

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, April 19, 1936  
Vol. 25 (New Series) No. 1281

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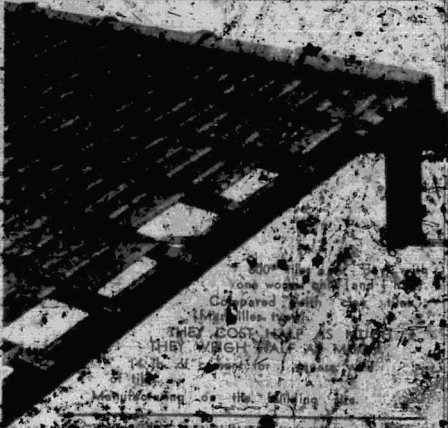
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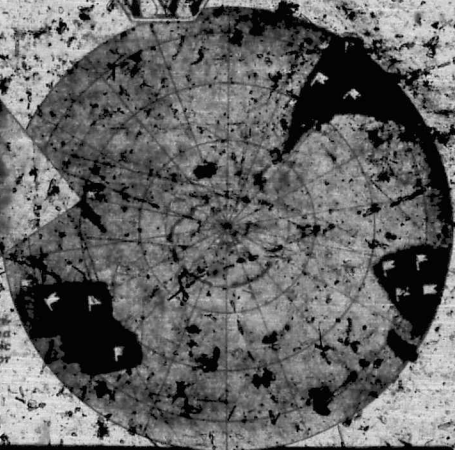
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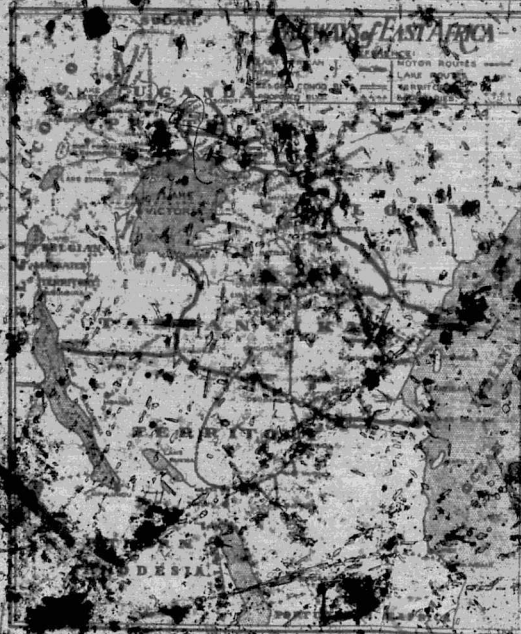
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, April 25, 1949  
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE CUT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM MEAT RATION** was brought into the forefront of discussion once more the possibility of getting meat supplies from the Colonies, and a useful debate on the same was initiated in the House of Commons by Mr. Skeffington. The most important fact which emerged from it is that the Ministry of Agriculture is now prepared to take live carcasses from underpest areas in Africa, provided that certain conditions are satisfied. The conditions are, reasonable, that the animals have been bred and kept in clean areas, have not been immunized, have been kept in quarantine for three weeks before slaughter, and have been slaughtered in clean areas, and at last the possibility of an export trade in carcass meat from the Colonies is opened up. In view of its responsibility for the avoidance of disease in the United Kingdom, the Ministry of Agriculture cannot be blamed for its hitherto cautious attitude. It would justly have been criticised if lack of caution had led to the reproduction of underpest. But there is no real knowledge which underpest has been transmitted by a carcass, and in the present straitened state of meat supplies the Ministry has done well to relax its attitude.

It must not be supposed that a huge export trade in meat from the Colonies will immediately spring up. The Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. De R. Rees-Williams, in winding up the debate was in another mood than in a few months ago when he encouraged the idea that Africa could be made a second Argentine. He was then quite properly reminded by Mr. Paul Ewing in an article in the *Financial Times* of the various difficulties, some essentially biological—such as the Native's use of cattle as capital and currency—and some physical—such as the erosion which would in present conditions follow the elimination of the tsetse fly from certain areas. In the debate he expressed the view that Africa could produce more cattle than it holds today, but on this occasion he quite properly refrained from prophesying what the future might be. He also gave due weight to the fact that any increase in the supplies of meat made available are likely to be absorbed locally owing to rising population and the demand for a higher standard of living. Another sound point was that pig production will not only lead to quicker results, but has advantages over beef production in many ways. He would not refrain from an attack on Messrs. Leathers, which was unworthy of the arguments of

Messrs. Liebig's... before Governments... problem, but in general...

Ms. Rees... also announced that an inter-departmental committee had been set up under his chairmanship to survey the potentialities of Africa as an exporter of beef, mutton, and feeding stuffs.

Another great expectations should not be formed as the result of the creation of such a committee. The work of the committee is defined as to ask the various African committees what exports they can make, and at what prices and under what conditions. The fact, thrown to the territorial Governments, is difficult to see what can be done by the committee that could not be done and done more quickly and effectively by the head of the African Department, the Colonial Office writing to the head of each of the territories concerned. It is a modern administrative disease that not only adds to the burdens of over-worked officials but often eases consciences by sharing responsibility that ought to be individually assumed. The possibilities of an export trade in meat from Africa are, not in the formatives of the committee, but in the facts that the world's population is now being supplied with meat from the United Kingdom and that the United Kingdom imports of meat have dropped from 30,963,140 cwt. in 1934 to 12,541,000 cwt. in 1948. The land of the West Indies and England is not willing to produce any Government and the United Kingdom's agriculture is now less than in its attitude to importation. It is this point a real beginning can be made.

AN ECONOMIC study with the possibility of an interesting study a recent published Colonial Office report on "The Production of Fish in the Colonial Empire." This is by the the able and devoted Fish Production Fisheries Adviser, Mr. C. A. Hocking, who has personally studying the problems in many Colonial territories in the past few years. An increase in the consumption of fish is the simplest and the quickest way of meeting the protein needs of the Colonial peoples, and so raising the nutritional standards of the present generation and meeting the further demands of the next. It will not be easy to get all Colonial territories to produce fish in appreciable quantities; the experiments now being made of contemplating whether with marine fish, in

stockings of the lakes or fish farms, are among the most promising ventures of the Colonial Empire. The subject is of special importance in East and Central Africa on account of the large volume of lakes, and it is a fact is confident that big increases in fish production could be made. It is gratifying that fishery officers for the Colonies are now being trained at the chief fishery centres in Great Britain.

THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY

has just completed one hundred and fifty years of active and useful life, not least in Africa. Old as it is, it is by no means the oldest of the British missionary societies. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts will be keeping its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary in 1950, and the Baptist Missionary Society, the London Missionary Society, and the Scottish Missionary Society can each give a few years to the C.M.S. There are also younger bodies, such as the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, founded in 1860, which have achieved a "prodigious, but still venerable life, a truly remarkable apostolate." The religious orders, such as the Merfeld and Cowley Sisters in the Church of England and the White Fathers among the Roman Catholics, have also played a notable part in the African continent of the past century. In all these years the missionaries have steadfastly endured their work, meeting sometimes with persecution from the people they sought to serve, sometimes with the ridicule of their fellow-men, sometimes with the hostility and anger of the governments, but for long they have enjoyed the confidence of Africans in an unparalleled degree, and the value of their work is now appreciated and honoured in all grades of European society. Such men as Livingstone and Frank Weston must be reckoned among the creators of modern Africa, and as the problems of Africa are increasingly seen to be moral and spiritual problems, the work of the S.P.G., C.M.S., and U.M.C.A. — the familiar initials — will be correspondingly valued.

