other pre-war materials have been used in the restoration. Complete reconstruction has also been carried out.

Ocean Passages

THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT, which has hitherto provided a high proportion of accommodation on almost all British liners on long distance routes, has just concluded an agreement with the General Council of Shipping, in which the Ministry will now control the allocation of berths with reservations. Government and second-tier operators here will be paid by the Imperial Government. The liner companies have undertaken to provide berths to applicants on their ships, subject to the fulfilment of the reasonable requirements of the Colonial Office and of the High Commissioners for the Dominions, India and Southern Rhodesia. Applications for passages should be made to the lines, and they will be considered by committees representing the companies serving the different routes. For the present the accommodation required by Government departments is not expected to be actually reduced.

British Industry Fair

(Continued from page 80)

It was disappointing, however, to find that some manufacturers who should have shown more prudence in the matter recently sought the most advantageous arrangements for their goods in Africa, rather than in the Rhodesias. Others, on the other hand, have taken sound advice from various quarters and consistently made really successful decisions which are likely to pay off in the long run.

On the first day 1,006 including some from East and West Africa, and the London sections of the fair, the writer spoke to all kinds of people, and the standard of British industry is high.

Rhodesian Tobacco Auctions

PRICES FOR BATHURH Rhodesian tobacco at the auctions which began in Salisbury on May 13 have continued to rise. The record price of 75d. per lb. was set on April 28, 1948, beaten while that issue was being printed, when one lot was sold for 75d. per lb. The average price for that day was 70d. and from the start of the sales until then the Rhodesian tobacco which on many times would not have been taken to the auction floor has been bought for 30d. minimum price of 25d. per lb. has been set by the Tobacco Control Board of the Union of South Africa for purchases of Virginia type duty-free tobacco from Southern Rhodesia for the period June 1, 1948, to May 31, 1949. The quota for entry into the Union has been fixed at 1,000,000 lbs. Both price and quantity are regarded as "adequately" high by leading men in the Rhodesian industry who fear that the present inflated prices may have serious repercussions on its development.

Rhodesians Thanks to Britain

PLEASIBLE FOODSTUFFS which British donors have sent Southern Rhodesia "Thanks to Britain" food has to be sold instead of being distributed free. The donors have washed. As a result about £100,000 has accumulated in this country, and the money has now been offered to the British Government to use at their discretion. The total amount raised by the fund was £162,744, and 270 tons of food was purchased. Shipments included beef, 700 tons; corned beef, 47 tons; pork, 346 tons; tinning, 50 tons; bacon, 40 tons; sausages, 20 tons; refined oil, 54 tons; eggs, 30 tons; cheese, 10 tons; soups, 10 tons; concentrated orange juice, 18 tons; marmalade and jam, 166 tons.

Lion-Meat of Singing

AS A RESULT of the large number of attacks, now over 60, which have been made by the Tanganyika police in connection with the matter, it is suspected to have been spread out by the police men at the institution where doctors in the Tanganyika area, the killings have ceased. The police have found it difficult to discover the cause for the many deaths have been caused by real lions and (often) by murderers) but in some 40 cases the circumstances are suspicious. All those concerned, both murderers and victims, appear to be of the same tribe and most of the crimes were committed in the near vicinity of a local residence in Tanganyika that the lion had been kept in a cage at a distance of about 100 yards from the victims. Most of the victims were young boys, usually young men, and some were women. No relative will divulge the names of the criminals, although they are known to him, because he is convinced that they are lion men in human form.

London in 21 Hours

THE LONDON CAPTAIN record was broken at St. Laurence, where P.A.F. Mosquito piloted by Squadron Leader J.S. Martin, with Squadron Leader E.B. Bennett as observer, reached the control point at Brown in under 21 hours, 17 minutes, 40 seconds, leaving London Airport at 10.00 a.m. on May 11. The solo record from London (M.A. Bennett) set up on May 19, 1939, by 17 hours, 33 minutes, and 40 seconds (set up in 1937 by Flying Officer G. Weston and Mrs. Kirby Green) was broken by the first of the modern Mosquitoes. The record was made by a Mosquito which flew to the control point in 21 hours, 17 minutes, and 40 seconds, with the words "You are a hero" on the nose. He said that this record would not be broken until jet aircraft could make long-range flights. The aircraft made two brief stops to refuel at El Aden and Kisumu. The first of the Lincoln bomber flew last week from Manston, Kent, to Cape Town in 24 hours, 57 minutes.

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Hatters coal roller, 4 cast-iron wheels. Capacity
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CONCRETE MIXERS

Six 1077 Rex roller machines, 1000 gal
Austin petrol engine, 1943, £175, £200 each.

One 110 Stothert & Pitt roller machine, 1000 gal
petrol engine, 1941, £175 net.

Six 110 Rex roller machines, 1000 gal
petrol engine, 1941, £175 net.

MOBILE CRANES

One Morris 1 ton Versatile Mobile Crane, petrol
11.5 h.p. Solid rubber tyres. 12 ft. Jib
No. 10109, £650

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One 110 Stothert & Pitt roller machine, 1000 gal
petrol engine, 1941, £175 net.
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Parliament Rail Transport in Tanganyika Needs of the Groundnut Scheme

CONCERN WAS EXPRESSED BY MR. DOODS PARKER in the House of Commons last week as to the continued inadequacy of rolling stock of the East African Railway, commercial users of the line were unable to compete for wagon space with the Government sponsored groundnut scheme.

MR. CREECH-JONES said with the reason being the Tanganyika Government and the main agents for the groundnut scheme on questions of rolling stock. Forty sets of box waggons have been ordered to meet the ordinary goods traffic for the East Africa line and orders for a further 20 have been placed to cover the extra requirements of the groundnut scheme. About 250 waggons of miscellaneous types are also now being obtained from surplus stocks in the East for the Central Line.

MR. DOODS PARKER said that local interests will not be entirely prejudiced by the Government's action over the groundnut scheme, which after all is chiefly for the benefit of the country. MR. CREECH-JONES said: "The product of the groundnut there, which is engaged in the production of the vital needs both for their own country and for the country and the railway requirements are very much in their minds and will not be prejudiced."

MR. DOODS PARKER asked for an assurance of orders for the groundnut scheme would keep pace with the demands of the scheme and also serve the needs of the ordinary traffic.

MR. CREECH-JONES said that the number of cranes in Dar-es-Salaam has recently been increased and a further increase will shortly be decided. Extensions to the quays are being planned. It is considered that the extension of the quays for 1947 will be completed. Extensions to the quays can be undertaken only if it has first been made with more important work.

Commission

MR. GIBBS said that the cost of the Commission which the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia agreed to set up at its last session had not yet been decided. The Commission will be set up in the month of May. The Government of Northern Rhodesia has agreed to the formation of a Commission of Enquiry into the working of the Government of Northern Rhodesia. The Commission will be headed by Mr. W. J. Welensky, an elected member of the Legislative Council. Mr. N. C. O'Connell, a former member of the Council, Mr. P. S. Law, a former member of the Council, and Mr. P. S. Law, a former member of the Council, are also members of the Commission. The Commission will also have as its members Mr. M. J. P. S. Law, a former member of the Council, and Mr. P. S. Law, a former member of the Council. The Commission will also have as its members Mr. M. J. P. S. Law, a former member of the Council, and Mr. P. S. Law, a former member of the Council.

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

MR. GIBBS said that the answer to the question contains a number of figures. As will be stated in the official report, but in short last year, Southern Rhodesian tobacco crop amounted to about 2,000,000 lbs. of which exports in the first 10 months of the 1946-47 crop amounted to about 1,500,000 lbs. of which 1,300,000 lbs. was shipped to the United Kingdom.

The figures circulated showed production for the year ended March 1947 was 5,000,000 lbs. domestic exports 42 per cent. ended April 1946, 5,000,000 lbs. of which the U.K. received 61 per cent. South Africa 12 per cent, Egypt 9 per cent, and the United States 5 per cent. Production for the year ended March 1946, 4,700,000 lbs. domestic exports 34 per cent of which the U.K. received 54 per cent, South Africa 9 per cent, Egypt 7 per cent, and the United States 10 per cent.

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MODEL A-50
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Arm Chair, ideal
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backs and wide seats.
They are available in
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Leather. The 'diaz' range
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and other office furniture.
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designed for durability
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for office, study
and living room.
Curved
back and
wide seat
rests, covered in
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MODEL C-52
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Self-adjusting
17-20 inches high.
Curved back and
wide seat rests,
covered in Black or
Green Synthetic
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Mr. C. J. BRADON, Commissioner of the East African Refugee Administration, Mr. T. JACOB, representing a Political Party in the Session, and Mr. J. CURTIS, a member of the N.R.P., have been invited to the Rhodesia in view of accelerating the repatriation of the refugees.

Mr. G. C. S. J. PADAYAT, M.L.C., has recently been elected President of the annual Convention of Associations, and Mr. L. T. ROUSEY, Vice-President. The executive committee consists of Miss HELEN GLOVER, Mr. C. G. SALL, Mr. C. V. TORNEYCROFT, and Mr. S. SHAL.

Mr. S. BARR, who was appointed an assistant manager to the Union Castle Company on January 1, 1955, has now been appointed manager. Mr. J. S. BRAUN, an assistant manager since April, 1946, continues in his capacity. Mr. F. H. LEENYSDER has been appointed an assistant manager.

Sir DOUGLAS MITCHEM, President of the South Africa Conference, presided at the presentation of the emblem of the Conference. Under the chairmanship of Mr. W. ROSSLAND, who made the presentation, said that the pioneers regarded the President of the Conference as the lineal descendant of the Founders.

Mr. J. D. REINOLD, London, visited in the last year of his life. He relinquished his position as Director of the South African Institute of Race Relations in order to take charge of Native welfare in all the territories of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., is shortly to be married to Mrs. J. H. CLARE FRANCIS, of Johannesburg.

The local committee appointed in Uganda to assist the Salary Commission sent out from England consists of Mr. H. R. FRASER, M.P., of Kampala; Mr. A. N. MAINI, Mr. M. E. K. WALYA, KAGAMA, Mr. G. M. GIBSON (nominated by the Uganda European Civil Servants Association), and Mr. S. D. DURTA (Uganda Asian Civil Servants Association), and Mr. P. SEMAKULA (Uganda African Civil Servants Association) and Mr. A. S. WILSON (Secretary).

Mr. J. H. OWEN, Chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Native Labour Supply Commission, the Rev. P. R. ROBERTSON, Organizing Secretary of the Ex-servicemen's Welfare Societies in the Colony, and Mr. J. H. GIBHAM OWEN, Chairman of the Rhodesian Mission Association, were delegates to a conference in London, which is to put forward proposals for a specific number of Basaland Natives for work in the Colonies of Rhodesia.

The appointments in the technical grade in the Public Services of Southern Rhodesia are as follows: Mr. J. H. OWEN, Chairman of the Rhodesian Mission Association, were delegates to a conference in London, which is to put forward proposals for a specific number of Basaland Natives for work in the Colonies of Rhodesia.

The appointments will be in the technical grade on the salary scale of £198 to £22 to £136 to £55 to £36, £33 to £50 x £25 to £60 per annum. Further promotion to the technical officers grade will be dependent upon vacancies occurring within the grade. The following allowances are payable where appropriate and are subject to a gratuity cost of living allowance of 1 per cent per annum for each child under the age of 16 years and 1 per cent per annum for each child and for subsequent children.