New Government of Tanganyika ASIR Edward Twining Appointed

SIR EDWARD FRANK TWINING, C.M.G., M.B.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, North Borneo, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Tanganyika, following the retirement of Sir William Butterfield. Sir Edward was born in 1879, educated at King's College and at the University of Cambridge, and served with the King's African Rifles from 1923 to 1929, when he joined the Colonial Service in Uganda. He became Director of Labour in Mauritius in 1932, and was administrator of St. Lucia, Windward Islands, from 1944 to 1946.

# Labour Party's Future Policy in the Colonial Empire

## THEIR POLICY HAS ANNOUNCED THE OLD

method of development, and its failure to do so is a failure of private enterprise.

Before the war these evil methods had begun to give way to a new responsibility and trusteeship. But there was small recognition of our duties of the fast-moving current of political, common and economic hazards within the Commonwealth.

The war has brought a new convulsive class struggle immediately to the surface. It was clear that big and far-reaching decisions must be taken swiftly. The problem presented by the British's Colonial responsibilities is so huge that we can expect a radical and comfortable transition to a new order which has already commenced.

Under the Labour Government, three great Commonwealth nations have come into existence—India, East Africa, and Ceylon. This was the culminating step in the development towards self-government, but the Labour Government made the final step impossible. The Government had the final say in power, but the Labour Government has been ejected from the front. Opposition has been had to fight a new battle.

### Permanent Partnership

Instead, the Prime Ministers of the new Dominions have come to Downing Street and have been struck by the same fate as the Prime Ministers of the older Commonwealth countries. While the future of these peoples to Britain remains to be decided in detail, the Labour Government's misguided action has created the best possible conditions for a permanent partnership.

This event, and the State of the Union, has made it possible that the greatest departure from imperialism in the world has been seen. A new and effective co-operation in the Commonwealth has been made. Consultation with the Commonwealth on political and economic matters has been far closer since 1945 than ever before.

Important political developments have also been taking place in Colonial policy. There is hardly one of our more than 40 Colonial territories which has not moved some way towards self-government in the past three years.

Labour's aim is democratic self-government for the Colonies and the way they attain this is by working in both central and local government. Only a more effective political advance depends on the best and constant growth. Many of the dangers in the past are the result of the fact that the Colonies were not able to secure economic advance, has not kept pace with political demand.

The cause of wars still weighs heavily on millions of our fellow citizens within the Commonwealth. It is the chief obstacle to Colonial progress. It is largely due to class bias, ignorance, license, selfishness and such like factors.

The neglect of previous British Governments and a degree of short and short-sighted exploitation have also contributed to the distress afflicting many of the Colonies. Labour seeks to improve the quality of living for the Colonial peoples and to open a new epoch

*"Bring extracts from the section 'The Commonwealth of Free Peoples' in the Labour Party's new statement on policy, 'Labour's Policy in Britain' (Manchester House, 6d.)*

## and Public Ownership of Minerals

in the Commonwealth by establishing a new partnership between the two.

In the past, leaders and teachers, scientists and occupational workers have come from the Colonies. The level of education is high. Education has been so strongly encouraged. Already new universities are being started in the West Indies and Malaya. University colleges are being developed in West and East Africa, and a foundation for higher education has been set up for the Colonies as a whole. Over 1,000 Colonial students are at present receiving their education in Britain.

### Demand for Social Goods

*Economic Achievement.* Here appears the record of achievement is already remarkable. Not merely has the Government been spending more on the Colonies for economic development and welfare, but it has been investing in health, education and other services. Not merely has it encouraged each Colony to prepare its own 40-year plan of development, but it has also provided and initiated a vast extension in Commonwealth production, industry and trade.

Capital goods are needed in almost every Colony; they are the indispensable goods needed to raise the standards of life. To secure the tremendous demand for these goods in the home and in every other world market, Government policy has ensured that they will be provided for the Colonies in greatly increased quantities.

Britain is now exporting more than double the present volume of capital goods to the Colonies. Imports from and exports to the Colonies generally are usually greater in volume than they ever were before, and while the British for years past this expenditure is to be continued and accelerated.

Measures have also been taken to ease the output of food and raw materials in the Colonies. To do this, the Labour Government has not only to secure the recovery of Britain and the world, but also to obtain more food and services and higher standards for the Colonial people than ever before.

### Bulk Purchase and Guaranteed Prices

We are showing almost double the present percentage of our total imports from these areas. Our policy is a policy which makes this expansion possible. It is a policy of bulk purchase and guaranteed prices.

It is likely that the present method of buying and selling produce will be his cross. It is likely that the same and other devices that he looks for will be used against the bulk purchase system. It is likely that the present method of buying and selling produce will be his cross. It is likely that the same and other devices that he looks for will be used against the bulk purchase system from the fact that the present method of buying and selling produce will be his cross.

It would be more difficult to get the Colonies to oppose to this method of trading. To do so, the bulk purchase system would mean a steady blow at a vital part of the Commonwealth's economic structure.

It would strain dismay from the sight of the Colonial peoples to the largest fields of Australia and New Zealand. Labour has no such prejudice against planned trade. It is determined to consolidate the new system as an important element in the programme of Colonial economic development and welfare.

*Public Entailment.* Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act many economic improvements have been made possible. Moreover, in the past four years

two new organizations have been set up to promote special enterprises: the Colonial Development Corporation, with a capital of £10,000,000, and the Food Corporation with a capital of £5,000,000.

To offer the best advice, the colonies need great private corporations, not the kind of small ones which are the staple of the "middle class" European enterprises. The widespread feelings of the Africans about that need which Company provide a case in point.

There is a clear need for control of strong monopolies and for public ownership of minerals. Great knowledge and skill will be needed to ensure that the new corporations avoid the same dangers; but at least they start with the immense advantage that no private profiteering interest is involved and that they are publicly accountable for their acts. With the East African groundnut scheme and their other great venture, they have embarked on a new era of pioneering public enterprise. D. J.

#### Working Conditions Improved

During the past few years, working conditions have already improved. Working conditions in the colonies are now regarded sound trade unionism and co-operative movements have been consistently encouraged both of the producer and for the consumer. The Labour Government has launched great social programmes of housing, education and preventive medicine, and extended

research services for Colonial development. It has brought unprecedented energy in tackling agricultural problems and stimulating new industries.

These special arrangements will be encouraged to give the colonies the enterprise for the advantage of the people. These arrangements planned development in the colonies, in order to help in raising living standards.

#### Liquidation of Poverty, Ignorance, and Disease

The Labour Government will continue to co-operate with other Colonial Powers in solving intransigent problems of disease and poverty. It will work through the agencies of the United Nations and will seek to promote common services over great regions to advance the prosperity of the people.

Great Britain and the Colonies have gone into partnership to liquidate ignorance, poverty and disease. Together they can help lead the nations of the world to direct their attention to the great economic evils which lie at the root of so many of our troubles.

Together they can make a genuine contribution to the solution of what may still prove the problem of the century—the clash of colour and the dangers produced by the offence of racial discrimination. Together they may help turn the minds of men away from small dreams of conquest and domination to the urgent task of making this planet a fit place for human beings to live in. Socialism points the way ahead abroad as at home.

## Promoting Fish Production in the Colonies

### Room for Private Enterprise in Development of Better Methods

THERE IS CONSIDERABLE SCOPE for increasing the Colonial production of fish but, except from the Gulf of Aden, Hong Kong, and the Mauritius, Seychelles areas it is unlikely that there would be any surplus for export from the increased supplies. Improvement depends largely on the application of mechanized methods, which has been hindered by the difficulty of getting proper equipment and trained staff. These problems are now being tackled.

Modern development is costly. Colonial Governments should provide funds and employ the necessary staff. Training and research centre is being established for the study of fish culture and marine and freshwater research is being provided by a grant of £50,000 in which East Africa has made a contribution. The development of by-products is not being overlooked.

Before 1939, only Malaya had any fisheries staff employed exclusively with the care and improvement of their fishing industries. It is at present impossible to give any figure of the rate of production of fish by the present Colonial fisheries staff, any estimate as to their future possibilities.

#### Appointment of Specialist Staff

This is now being reinforced, and specialist fisheries staff is being appointed, as rapidly as recruitment and training allows, in most of the Colonial territories. Without such specialist fisheries staff, continuity of work and development of the fisheries has to be neglected. Some 21 fisheries officers have now been appointed. Their training has now more or less completed and they are expected to take further courses of instruction on their return from their first tour of duty. When all of more particular needs are better known.

The fisheries officers will survey the existing fishing industry of the territory, help the fishermen to get supplies of equipment, instruct them, where necessary,

in better methods of fishing, and better methods of preservation, and organize the collection of statistics, showing in most cases for the first time, what is the current rate of production.

The importance of studying methods of fish preservation, with a view to their improvement by research and experiment, is being realized. Funds have been provided for the training of a preservation research officer, who will be attached to headquarters, but will do research work in the country and in the Colonies, and also tour and advise Colonial Governments.

#### Use of Powered Craft

The knowledge of the current rate of production of fish will be known compared with the size and distribution of the population, not only how far production falls short of requirements and where, but will also serve as a basis for formulating the results of efforts to increase fish production can be measured. Fishery staff will work by the possibilities of applying mechanized fishing methods, using powered fishing craft, as well as fishers.

It is desirable to have fishery development in the Colonies come from private investment from private investors. It is obvious that the native fishermen will have to supply the greater part of the labour required. It is therefore no conflict between the introduction of improved methods by Government action, working through its fisheries staff, and by private enterprise. There is room for both, but private enterprise would not normally invest in a fishing venture until Government exploratory and experimental work has shown its feasibility.

A fisheries survey of the Mauritius and Seychelles area of the Indian Ocean basin is in progress. Using 5 Scottish (Scottish Fisheries Research Board) boats, a very high rate of fishing in some unexploited banks of the order of 30,000 tons of fish per ton per annum. Samples of frozen fillets of fish have been favourably commented on by the Fisheries Board through the leader of the survey, as fishy, with the possibility of a trade in frozen fresh fish fillets with South and East Africa. Many samples of shark and fish liver oils have been received and tested, as well as samples of turtle liver oil and turtle shell. A large sample of salted fish and shark has been sent to the managers of the East African groundnut scheme for approval and valuation and the survey has yet 12 months to run. Biological research on the fish taken is being carried out, and a biochemist is now based. The survey estimates of the productivity of the new banks have been made, and already two privately owned fishing craft are

*These extracts from "Production of Fish in the Colonies," Chapter 23, published by the Colonial Secretary's Office.*

working operations in the Melleri and will shortly be joined by a third. These vessels, in wireless contact with the Fisheries Research vessel, will be based at various centres in the district, chiefly for the purpose of catching fish.

Under heavy state subsidies, a fishery was established in Lake Edward, George's Bay, in 1947. The fishery is operated by the Belgian Congo and the Government of the Belgian Congo and the Government of the Belgian Congo. The production of fish from these waters could be increased many times over if the fishery were to be operated by a fisheries organization, which is being set up. The fishery is about 700 miles from the coast and was founded in 1945. The fishery has been pointed out, and a third is about to be started. The distribution of fish in Uganda is being organized by a Government-aided corporation.

Activities of Kenya have in the past, been chiefly devoted to developing the inland fisheries, with strikingly successful results. But a watch has also been kept on the fisheries of the Kenya shore of Lake Victoria, and especially the Kaviriro-Cyru, which has become a serious depleted fishery in the last few years. Experiments in stocking some of the smaller lakes with fish have been successful. A scheme has been introduced for the intensive management of the fisheries, which like those of Zanzibar and Tanganyika, are operated by the Government. The Government fishermen use canoes and very primitive fishing methods. The supply of fish from this source has actually declined in recent years and the average catch has fallen low.

Zanzibar appears to be well stocked with fish and has a large codline in relation to area. The fish are taken within a few miles of the coast, in a large area of shallow water. Nevertheless, there has been a need to increase the supplies to provide an export surplus and an export surplus has been secured to appoint a fishery officer to develop the Zanzibar fisheries and to make also the sea fisheries of the islands.

**Fresh Venture with Great Trawls**

In Tanganyika, a private venture in the fishery was inaugurated, with a Girdley fish trawl on the lake, on a general scale, on the coast and inland waters in the Salama. This vessel has been found to be very effective in her first trial and has been found to be very effective in her first trial.

Considerable quantities of fish are imported into the island and a large amount of fish is sold in the south coast of Africa. In 1950, much fish was imported from the coast and inland waters in the Salama. This vessel has been found to be very effective in her first trial and has been found to be very effective in her first trial.

A Lake Victoria fishery has now been established under the supervision of the Fisheries Research Officer. This board has a chief fishery officer and three fishery officers, by order of the Government of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. The fishery is being operated by the Government of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

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estimates that the lake could yield the total of 60,000 tons per annum. The present European fish fishery is for the Rhodesian market.

The Rhodesian Government have now put up an ambitious scheme for the development of the lake for the collaboration of the Government of Rhodesia and the Government of the Belgian Congo. The scheme is being operated by the Government of Rhodesia and the Government of the Belgian Congo.

**Northern Rhodesian Fisheries**

The Northern Rhodesian fisheries are being developed, which consist of the inland waters and the swamps. The fishery is being operated by the Government of Northern Rhodesia and the Government of the Belgian Congo. The fishery is being operated by the Government of Northern Rhodesia and the Government of the Belgian Congo.

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**Increase Cope Increase Production**

Given the increase in the price of fish could be greatly increased even by the present primitive methods.