Travelling and subsistence allowance, marriage allowance, leave and other conditions of service will be in accordance with the Public Services Act (Chap. 68) and regulations thereunder. The minimum salary may be higher than the minimum of the scale depending on the qualifications and previous experience of the officer appointed. The minimum educational qualification is a three year secondary course education. Applicants should possess good knowledge of trigonometrical surveying, of both the field and computing side, and should have a good knowledge of the metric system. Knowledge of topographical surveying would be an advantage. The success of all candidates should be required to be a satisfactory medical certificate from a Government medical officer. The minimum age for appointment should be 21 years. The minimum age for appointment should be 21 years. The minimum age for appointment should be 21 years.

Airports in the Colonies

It is not only important but vital for the future of the Colonies that the air routes along the East African coast will be not only important but vital for the future of the Colonies. The air routes along the East African coast will be not only important but vital for the future of the Colonies. The air routes along the East African coast will be not only important but vital for the future of the Colonies.

Barclays Bank (N.S.A. and C.)

Mr. WILLIAM GOODENOUGH, who was recently elected Chairman of the board of directors of Barclays Bank Ltd., has resigned his chairmanship and seat on the board of Barclays Bank (N.S.A. & C.), of which Mr. Julian Crossley, a Deputy Chairman, has been elected Chairman. Sir William Goodenough is a member of the Colonial Economic and Development Council and Chairman of Barclays Overseas Development Corporation. Mr. Crossley is a director of that corporation and honorary treasurer of the Rhodesia Fair Trade and Industrial League.

New Beit Trustees

Colonel Charles Beaton, M.P., have been appointed as the new trustees of the Beit Trusts. The other trustees are the Duke of Abercorn, Sir Alfred Beit, the John Charles and the Lady Beit and Lord Harlech.

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RESPIRATORS AND
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OXYGEN RESCUE**
Protecting persons apparently
killed or shocked.
**ASBESTOS, ACID AND WATERPROOF
GLOVES, GOGGLES, ETC.**
DIVING APPARATUS
every description
SIEBE GORMAN & CO. LTD.
LONDON
EVERYTHING FOR SAFETY & HEALTH
TOLWORTH, SORBITON, SURREY, ENGLAND

PERSONALIA

MR. G. E. THORNTON, General Manager of the East African Airways, is on leave.
A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. M. M. of Little Camp, A.C. Mr. Justice BAKER has returned after a visit to the United Kingdom.

MR. GILBERT INNES, A.D.C. in Northern Rhodesia, is on leave during Sir Philip Mitchell's absence in London.
MR. W. H. WILSON, A.D.C. in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed to the post of the British Consulate in the District of Kenya. Mr. and Mrs. J. G. CAMBER have returned to London from their tour of South Central and East Africa.

MR. P. DE V. ALLEN, A.D.C. in Northern Rhodesia, will speak to East Africa on Sunday on the prospects of the cricket game.
MR. J. C. MURPHY, President of the Radio Society of Kenya, presided over the first post-war annual dinner in Nairobi.

MR. M. MCKILG, a provincial commissioner in Kenya, is on leave in this country. He expects to return to his post in August.
MR. COLONEL A. FORBES, a game warden in the Sudan, attended the recent inter-territorial conference in Nairobi.

MR. J. W. CAMPBELL, the last eight years Governor of the Kordofan Province of the Sudan, is on leave in this country pending retirement.
MR. P. PATRICK, an Indian official member of the Kenya Legislative Council, has been appointed a member of the Executive Council.

The new Vice-President of the selectors' Union in Kenya, CALEB M. MUKI, has been elected.
MR. J. C. MURPHY, A.D.C. in Northern Rhodesia, is on leave in this country.
MR. L. W. WILSON, A.D.C. in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed to the post of the British Consulate in the District of Kenya.

MR. L. W. WILSON, A.D.C. in Northern Rhodesia, has been elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, of the Usambira Association in Fanganika.
MR. G. E. THORNTON, A.D.C. in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed to the post of the British Consulate in the District of Kenya.

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DR. R. W. ... and DR. A. G. ... two recent additions to the staff of Makerere College in Uganda will lecture on chemistry and anatomy respectively.

MR. ... of the staff in East Africa of Messrs. A. B. ... & Co. is on leave in this country and may be reached through the London office of the firm at 110, Old's Avenue, E.C.

MR. ... before the war a solicitor employed by the Ministry of Agriculture, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Secretary in the Sudan.
MR. ... of the staff in East Africa of Messrs. A. B. ... & Co. is on leave in this country and may be reached through the London office of the firm at 110, Old's Avenue, E.C.

MR. ... of the staff of the Shell Company was last posted to Nyasaland in 1933, has returned to the office to represent the company. Through the war he served in the South African forces.

MR. ... has been asked by the Government to prepare a scheme for the new Colonial Office on the site of the Old Westminster Hospital.

MR. ... of Goutos, Rhodesia, who has been appointed to the Colonial Service as a labor officer in Northern Rhodesia, has recently been employed by the Central Commission for Germany and Austria.

The following have been elected to the post of A.D.C. in Blantyre, Nyasaland: MR. ... and MR. ...

MR. ... who recently paid a visit to London, is now in Singapore. He is visiting East Africa in connection with his duties as a New Zealand representative to be back in London in the end of August.

Two new assistant administrative officers have recently been appointed in Kenya. They are MR. ... and MR. ...

MR. ... who recently celebrated her 50th birthday, was the first European girl to be born in Matabeleland. She is the daughter of the late Sir John Moffat, one of the first British settlers in what is now Southern Rhodesia.

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, a four-time holder of the post of Governor-General of the United Kingdom, has been appointed Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, which LIEDTGOLOMB is now a member of.

MR. ... who has been appointed to the post of the British Consulate in the District of Kenya, has been awarded the post of the British Consulate in the District of Kenya.

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AIR PASSAGES TO KENYA
Seats available, with engine charter, leaving May 21 for Nairobi. £140 per person. Please reply Captain Whitehead, Flu Close, Egate, Hayling Island, Hants.

CEYLON ESTATES EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION
APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to the post of Deputy President of the Ceylon Estates Employers' Federation. The post is a full-time position in the Federation's headquarters, Colombo. The duties of the post include the management of the Federation's affairs, the representation of the Federation in all matters relating to the estates industry, and the promotion of the interests of the estates industry. The post is a full-time position and the holder will be required to travel throughout the island. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Ceylon Estates Employers' Federation, 100, 101, 102, Colaba, Colombo. Further particulars will be sent on request. Considered suitable before the advertisement.

TO THE NEWS

...ER, marked the life of the great eternal moral principle which you stand to lose or gain. The Rev. Dr. H. H. H. H. H.

...Unless you are a Communist in the eyes of the U.S. Government, the number of persons employed in the United States in March was 20,000,000. U.S. Information Service.

...Maintenance of one of the causes of the unusual number of so-called "hoats". British Medical Association.

...The United States is favoured by the fact that two competitors, Japan and Germany, have been eliminated. Marshal Stalin.

...All politicians and reformers in the treatment of the enemy are doing nothing at all at once. Mr. G. Bernard Shaw.

...We are consuming about 23 million pounds weight of tobacco per annum at a cost of just 13 million pounds a year in 1935. Mr. Osborne M.P.

...The German authorities are mainly to blame for Germany's food crisis. They have failed to allow home-grown food to be taken over. Major General Phillips.

...I know by experience how difficult it is to induce the departmental mind to take any interest in schemes that are not strictly utilitarian. The Dean of Westminster.

...I know by experience how difficult it is to induce the departmental mind to take any interest in schemes that are not strictly utilitarian. The Dean of Westminster.

...More than half of the expenditure of £100 million a year on American films for second-grade theatres is lost on exhibitors by means of "trade blackmail". News of the Press, Art and General.

...About 4,000,000 sheep and lambs representing more than 50% of the country's total flock were lost during the snowstorms of last winter. Mr. Terence Williams, Minister of Agriculture.

...The cost of an unopposed Bill in the House of Commons is £700. If the Bill is opposed for two days in the Committee, the costs would be raised to £700. Opposition in the House of Lords would add another £500, making total costs for both Houses of an opposed Bill £1,600. Mrs. T. Pennington, President of the Institute of Journalists.

...If India remains within the British Commonwealth and Empire, the physical resources of Australia, Britain or Canada are not available. The Battle of Britain. The Empire. Four years ago the British Empire was 110,000,000 people and half the people in the world live within 4,000 miles of Australia. Mr. Thomas Donohoe.

...If you are prepared to go up everything else to study the whole history and background of Wall Street and the principal companies whose stocks are traded as casually and as long as a medical student studies anatomy and if in addition you have the nerves of a bear market, the sixth sense of a clairvoyant and the courage of a lion, then you have a ghost of a chance of making money out of stocks. Mrs. Bernard Baruch.

...Since the passage of the National Service Act 67,876 men and women have personally registered as conscientious objectors. 1,000 men and 105 women were registered unconditionally as conscientious objectors. 118 men and 105 women were registered on the condition that they took up specified civilian work. 331 men and 88 women were prosecuted for convicted conscientious objectors. Mr. G. G. G. Minister of Labour.

Vauxhall Bedford Specialists



According to the new dictionary a specialist is one who devotes himself to a particular branch of a profession. Our profession is motor transport and the particular branch in which we devote our ideas, energy and resources is the supply, servicing and maintenance of Vauxhall cars and Bedford trucks. We shall be glad to supply full details of the post-war range of Vauxhall cars (1.5 ton, 2 h.p. and 3 h.p.) and Bedford trucks (1 ton, 2 ton, 3 ton, 5 ton, 8 ton articulated vehicles and 32-seater buses).

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and stockists for the East Africa and Middle East areas in general. 100, Victoria Road, Nairobi, Kenya. Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika. Arusha.

Indians' Reaction to Paper 210

United Front with Africans Sought

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

The East African Indian National Congress, however, has reacted adversely to the proposed united front with Africans against this plan for the reorganization of inter-territorial services and a central legislative assembly.

Early this week *The Times* reported that in Nairobi the reaction was as follows:

At the first legislative council sittings proposals were carried only by the joint vote of the Government and the non-official European members. Indians, Arabs and Africans registered opposition against the proposal put by His Majesty's Government of the principle of non-European representation.

Joint Indian-African Deputation

The East African Indian National Congress organized mass meetings all over East Africa, and an inter-territorial deputation is being sent to London. Meanwhile the secretary of the Congress has asked to reconsider the position and the Imperial Government has been urged in a memorandum to Mr. Clegg J.C. to implement fully and discreetly the principle of non-official representation in the Legislative Assembly. It is felt that its abandonment as a vital remedy for vesting in the European settlers the power of appointing constitutional members is being used by Imperial Government to fail to honor its obligations with the representation of all non-European communities, to the steps to be taken to the British public through the press.

Congress appeals to the Labour Government in which it hopes that His Majesty's Government will desire to uphold the honesty of Labour and Congress in not surrendering to the clamour of a intolerant minority. It is felt that the only realistic approach is to urge the British Government to be guided by the Labour Party.

Change of Mind

MAJOR V. D. ... an elected member of the Legislative Council ... said that the public mind would not be so easily swayed by the European elected members who had refused a year ago to have anything to do with the proposed East African central assembly with the Arabs and the Africans, which they regarded as necessary, top-heavy and swayed by the changed minds. The answer was to give the right to change his mind. The Government must accept the need for a central legislative council to deal with subjects affecting Kenya and Tanganyika.

As already mentioned, these proposals of a central legislative council have not been through in the modification of the Bill & R.