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that is by no means a complete list, and that is more formidable than it is. There may be comfort in the fact that even with the very limited resources available in the territories, Native Settlement Officers are doing a great deal of everything. But it is well to keep in mind the concentration of one line of work on extensive areas of land.

As a result of this, presents a picture of a scheme. Cattle herds from the first being mentioned as a typical part of the farming scheme, and here it is said that it can be estimated that there are about 100,000 head of cattle in the territories, and that in the lower rainfall areas it is possible to provide much food for cattle in the two years following the programme. In a year or two of cultivation will probably be an inheritance of good seeds in the soil, and though grass seedlings may in the long run, they can impact its growth in the early stages. Hand weeding of pastures during their establishment will be a lot of labour.

**From Groundnut Scheme**  
But the farmers will be large quantities of groundnut cake, but of which is not a suitable food for feeding cattle on the spot, and the cake after breaking can be used in a useful manner for example. This feed is astonishingly suitable to stock. However, there will come years when the sunflower crop is brought to an extent which would render harvesting impracticable. Such a crop, but and would provide large quantities of succulent feed.

It is not probable that a promising scheme would be to experiment with methods of rearing of stock in various parts of the Territory for fattening as a central convenient point with foci of the groundnut scheme. A number of experiments may probably be needed not only to find which is the most successful, but also to discover suitable strains for a variety of districts.

The agricultural difficulties are many, and one must always expect that Africa will provide a few such peculiar snags of her own. But there is ample evidence in the history of agriculture in the territories that difficulties, such as those mentioned, have been overcome, though often at considerable cost. With the population increasing as it is, the line of productivity should be ignored. At the present time, it would appear that any scheme attempted must be upon strict European lines, but it is well to be the most convincing argument to persuade the Native to adopt more modern methods and manage his herd more profitably.

### Secretary of State's Tour Four Days in Nyasaland

MR. A. GRECH JONES, Secretary of State for the Colonies, arrived in Zomba, the capital of Monday, after a very busy fortnight in Northern Rhodesia. In a speech to African trades unionists and other workers in the last week, the Secretary of State warned them against Communism.

"There is in many parts of Africa," he said, "a movement designed to disrupt your progress. That movement appeals to you in hopeful terms, but these people are only concerned to embarrass Governments and to cause confusion and destruction. Do not listen to these Communists, but cherish your freedom and your trade unions."

"I had been more than 100 years for British trade unions to enjoy the freedom which Africans enjoyed today," he added. "Progress had been based largely on the efforts of voluntary organizations, and people in Britain were very interested in African unions. The Government became a healthy and constructive attitude among the workers."

"We will do what we can to help," he concluded, "but in the last resort, success depends on your own sense of enterprise, self-discipline, initiative, and the ability to work together with genuine solid unions."

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Grech Jones, with the rest of the party, went to Kasungu from Zomba by air on Tuesday, then motored to Mzimba. Yesterday, Mr. Grech Jones attended a meeting of the Northern Province African Provincial Council, and flew on to Lilongwe in the afternoon.

Today he will meet members of the Central Province African Provincial Council, and will meet members of the European community at the Lilongwe and Zomba Clubs.

### Mr. Norton's Impressions Great Activity in E. Africa

MR. NORTON, Secretary of East African Colonies, returned to London after a long tour from a four-week visit to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, told his impressions of Rhodesia that he brought back with him a great deal of interest in the great activity in many areas, and in schemes which were inevitably changing the face and pattern of the territories.

Although construction work had not yet started to visit the site of the projected dam at the Great Falls, and to talk with the Government officials who were responsible for the hydro-electric plans, Mr. Norton for the industrial and mineral developments which are ancillary to it, was very impressed by the tremendous possibilities of this great conception.

#### Time for Koobera

At Koobera on the other hand, a transformation had been effected since he had flown over the area in the autumn of 1947. "Many people," Mr. Norton continued, "criticized and condemned the groundnut scheme. No doubt many mistakes have been made and more will be made in the future. But I found it exciting and stimulating to see the great planted area of sunflowers, with further large blocks of land being cleared and a whole town in being, where two years ago there was nothing but bush. I take off my hat to the people of Kenya and what they are doing."

The southern area of the Territory, which until the scheme was started seemed unlikely to develop, was being opened up, and already Landi and Mafara were hubs of activity. A great port was in the making, and railway lines were being laid to the interior.

The development and expansion of Nairobi in the past two years had to be seen in East Africa. Always a valuable base to Kenya, the town had become of still greater importance as the de facto capital of East Africa, a centre of transportation, the headquarters of banks and commercial firms, and a development centre for secondary industries, making it an economic factor of the greatest significance. Its educational facilities and its large population added to its value.

#### Satisfied Settlers

On the new settlers who had gone out to Koobera since the settlement scheme, Mr. Norton said that he had visited a number of them, and they were very few, but he had not liked the Colony. "He was satisfied with the way in which the Kenya settlement authorities were looking after them. Provided they got good results this season, they should do well."

He thought it was a pity that more was not being done for the hotel industry in the territories, pointing out the enormous opportunities that existed at the present time for developing a tourist trade, especially with dollar countries, before the regular tourist routes are established, he pleaded for support for the East African Tourist Travel Association.

#### Immigration Record

THE ARRIVALS in Southern Rhodesia in 1948 reached the record level of 14,246, excluding British and other Service personnel, compared with 12,922 in 1947, and the amount of capital dealt with was £1,700,000, approximately 1,000,000 more than in 1947. As a result of the immigration restrictions, which came into force in October last year, during the last quarter of the year dropped appreciably, and the number entering the Colony in December 1948 was the lowest monthly total of the year. Of the new immigrants 71% were of British nationality.

# BACKGROUND

Mr. Churchill. No man is infallible and Mr. Churchill certainly has his faults. He has been on some extent still is—shaky on constitutional and Imperial questions. He has already shown a decided impotence of the House of Lords. He has a tedious and possibly unnecessary conversation in conferences. He travels extensively in North Africa, the Riviera, Cuba, the United States—but he has not visited the East. Some of his country since he was in his infancy, a "Red" list, and a counter-charge to the same history of unrighteous authority to turn the Government into a many naïve but well-meaning people into a better than.