Result in Madagascar

Recent activities in Madagascar continue to show a serious movement of which one demand could be seen in the United Nations. While the other is with regard to membership of the French Community. The 100 streets have been active in the change, where the people are being buried and Natives who were loyal to the French killed. In Tamatave all the Europeans have concentrated and made preparations for a siege.

Bulldozing the Bush

THE GREAT GRASSMOUTH SCHEME was ceremonially inaugurated in Tanganyika last September when the first swathe, 12ft. wide, was cut by a bulldozer through the bush country near Mwanza. This is the first strip of five units, each of 20,000 acres, which are to be developed in that locality. Mr. William B. ... the Governor, attended, walking behind the bulldozer at some distance.

Propaganda for Tea

Mr. Gourley's African Visit

THE REPORT FOR 1946 of the International Tea Market Expansion Board states that during the year Mr. E. B. Gourley, the visiting commissioner, made a preliminary comprehensive tour of Africa, visiting the African territories, the Rhodesias, the Union of South Africa and parts of West Africa. Token payments in support of the international propaganda work of the Board were received from the Tea Board of Kenya, the Nyasa Tea Association. Tea supplies are stated to have been much larger in Southern Rhodesia than in any other part of Africa. The Deputy Chairman of the Board is Mr. Theodor C. ... Chairman of the Uganda Company, ... member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, the organizing director of the Tea Market Expansion Board, Mr. Gervais ...

Imperial Preference

THE LAST ISSUE was being prepared the London *Times* supported our attitude in defence of Imperial Preference by publishing in full as the first feature in its magazine section our leading article of April 1946. Increase in the Tobacco Growers' Quota is an Imperial Preference. Our contemporary weekly *East Africa* and *East African* ...

Relief for Rhodesian Farmers

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE for Southern Rhodesian farmers who have suffered from a recent drought will be provided from a loan fund of £100,000 which has been provided by the Bank under the administration of a sub-committee of the National Agricultural Committee. The interest rate will be 4% and the maximum period of the loan is 10 years. The loan period up to four years for the first 50% approved. The purpose of the loan is to enable a farmer to purchase with his usual production a stock to restock his property.

Address by African

A MESSAGE of African ... addressed ... by the ... member of the Kenya Legislative Council, Mr. E. Mathu ... who said that the ... country ... European ... the only way of ... community of ... by racial cooperation. I regarded ... the worst problem facing Africans. Mr. Mathu stressed the demand by Africans for increased representation in public affairs.

INDIAN EAST AFRICA CORPORATION (1939) Ltd.
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General Merchants & Engineers
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 TANGANYIKA

Shall Prices Raised £20 a Ton

Board of Trade's New Price Schedule

THE Board of Trade has announced that the price of sisal shall be increased by 20 per cent from the current price of £100 a ton. This has not been proposed since 1947 and since the price of sisal in the United Kingdom has fallen to £80 a ton.

No.	Description	Price per 100 lbs. on Continent	Price per 100 lbs. to British Dominion
No. 1	First Quality Premium Marks	£83 10	£74 10
No. 2	Second Quality Premium Marks	£81 10	£73 10
No. 3	Third Quality Premium Marks	£79 10	£71 10
No. 4	Fourth Quality Premium Marks	£77 10	£69 10
No. 5	Fifth Quality Premium Marks	£75 10	£67 10
No. 6	Sisal	£73 10	£65 10
No. 7	Low Quality	£71 10	£63 10
No. 8	Rejects	£69 10	£61 10
No. 9	Low Quality	£67 10	£59 10
No. 10	Low Quality	£65 10	£57 10
No. 11	Low Quality	£63 10	£55 10
No. 12	Low Quality	£61 10	£53 10
No. 13	Low Quality	£59 10	£51 10
No. 14	Low Quality	£57 10	£49 10
No. 15	Low Quality	£55 10	£47 10
No. 16	Low Quality	£53 10	£45 10
No. 17	Low Quality	£51 10	£43 10
No. 18	Low Quality	£49 10	£41 10
No. 19	Low Quality	£47 10	£39 10
No. 20	Low Quality	£45 10	£37 10
No. 21	Low Quality	£43 10	£35 10
No. 22	Low Quality	£41 10	£33 10
No. 23	Low Quality	£39 10	£31 10
No. 24	Low Quality	£37 10	£29 10
No. 25	Low Quality	£35 10	£27 10
No. 26	Low Quality	£33 10	£25 10
No. 27	Low Quality	£31 10	£23 10
No. 28	Low Quality	£29 10	£21 10
No. 29	Low Quality	£27 10	£19 10
No. 30	Low Quality	£25 10	£17 10
No. 31	Low Quality	£23 10	£15 10
No. 32	Low Quality	£21 10	£13 10
No. 33	Low Quality	£19 10	£11 10
No. 34	Low Quality	£17 10	£9 10
No. 35	Low Quality	£15 10	£7 10
No. 36	Low Quality	£13 10	£5 10
No. 37	Low Quality	£11 10	£3 10
No. 38	Low Quality	£9 10	£1 10
No. 39	Low Quality	£7 10	£0 10
No. 40	Low Quality	£5 10	£0 10

The Board of Trade's new price schedule for sisal is based on the current market price of £100 a ton. The price of sisal in the United Kingdom has fallen to £80 a ton. The Board of Trade has announced that the price of sisal shall be increased by 20 per cent from the current price of £100 a ton. This has not been proposed since 1947 and since the price of sisal in the United Kingdom has fallen to £80 a ton.

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(c) where the interests of the inhabitants of Tanganyika may require it to establish or permit to be established for special purposes, other than for the purposes of a monopoly of any kind, under conditions of public control, provision for the regulation of agents, or the carrying on of any business of the Government or of those in which the Government participates, and the Administering Authority shall not discriminate on grounds of nationality against members of the United Nations or their nationals.

Nothing in this Agreement shall entitle any member of the United Nations to claim itself or for its nationals, companies and associations, as a party to Article 9 of this Agreement in any respect which does not involve the inhabitants, companies and associations of the Territory, or any member of the United Nations, companies and associations of the State which treats the Territory as a part of its territory.

Article 10: The Administering Authority shall, where appropriate, to the extent of its resources, and subject to the approval of the General Assembly, take such measures as may be necessary to facilitate the educational and cultural advancement of the population, and shall, where appropriate, provide such facilities as may be necessary for the advancement of the Territory in the fields of education, including professional training.

Article 11: The Administering Authority shall ensure that Tanganyika is completely free from colonial domination and is completely free from the domination of any other State, and shall guarantee the complete freedom of religion, race and the free exercise of all forms of worship. Subject to the provisions of Article 8 of this Agreement and the local law, the Government of the United Nations shall be free to send members of the United Nations to visit Tanganyika and to travel and reside therein to acquire and possess immovable property, erect religious buildings and open schools and hospitals in the Territory. The provisions of this Article shall not, however, affect the right and duty of the Administering Authority to provide special facilities as may be necessary for the maintenance of peace, order and good government, and for the educational advancement of the inhabitants of Tanganyika, and to take such measures required for such control.

Article 12: Subject only to the requirements of peace and order, the Administering Authority shall guarantee to the inhabitants of Tanganyika freedom of speech, of the press and of assembly.

Article 13: The Administering Authority may arrange for the co-operation of Tanganyika with regional advisory commissions, regional judicial institutions or other voluntary associations of States, and shall encourage such bodies, public, private, or other, to engage in international activity not inconsistent with the United Nations Charter.

Article 14: The Administering Authority shall, in accordance with Article 85 of the United Nations Charter, submit reports to the General Assembly and the Security Council. The Administering Authority shall designate a representative to be present at the sessions of the General Assembly at which the reports of the Administering Authority are considered.

Article 15: Nothing in this Agreement shall affect the right of the Administering Authority to propose, at any future date, the amendment of this Agreement for the purpose of designating the whole or part of Tanganyika as a strategic area, or for other purposes not inconsistent with the basic objectives of international trusteeship system.

Article 18: The terms of this Agreement shall not be altered or amended except as provided in Article 79 and Articles 87 of 88 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 19: If any dispute which should arise between the Administering Authority and any member of the United Nations concerning the interpretation or application of the provisions of this Agreement, such dispute shall be referred to the International Court of Justice provided for in Chapter IX of the United Nations Charter.

Return of British Citizens to Nyasaland

CHITIZING, which has been a feature of the return of British citizens to Nyasaland, for three months July in that collection, at the end of his six months' leave in the United Kingdom, Mr. H. Duncan, a former non-official member of the Nyasaland Council and former manager of the Nyasaland Railway, wrote to the Nyasaland Times, stating that he had been offered a position of assistant manager of the Nyasaland Railway, and that he had accepted the offer. He stated that he had been offered a position of assistant manager of the Nyasaland Railway, and that he had accepted the offer. He stated that he had been offered a position of assistant manager of the Nyasaland Railway, and that he had accepted the offer.

Trusteeship Agreement for Tanganyika

As Approved by General Assembly of United Nations

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

Whereas Article 22 of the said Covenant has been applied at San Francisco on June 28, 1945, and provides for the establishment of an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by agreement between the Mandatory and the United Nations;

Whereas under Article 22 of the said Covenant the international trusteeship system is to be applied to territories now held under Mandate;

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

Whereas in accordance with Articles 22 and 23 of the said Covenant the placing of a territory under the international trusteeship system is to be effected by means of a Trusteeship Agreement;

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

ARTICLE 1
That part of East Africa lying within the boundaries defined by Article 1 of the British Mandate for Eastern Africa and by the Anglo-German Treaty of November 1914 (regarding the boundary between Tanganyika and Kwanda) shall be the Territory.

The Majesty is hereby designated as Administering Authority for Tanganyika, the responsibility for the administration of which is hereby accepted by His Majesty the King in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

ARTICLE 2
The Administering Authority undertakes to administer Tanganyika in such a manner as to give effect to the basic objectives of the international trusteeship system set forth in Article 23 of the United Nations Charter. The Administering Authority shall undertake in accordance with the General Assembly of the United Nations and the Trusteeship Council on the discharge of its obligations as defined in Article 23 of the United Nations Charter, and to facilitate any periodic visits to Tanganyika which may be deemed necessary at times to be agreed upon with the Administering Authority.

ARTICLE 3
The Administering Authority shall be responsible (a) for the promotion of good government and development in Tanganyika; (b) for ensuring that Tanganyika shall be a free and independent State, and (c) for promoting the economic development of Tanganyika.

For the above-mentioned purposes and for all purposes of the Agreement, it shall be necessary that the Administering Authority

(a) shall have full powers of legislation and administration, jurisdiction in Tanganyika, subject to the provisions of the United Nations Charter and of this Agreement; (b) shall be entitled to constitute Tanganyika into a single customs, fiscal or administrative union with other territories and to establish common services between such territories and Tanganyika, where such measures are not inconsistent with the basic objectives of the international trusteeship system and with the terms of this Agreement; (c) shall be entitled to establish naval bases and air stations and to station and employ his own forces and air units in Tanganyika, and all such other measures as may be necessary.

Draft terms of trusteeship for Tanganyika as proposed to the Government were first published in June, 1946, as C.O. 6840, revised draft terms of trusteeship published in October, 1946, as C.O. 6975. These revised terms were approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 13 last. The revised draft terms of trusteeship published in the last issue of this journal are a summary of the full text of the draft terms of trusteeship, which may be obtained on application to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The text is quoted verbatim.

measures as are in his opinion necessary to give effect to the aims and purposes of the Agreement, and to ensure that the maintenance of international peace and order shall be promoted. The Administering Authority may make such arrangements as may be necessary for the carrying out of the obligations towards the Security Council imposed on it in this regard by the Administering Authority, as well as for the defence and maintenance of law and order in Tanganyika.