He is emphatically not a demagogue, but he has generated in the West a passion and outthinking Russophobia, combined with an over-simplified—and in some cases hyper-enthusiastic—animus against Communism, which may indeed have been necessary to prevent the United States from going Isolationist (and this country from going Fascist), but which may also have helped to stiffen the attitude and confirm the prejudices of that all-important, helpful member in the Kremlin. Be that as it may, it is not for his foreign policy that Mr. Churchill is generally criticized in Conservative circles. He is reproached for his handling of domestic questions and for his leadership—or lack of leadership—in the struggle of anti-Socialism at home. In this line of criticism we believe Mr. Churchill is entirely unjustified. Mr. Churchill is, without doubt, the greatest Conservative leader since Beaconsfield—a name probably the greatest ever. His mind is still superbly vigorous and youthful, his capacity for hard work unsurpassed, and his appearances in the country are more to be desired than any other form of party propaganda. If anything his appearances are too infrequent, and it is a pity that his attendance in Parliament has to be somewhat intermittent. His one serious handicap is by the fact that he is the official Prime Minister of Western Europe—and this consistent of international policy to the United States, as well as leader of His Majesty's Opposition. He is a world statesman, and the world makes heavy demands on him. But he dominates the whole spirit of Socialism. He is himself the most splendid advertisement for all that Socialism threatens to destroy—oddy, adventurism; un- limited hard work, family inheritance, tradition, imagination. He is a genius—and a warm-blooded one at that. —*National Review*

For the first time in the history of the country, on the basis of a pronouncement by the Prime Minister, was no God, or the effect of a public pronouncement by Stalin of the doctrine of "dialectical materialism," one would say something of the feasibility of the anger, the consternation, the despair produced in the ranks of Labour by the Budget of the Government. Sir Stafford Cripps' speech might conceivably make him Prime Minister in a new National Government, but it clearly rendered very unlikely this becoming a Labour Prime Minister. He himself will introduce a harsh Budget for this year. He warned us that we were in for flesh Budgets for ever, and laid it down that there could be no further increase in the social services except from increased national production, and affirmed that the policy of redistributing the national income through the medium of the Budget could be taken no further. That, from the point of view of orthodox Labour propaganda, was positive blasphemy. Everywhere the Communists will be urging the putting up of wage claims and the field of their activities will be unexplored ground. Communists will see the present as a situation in which the Labour Party can no longer offer the earth and all the Labour propaganda will help the Communists. —*Dilemma*

**Time and Tide** — "I ask the State not to let me become a martyr, said one of the Bulgarian pastors to his judges, while another thanked them for sentencing him to penal servitude. It is so we have come to this, that the last human right of a man to die for what he believes and to comfort himself with dignity while he does so is denied to him. What a hardship the Moship ruler neither operates nor Joan of Arc, Sir Thomas More, nor Sir Walter Raleigh are possible. Truly ours is the most evil of all the centuries, for so it the denial of God has been made the condition of power, and, as a natural consequence, it has seen the perpetration of the ultimate wickedness against human personality. What would have happened if Jesus Christ had been examined not by Caiaphas and the Sanhedrin but the commissar and his assistants, and if he had been tried not by Pilate but by the People's Court?" —*Candor*

Whether and how far the wide range of adjustments would be made, the approval of such adjustments would be a great disaster and distraction at home and an even greater disaster to Europe and beyond. The stability of this nation and the steadfastness with which it meets trials has a world-wide influence and importance. As I have reason to know full well, the role of the Coptians will also be regarded as a profound part of the stability and steadfastness the two of which are the Christian foundation of our national life which is given its position held by the Church of England. At the same time there is every reason why some review of the relations between Church and State should be made. There are certain arguments for which now the Church should rightly press and which, as I think with mutual understanding and good will can be understood and without prejudice by the Government. The Archbishop of Canterbury.

**Broadcast to Russia** — "We could win the cold war hands down if we could make the Russian people understand that we have nothing but the greatest sympathy with them in their misfortune. Our broadcast to Russia should tell the Russian people that we have no intention whatever of interfering with them to take one square foot of their land. Our broadcasts of Russia at present consist of fashion notes, potted biographies of 19th century British statesmen, talks about the origins of the English short story, a description of a new block of flats in Balham, talks about music and medicine, youth talks (Students to Students), and more of the same sort of thing. This is quite useless." —*Lord Craigavon*

**Land Losses** — "In the last 20 years we have lost some 50,000 acres a year to farming, a total of 1,000,000 acres. The annual loss now is the destruction of milk production for 50,000 people, or meat supplies for 1,000,000. These inroads into our farm base are not being made to-day because of the greed of our rapacious landowners. To-day it is the Government departments who are taking the land, with the full consent and approval in every case of the Minister of Towns and Country Planning. This is not chaotic free enterprise. It is the blessings of Socialism." —*Earl of Ja*

# TO THE NEWS

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...—Mr. E. M. Hugh-Jones

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...place."  
...—Sir Stafford  
...Cripps,  
...M.P.,  
...Chancellor  
...of  
...the  
...Exchequer



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...won't  
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...and  
...Bedford  
...specialist.  
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...for  
...instance.

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# PERSONALIA

daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. ... of ...

Mr. A. ... has been elected chairman of the ... of the ...

Mr. ... has been re-elected president of the ... for the ...

Mr. ... has resigned from the Board of ... of the ...

Mr. ... senior Asian member of the ... Council of Uganda, has been re-appointed for a ...

Mr. ... lately of the ... will enter the ... next month.

The marriage of Mr. ... and Miss ... will take place in ...

Mr. ... formerly Inspector of Mines, Gold Coast, has transferred to Northern Rhodesia as ...

Mr. ... a director of the ... has been visiting ...

Colonel Sir ... Chairman of Nigel van Ryn ... were married in London last week.

Mr. ... a member of the ... Commission of Settlement Boards.

Mr. ... Director General of Medical Services in South Africa, is on a visit to Southern Rhodesia with his wife.

Mr. B. O. MASSE, executive director of the ... and London offices of the ... has recently visited ...

Mr. ... who has been ... in Hong Kong, ... from 1922 to 1928.

Mr. ... General ... in this colony last week ... is reported.

Mr. ... is chairman of the ... of the ...

Mr. ... who served as an ... Command ... London.

Mr. ... has been appointed a member of the ... in place of Mr. W. P. ...

Mr. ... chief manager of the ... Ltd. for the East African territories in this country. He travelled by the ...

Mr. and Mrs. ... of ... have travelled to ... in England for ...

Mr. John ... of the Kenya ... Services and Miss ... daughter of Captain and Mrs. R. ... have announced their engagement.

Mr. G. MARKANTONIS, Greek Consul in Beira, and joint manager of the Beira office of Messrs. Allen, White and Shepherd, Ltd., has been spending a holiday in ... with ...

Mr. ... of ... of ... recently ... with ...

Mr. ... of ... has been ... of the ...

Mr. ... has been ... of the ...

The appointment of the Hon. Sir Evelyn Baring as High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland has been extended until the end of 1944. Sir ... was appointed in 1944.

Mr. John Robert Edward Hinson, a member of the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia, and Miss M. BANISTER have announced their engagement.

Dr. H. DE BOER, who retired from the post of Director of Medical Services in ... a few years ago after serving at different times in ... Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has been re-elected a member of the Hertfordshire County Council.

Mr. Hugh James Spencer Palmer, son of the late Mr. H. Spencer Palmer and Mrs. Spencer Palmer, of Nairobi, and Miss Joy Mary Gosden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Gosden, of ... have announced their engagement.

Mr. A. B. POTTER, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Hon. ... of London, and Miss Marie Therese ... daughter of ... have announced their engagement. Sir Joseph ... former Chief Justice of ...

Mr. John Simon ... Director of Research, Colonial Products Research Council, has been selected by the ... the first recipient of the ... in analysis.

Mr. ... who resigned from the Legislative Council following criticisms of the ... Association, of which he was a director, returned unopposed in the ... Major Keyser is the leader of the ... members in the Colony.