ARTICLE 6
The Administering Authority shall promote the development of the political institutions suitable to the needs of this Territory. The Administering Authority shall assist the inhabitants of Tanganyika in progressively increasing their administrative and other services by the Territory, and shall facilitate the participation of the inhabitants of Tanganyika in the legislative bodies of the Government of the Territory, both central and local, in a manner appropriate to the existing circumstances of the Territory and its geographical and local conditions. The Administering Authority shall take all other appropriate measures to assist in the political advancement of the inhabitants of Tanganyika in accordance with Article 76 of the United Nations Charter.

ARTICLE 7
The Administering Authority undertakes to apply in Tanganyika the provisions of any international convention and recommendations already existing or hereafter drawn up by the United Nations or by the specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 of the Charter, which may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the Territory and which would conduce to the achievement of the basic objectives of the international trusteeship system.

ARTICLE 8
In administering Tanganyika, the Administering Authority shall take into account the interests and customs of the native peoples and the interests, both present and future, of the whole population, and to give priority to the natural resources of Tanganyika. No transfer of land or other natural resources shall be made without the prior consent of the Administering Authority. The rights of the native peoples in their natural resources shall be protected except with the consent of the Administering Authority.

ARTICLE 9
Subject to the provisions of Article 8 of this Agreement, the Administering Authority shall take all necessary steps to ensure equal treatment to social, economic, cultural and commercial matters of all members of the United Nations and their citizens in this Territory.

(a) shall ensure that the rights to all nationals of members of the United Nations to their own nationals in respect of entry and residence in Tanganyika, freedom of transit and travel, and the right to acquire immovable property and to engage in any occupation, profession and trade; and (b) shall not discriminate on grounds of nationality against nationals of any member of the United Nations in matters relating to the grant of concessions for the development of the natural resources of Tanganyika, and shall not grant any concession having the character of a monopoly.

The Administering Authority shall ensure equal treatment to the administration of justice to all nationals of all members of the United Nations.

The Administering Authority shall ensure that all members of the United Nations shall be treated equally in matters relating to the grant of concessions for the development of the natural resources of Tanganyika, and shall not grant any concession having the character of a monopoly.

ARTICLE 10
Measures taken to give effect to Article 9 of this Agreement shall be subject always to the approval of the Administering Authority in accordance with Article 23 of the United Nations Charter, to promote the economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of Tanganyika, to carry out the basic objectives of the international trusteeship system, to maintain peace, order and good government in Tanganyika. The Administering Authority shall

(a) to create a central bank, and (b) to create a central bank of a purely local character, which shall be suitable to the local requirements of Tanganyika, and shall be suitable to the local requirements of Tanganyika, and shall be suitable to the local requirements of Tanganyika.

at a rate of 2.28 per imperial gallon, equivalent to 1s. 6d. per gallon. It is evident from the increased consumption of spirits and expenditure on spirituous liquors that they can bear a higher duty. The value of imports of these liquors for 1946 was £23,000, nearly double the value of 1945. As the population increased in the same period, the per capita consumption and expenditure per head have risen. The purpose of raising the purchase price of packets of 50 cigarettes is to correct an anomaly as well as produce more revenue. At more than 10s. per 1,000 are produced, a pack of 50 cigarettes is charged at the rate of 2d. for every 10 cigarettes. Although the proportion of large cigarettes is 10% of the smoker who can afford to buy large cigarettes in packets of fifties enjoys an advantage over those who buy in quantities of 10s. to correct this anomaly it is proposed to raise the surcharge on fifties to 10s.

In view of the fact that the State will in future incur heavy expenditure on the upkeep and maintenance of roads, it is considered that a larger unitary contribution to public works could be made in respect of motor vehicles. Although this is perceptible to the extent of transport tax, which is payable on all motor cars, light motor cars and motor cycles, the charges for motor cars in weight class are more considerable than on luxury motor cars. The remission of entertainment tax amounts to the extent of 1d. on each ticket of admission to the cinema. This duty was introduced as a war measure and it is felt that it should be withdrawn now. The tax on the sale of graduated calls, particularly heavily upon those who are engaged in theatrical entertainments. It is proposed to be reflected in a reduction in prices charged for tickets of admission.

Factors of the Revenue

The estimate of revenue on the existing basis of taxation for 1946-47 is £5,000,000. As the revenue receipts for 1946-47 were £4,900,000, I ask you to bear the following in mind. The stipendial customs duty, respect of outside materials, clothing, footwear and household goods, amounting to £2,000,000 in December 1946, and January 1947, will throughout the whole of this financial year. The actual total revenue of £5,000,000. In 1946-47 we are also receiving £1,500,000 from E.P. and tobacco sales. It is not expected that there will be further receipts from these sources in 1947-48. Payments receivable from the Imp. Govt. in respect of internment camps and refugee camps, which are treated as revenue, are expected to be £211,000 in 1946-47 to £68,000 in 1947-48. It is expected that these items of revenue will be expanded in 1947-48. It is expected that the amount by which the estimate has been exceeded by the actual revenue Department will be £1,000,000.

It is estimated that the total expenditure for 1946-47 will be £5,000,000. It is estimated that the total expenditure for 1947-48 will be £5,000,000.

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Rhodesias and Nyasaland at British Industries Fair

Territories Well Represented at Olympia Section in London

EAST AFRICA is conspicuously absent from this year's British Industries Fair, which opened in London and Birmingham on Monday and will close on Monday. Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, however, have shined at the Olympia section of the Fair and at each the "fractious" of the territory are well indicated.