Mr. ... El Khangi, controller of the ... with which he is working for the ... training with the B.B.C. in this country. He will study at both the Midland Regional in Birmingham and in the London ... returning to ... in October.

Sir Sidney ... a legal adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was at different times Chief Justice of ... and vice-president of the ... of Eastern Africa, is to spend a month in the Gold Coast advising on the establishment of sporting societies. Sir Sidney, who was a Cambridge blue for the 100 yards and long jump, 1904-06, represented Great Britain in the 100 metres and long jump in the Olympic Games at Athens in 1906, and in the long jump in Stockholm in 1912.

The Governor of Southern Rhodesia and the Governors-General of Australia and of New Zealand are to be invited to become patrons of the newly formed Australian and New Zealand Association of Rhodesia. The following office-bearers have been elected: president, Mr. ... Bernard Cooper; vice-presidents, Mr. R. ... and Major C. ...

Mr. ... and Mrs. ... of ... have announced their engagement.

Mr. ... of ... has been ... of the ...

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**Obituary**

**Mr. E. Dunning Tongue**

**Long Service in Uganda**

MR. E. DUNNING TONGUE, whose sudden death at his home in Kampala, Uganda, we reported last week, joined the Uganda administration in 1913 on a temporary assignment, and spent several years before being transferred to Government headquarters in Entebbe.

Not long afterwards he returned to our district work among the Lango, at a time when effective administration was first introduced among the nomadic sections of the tribe. He then opened up Budaka as a district and remained there for four years, during which he established a new station in Tolero.

Later he served successively as district commissioner at Entebbe, Kampala and Banyoro. In the last mentioned station Mr. Dunning implemented the Government's new scheme in connection with Native lands in 1933, and was his wife's first child's father in the important Bunyoro settlement the Government assumed the O.E.E. in the following year.

He became a provincial commissioner in 1937, serving for some years in the Eastern Province. In 1945 he was engaged on special duty in connection with the repatriation of refugees. He died in 1947.

A keen sportsman, Mr. Dunning Tongue acted for years as honorary secretary of the Uganda Kobs, the leading sports organization in the Protectorate, and was engaged both as hockey and soccer, and initiating regular Sunday football matches in the country.

MR. MERVYN SCOTLEY MACDONALD, whose death in Bath is reported, joined the Royal Naval Service in 1905 and remained there for seven years.

DR. STURGEY H. AUSTIN, a well-known American geologist and mining engineer, who conducted a survey in the Highlands in 1907, has died in New York at the age of 67.

It was seven years ago last Saturday, Nov. 24 (Rhodesia) Squadron Royal Air Force, attacked the M.A.N? diesel engine factory, Alton, an action in which they sustained heavy casualties.

CAPTAIN RONALD FURIE, who went to Kenya in 1912, has died in Nakuru. He was second in the Colony where he bought land in the South district. Captain Furie served with the 11th Highland and the Sudan Defence Force. During the war he joined the Reconnaissance Corps.

**Training for Women**

AN ADDRESS IN THE course of a series of lectures of great importance for mission workers, has been given by a clergyman and other well-known handicapped in their work, when their wives are illiterate or to inadequate education as to be incapable of managing and understanding their husbands' activities and responsibilities, writes the *Standard*. The speaker, in the opinion of the University of London Institute of Education, in "Empire and Africa" (London: Home Press, 1934), is Mrs. F. C. He describes such training centres as a unique contribution of the mission to education in Africa. Since the women often remain for one year only, and in the 1920s to three years, they cannot be made "helpful in the fullest sense" for the men, but good work is done, both directly and indirectly, by breaking down public prejudice against the education of women and putting this little personal touch on mass education, vocational and specialized training in the fields of agriculture, education, health services, and industry and commerce, in the various districts. All of these

**Sir Miles Thomas buys two farms**

**Securing a stake in Africa**

SIR MILES THOMAS, chairman of the Settlement Commission, of Southern Rhodesia, and chairman of the Guinness Airway Corporation, has secured what he describes as a "stake in Africa" by buying two farms in East Victoria, Southern Rhodesia.

He has renounced their Addicture Estates and commented recently that he was "pleased with progress made there". Within five months from the date of taking possession, a house had been built, a cattle dip dug, experimental crop plots for various types of crops laid out, and a borehole sunk. More than 120 head of cattle are grazing on the farms.

Sir Miles said that he would concentrate on cattle ranching, both beef and dairy farms. "I am much into the acco," he added, "because I have a dog in the game, whether Britopie smokes or not. Africa has a lot to be done and be cleared. That is why I am getting into it and cotton."

"I intend to continue to be a settler in the Southern Rhodesia because I have a devotion to the territory. I feel I still have a contribution to make to the economic progress because I have been able to obtain the opportunity of amassing so much information about it."

**Sir William Battershill**

**Messages from Tanganyika**

MR. ACTING GOVERNOR Tanganyika, Mr. H. E. Battershill, has received the following telegram to Sir William Battershill: "We have all 'heaved wither' to hear of the death of a man whose soundness was necessary to assist owing to ill health. Our hearts of all members of the service in Tanganyika go to the family to help our sorrow that you will find some comfort in the territory and our earnest hopes for your speedy recovery."

The Chairman of the Tanganyika Non-official Members' Organization has also received the following from the Secretary of State: "The Tanganyika people have warm and much respect for you, but will not be surprised to relinquitish the Governorship of Tanganyika through ill health. Please assure the people we share with them the great disappointment we feel at the early termination of his appointments and convey to him our deep appreciation of the valuable services rendered during the difficult period of his office, which he so ably and skilfully served as Governor of this Territory."

**Medical Experts for East Africa**

MEDICAL CONSULTANTS who will visit the East and central African territories this year under the Nuffield Foundation are the following:

Professor R. C. B. Howland, D.Sc., and Professor of Medical Health in the University of Durham, and honorary consultant of the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne, will visit Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Southern Rhodesia in June and July.

DR. F. R. C. O'Connell, physician in Bushdonom's Hospital and Guy's Hospital, London, Examiner in Medicine, University of London, will spend nearly five months in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He hopes to leave this country early in July.

SIR WALTER FRANK ELLIOTT, a colon consultant to the King, Director of Research Institute of Ophthalmology (London) and London's orthopedic surgeon, and Sir James Spence, Director of the H. G. H. Hospital, London, will visit East Africa in the summer.

The Government of Kenya has approved in principle a scheme for building a bridge from Mombasa Island to the north-westernland. A survey is to be undertaken. The present ramp in Lamu is to be widened and reinforced. The bridge are to be subsidized under 50%.





Letters to the Editor

Bulk Buying and Retail

Mr. J. H. Conway's Criticism

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia:— Mr. Conway's reference to the grounds specified in your issue of March 31, 1949, for the purchase of our estimates, I had to be assumed that the requisites for this equipment and supplies were and communications could be available.

Why assume a port which is not there, or lines of communications which do not exist? It was common knowledge at the time that equipment and supplies were very scarce. Why assume they would be available? It is these assumptions which so far have caused the unfortunate British citizen to spend £20 million and much larger sums in prospect, with little or no result, and this at a time of financial crisis.