Mr. H. J. Allen, public relations officer at Rhodesia House in London, in charge of the Southern Rhodesia stand, has placed emphasis on both the mineral and agricultural products of the territory. A prominent position the large photographs of Golden Gate in the Southern Rhodesian topography. It is a familiar and conspicuous in a gold frame, the crest of the Government is wonderfully excited in the needlework by Miss Evelyn Gough. There are photographs representing many aspects of Rhodesian life, handbooks and charts for inquiries and, especially opportune copies of "Industrial Rhodesia", this book, which reached England only just in time for the Fair, will give many a business man the key to the rapid industrial survey of which he stood in need. As evidence of the activity of some Rhodesian industrialists, there is a range of bottled and packaged foodstuffs about which the keen observer must have a feeling—pleasure in the taste, or to brave a comparison with similar varieties from a much more developed area. It is regret that most of them are an indication of the application of Great Britain. Among these articles are Simkhe dehydrated vegetable tomato lified fruit drinks, cooking oil, vegetable oil, coffee, custard, soups, tea, canned grapefruit, jam, marmalade and the like. On display in the country and which will be of value to the city, was to have been on show, but was not yet ready.

From Minerals to Handbags

There are, of course, exhibits of tobacco, cotton, wattle bark, and many minerals—including gold, chrome, asbestos, tin, mica, magnesite and phosphite rock—and the government-owned sugar refinery has arranged a wall display of its own. Not far away are handbags made of the king of lion leopard, zebra, jackal and other animals.

It has been interesting enough to send a locally manufactured lunch for Native use, a simple job, but one that is ideal for our purpose. Major J. K. McKerr, who recently was elected as an elected member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia in order to represent the Protectorate in London, has a range of goods from Northern Rhodesian stands, in which he is aided by Mrs. McKerr and an administrative officer, here on the stand.

The heavy copper casket presented to the Queen by the people of Northern Rhodesia and the occasional table, crockery and cutlery, and a shaper from solid bills of the Rhodesian mologany tree given by the Municipality of Livingstone have been given the places of honour on the stand and have been greatly admired by the public and much photographed by news and film cameramen. These gifts had been flown home by the King's Flight in order that they might arrive in time for the B.I.F.

Along the fair wall are three soap exhibits, one in a Ndolara tin block, standing there, the tin is heavy and weighing 500 pounds, is carved with a scene of a woman in a figure. Another carved soap block, weighing 500 pounds, is a pair of handbags of ivory, decorated with figures and scenes, and handbags

of various slings. One of the attractive things are mineral specimens, including a specimen of Northern Rhodesia.

The new of mineral specimens department is available for the first time in this country and there are other publications available for the mineral and agricultural general inquiries.

Mr. S. S. Murray represents the Ministry of the Government of Nyasaland, and Mrs. Murray are running the stand, that is, Nyasaland, and they have given a picture of the life of a splinter of the land. The picture, which has been insured for £200, is a six ft. high and is exhibited in the paintings of Government House, Lilongwe Cathedral, the Government buildings, critical types, trees, animals and birds. The writer has seen no similar picture of work from other parts of Eastern Africa.

The crest of the country, done in tapestry by Mrs. Murray, is another interesting exhibit. There is some excellent ivory carving done by African and Bantu work, a range of photographs, presentation of tea and other handicrafts, a display of tobacco and a complete set of literature about Nyasaland, since the war, which is well needed by those who are interested.

The three British Central African Dependencies thus make a good showing in the Empire section, which is an appropriately placed and friendly juxtaposition. The Fair, which covers a larger area than ever before, but which are hundreds of miles away, are easy to see, and it is a pity that the writer has space that they would have wished to see, then that industry should share the part of the Fair, who are in the year about a year.

Many manufacturers have arranged most attractive displays and there is probably no section at which the British Council's Birmingham does not reveal a special interest in the Fair. There is, of course, particularly the Fair with the industries which have made a great contribution to the war years, such as machine tools, and scientific instruments, and in the manufacture, chemical and plastics.

In many cases the goods on show are not available to the home buyer, in others the makers claim that they are needlessly hampered by the Government's export regulations, and the writer of this review met no one who did not believe that the United Kingdom should give an excellent account of herself in world affairs. Only business men were given reasons for their enterprise. The common theme was that present constructionism would continue until great damage had been done, and that the United Kingdom should not be strong in the United States and strong in the United States, and that they would prefer to be in this country.

A note of interest in the Empire markets, particularly in the case of the British Empire, because they members of the British Empire have been served in the form of the King's Commission, which is a very important

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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday

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Founder and Editor:

F. S. Joel

REGISTERED OFFICE

10, ST. MARK'S TOWER

HOLBORN

MATTERS OF MOMENT

KINDLY REMEMBER that the habit of promulgating the proceedings of public meetings and asking the Press not to record their statements. Our own reports from various public meetings that this habit has increased considerably of late, and that, in particular, it has been used for the convenience of speakers, and in our view to the detriment of the public, are discussed in our Weekly Papers of 29th and 30th and even more, perhaps, at meetings under the auspices of the directors' union at which constitutional advice has been debated. Non-official members of the Legislative Council have been among the offenders, and it was only through Mrs. Olga Watkins, who brought the matter to a head. At a public meeting in Lilium, she asked a newspaper representative to guarantee that she might see his report before publication. When he declined to give any undertaking, so it is, of course, the function of an editor, not of a reporter, to decide what shall and shall not be published. He is not bound to print what a speaker says. The chairman of a meeting, or a speaker, then, ought to put it upon himself to make any statements which he wishes to see published before publication.

explained. It is, however, the duty of the National Union to ensure that the public are not misled by the impression that the Press is bound to record their statements. It is a mistake to suppose that the Press is under any obligation to any speaker at a public meeting in this regard.

The work of a public meeting should not be entrusted to such persons as those who are mentioned in our Weekly Papers of 29th and 30th. It is the duty of the Press to the public as a whole to ensure that the public are not misled by the impression that the Press is bound to record their statements. It is a mistake to suppose that the Press is under any obligation to any speaker at a public meeting in this regard.

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England's May

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