Another assumption, which may or may not be correct, is that there is going to be a great shortage of fats and oils in the world for a very long period of years.

If Mr. Strachey and President Perini, the exponents of bulk buying and bulk selling, have their way this is probable. If, however, markets were left to the natural laws of supply and demand it is likely that the price would soon catch up the latter. Evidence of this is forthcoming in the fall in the price of cottonseed oil and copra in the U.S.A., where there is a free economy. According to the Financial Times the former has fallen from 16½ cents per lb. to 15½ cents per lb. and the latter from 260 dollars per ton to 165 dollars per ton between the end of 1948 and the end of March, 1949.

Where natural laws prevail prices will find their proper level and supplies be plentiful.

Ever truly

Yours faithfully  
J. H. CONWAY

Survey Training Schools for African Students

By THE EDITOR, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

It is an interesting and a very interesting paragraph referring to the Survey Training Schools for African students and like to bring to your notice the Survey Training School, which is for general vocational training in the department.

It was established in 1940 and in 1941 the course covered three years, but in 1942 the syllabus was extended to five years' course.

It has at present 250 students who are being trained in the field under close supervision and part of their training is on receiving instruction in the field. The syllabus is so arranged that after the first year at the school, students return to their homes for two further periods of instruction.

The school also provides training for computers on a five-year course and also provides evening classes on a shorter period.

All the students, of course, African, had to qualify for admission to the school, as surrogates for computers, candidates must have passed the Cambridge school certificate examination. On completion of the five-year course, pupils are eligible for appointment as surveyors or computers in the local Civil Service.

Yours faithfully,  
E. H. TAYLOR  
E. H. TAYLOR  
Director of Schools  
Nairobi Protectorate

Central African Dominion

Capricornia Is A Mountain

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia:

Sir, I am much disturbed by the naming of the mountain Capricornia for the proposed New Central African Dominion. In the past Capricornia's 328,000 square miles of territory, some of which will be made up of the whole of Rhodesia and southern Nyasaland.

Capricornia is a word of Latin historical derivation. The word was first taken the name of the mountain in the Alps. I believe the name of the mountain of this British colony is called Capricornia, a name could, therefore, be called Capricornia, a name to have to shoulder, by the British people of the financial burden of such a designation.

Rhodesia is fast becoming a hindrance to the nations of the world and to the history of the world. I can not lose sight of the fact that we build up, and for us strive to maintain the power of Nennine, which perpetuates the power of the great Empire which Cecil Rhodes.

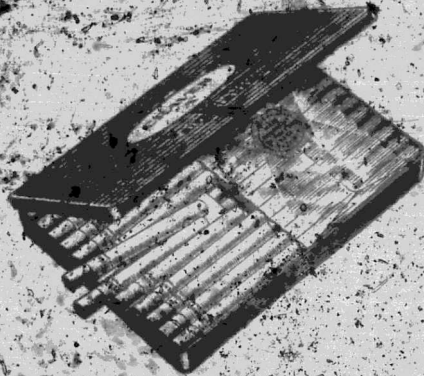
Yours faithfully,  
DENNIS SANDERS

Political Associations

POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS in Kenya, so which servants are the leaders, intended to belong to, as follows: European Association, The Pleaders' Union, all electors' organization, and the Members' European Association, Union of Africans, The East African Indian National Congress, and all Indian associations affiliated, therefore, are, Cairo, Sikh, Somalian, the Central Muslim Association, and the Muslim Association, Mombasa, The African Association, The Kenya African Union, the Nyasaland Central Association, the Bukusu Union, and the Nyanja Central Association, The Arab Central Association.

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### Book Review

#### Great Overland Road

By G. B. S. ...  
Colonial Office ...  
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### Africans Joining War Work

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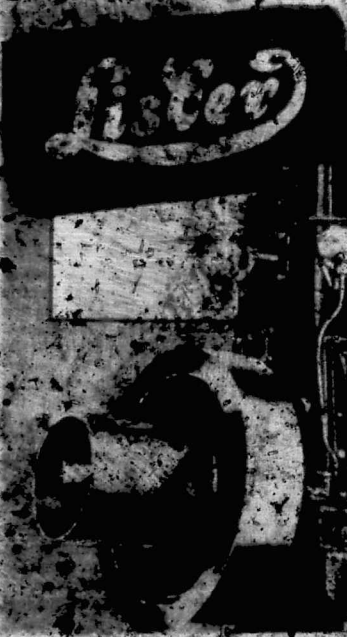


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## Agricultural Research in N. Rhodesia

Its 10-year plan for agricultural research in Northern Rhodesia envisages five main research areas, each to be manned by qualified technical staff.

Teams of experts will be engaged to investigate the chemical and physical properties of soils, the types of soil, to investigate systems of land use, to replace remaining extravagant and uneconomic methods.

The Rhodesias' commission for the Northern Rhodesian Government's expansion in the undeveloped northern and southern parts of the territory, where ecological survey has revealed the possibility of introducing a number of new crops. These include tung oil in the northern, sorghum in Western Rhodesia, in the Chibwezi, Sangwezi, Zambezi, coffee on the Congo border, and oil palm in the lower Luapula region.

### Lines for Experiment

Investigations regarding the possibilities of other oil-seeds, jute substitutes, arrowroot, flax, linseed, and pyrethrum are also required, as are further food-crop trials, such as wheat, in production of silage, cereal, and disease-resistant cassava, new varieties of rice in the Namwezi region, and the cultivation of citrus and other fruits for the Capetown market.

Experiments on *salvina* and swamp soils are being pressing need, especially in the Northern Province, where the peat soils are practically infertile. At present these soils are highly acidic, and are probably lacking in nitrogen, but would undoubtedly be rendered productive by drainage and correct cultivation.

More extensive research than has been possible in the past is required into pasture management, fodder production, the introduction of improved grasses and irrigated fodder crops. The utilization of grasslands in European farming practice and in most African agricultural systems must be investigated.

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## Future of Eritrea

It is a wise writer in a letter to *The Times* who has pointed out that the terms of the agreement for the cession of the Italian power over Eritrea, and its union with the new state of Ethiopia, are not only in line with the close contact with Eritreans of both religions and of differing political views.

It is pointed out that the possibility that only a tiny minority would care to be outside, have any wish for union with Ethiopia. The great majority of Eritreans have any other prospect with dismay and are glad that the population would enter a British trusteeship, and only a very small minority would care to be outside to Italy.

Seeing that the British trusteeship is, unfortunately, at the question, the Western powers' trusteeship would be from all points of view, the best solution. It should, however, include the whole of Eritrea, with the exception of Asaba. I can assure you that the overwhelming majority of Eritreans throughout the territory would welcome this.

As for Asaba, Eritreans undoubtedly have a wish to be part of which would be in fairness to be sent to Eritrea. Asaba is already linked to Bahriya by an excellent road to Assab. On the other hand, any cession of Massawa by Ethiopia would be a calamity for its inhabitants, the people of Massawa and the surrounding district, who are non-Abyssinians in origin, were never under Ethiopia, and are all of a violently anti-Ethiopian.

### Plans of Eritrean Government

It is worth pointing out that the Eritrean plan is not generally based on the idea of a trusteeship, as its ingredients are in favour of union with Ethiopia. There is a very strong minority indeed, especially in the Muslim, who are violently opposed to the idea, which they regard with undisguised horror. The pro-Ethiopian party of Eritrea has a bad record of terrorism against its opponents. It is to be feared that were the Eritrean plan to be handed over to Ethiopia, the very large number of Eritreans who have openly committed themselves as pro-British would be in danger of persecution.

Security in Ethiopia against a third attack of this kind is something the satisfaction and encouragement of Ethiopian military leaders at the expense of a population which has learned to appreciate government by Western Powers, and has already achieved a standard of civilization of Ethiopia a fourth another.

## Eyebells' Taxation Case

MR. PAUL LANIER, president of the Taxpayers' Association in the Seychelles, has been acquitted in the case brought against him by Mr. Charles Collier, for alleged defamation of character. Mr. Lanier had some months ago sent a telegram to a friend stating that Mr. Collier, then acting Attorney-General, had been suspended for contempt of court in regarding that Mr. Lanier should have been obliged to stand in the witness chair. The Chief Justice, Mr. A. D. Egan, ruled that the Acting Attorney-General had abused his power after the case had been opened to other evidence. "My action," he said, "should never have been permitted, although the Governor's authority allowed a suspension of Mr. Collier's second term of office."

## Harnessing the Wind

DR. L. S. B. LEAKEY, curator of the London Museum in Nairobi, has suggested that the Seychelles electric power for the town might be supplied by harnessing the wind which sweep over the island valley. He pointed out that the source of wind power would be at its highest when water power was at its lowest. A spokesman of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., said the company would be interested about the development of wind power in all parts of the world, and would be in the possession of a scheme for Kenya to be given within a month, and then was available in the press.

### Services

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Conducted by TITO GOBBI  
Concerto, No. 1 in G Major  
—Mozart

## ROBERT WILSON

With Will Gate and  
Decca in the Glen  
—L.A.S. O.—8971

## PASCAL QUARTET

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Movement (Sixth String) Contrapuntal  
—Bach  
—Bach DB 6873

## EIGLT

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Mina Mammidi  
—8977

## AGSTAD

## ARSTEN FLAGSTAD

With Orchestra conducted by  
Arstén Flagstad  
—8978



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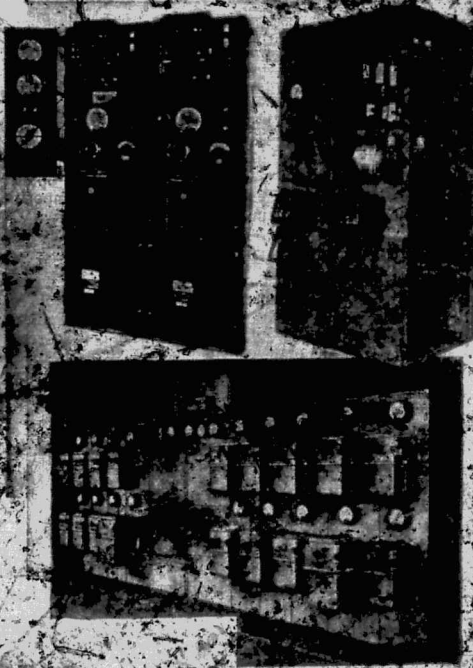
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# Rhodesian Tobacco Tax Compromise Commonwealth Tobacco

## Compulsory Loan Available

COMMITTEE OF FIVE RECOMMENDS a 15% levy on proceeds of tobacco sales in Rhodesia in solution of a controversy between the Southern Rhodesia Government and the Colony tobacco growers.

The Government's original proposal for a 20% levy on tobacco exports raised a storm of protest and threatened to precipitate a first-class political crisis. It was modified to a 15% surtax tax on sales within the Colony, but the latest arrangement, agreed by both parties, will raise a similar sum as the original tax would have brought in.

The Government's aim of controlling inflation will thereby be maintained, inasmuch as the loan which really is a compulsory savings scheme, will give the spending power of the growers. The latter, it has been accommodated in that they will be able to continue to what they regard as a reasonable rate of tax on their crop. Moreover, the Government's original proposal for a 20% levy on tobacco exports would have adversely affected the growers.

Smaller growers are benefited from the new plan until the gross value of their sales reaches £2,500. The levy will bear 21% interest after the first year and at the end of five years is to be redeemed by Government stock.

The Colony Tobacco Auction Sales are now expected to open next week.

First quarter to which Commonwealth countries have agreed to offset the reduction in the United Kingdom's demand for certain tobacco is shown in the chart below. It is estimated that Commonwealth countries last year provided tobacco that 35% of Empire's total tobacco imports, compared with 28% in 1947 and 24% in 1938. The proportion is in fact greater than the figures suggest, since, although in these States shipments are increased in the form of unstipulated leaf, a large part of Commonwealth supplies consist of forms of technical tobacco valued at 289,585,000 lbs. compared with 1,100,000 lbs. of similar product in the last year. Southern Rhodesia supplied 12,898,500 lbs. of technical tobacco, Northern Rhodesia 1,200,000 lbs., Nyasaland 392,000 lbs. and Uganda 46,000 lbs.

## Pyrethrum Expansion

MR. NORMAN STERRY, executive officer of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya, has told the growers that the demand for the product is increasing rapidly and that sales are expanding. The American Food and Drug Administration had recently prohibited the use of D.D.T. as a dairy cattle or in dairy products and warnings had been given by other official bodies against the use of chemical substitutes for pyrethrum on the ground that toxicity appeared in the finished products. The Board also used in the canning, cheese and tobacco industries. An output of 4,000 tons was the target for Kenya for this year. Mr. Sterry said that the revenue from Kenya pyrethrum over the next four years might well exceed £2,000,000, of which £3,500,000 would be in dollars.

## Non-Official Representation Criticized

THE SYSTEM OF REPRESENTATION of non-officials in Nyasaland was strongly criticized at a recent meeting of the Convention of Associations in the Protectorate. Mr. G. V. Thorneycraft, (Zomba Planters' Association) said that at a meeting of his local Association a resolution was carried unanimously to abstain from nominating any member for the Legislative Council. What was a protest against the present proportion of representation. Recent events had proved the futility of the presence or opinions of the non-official members. However eloquent or however sound their views their opinions were absolutely nullified under the present composition of the Legislative Council.

## Modern Communal Farming

MR. C. C. SPENGLER, Financial Secretary of Uganda, has said in the Uganda Chamber of Commerce and Industry that the figures disclose in last year's census indicated that the territory would be faced with a serious problem in maintaining adequate food supplies for the Nyanza population in the future. He added, "It seems clear that it will be necessary to intensify present plans for bringing about communal farming on modern lines in order to obtain maximum production of both cash and food crops well in advance of the population which is expected to arise in 35 years time."

## Upper Nile

A meeting of members of the Upper Nile African Association will be held in the Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W.1, on May 12 at 4.30 p.m. The annual meeting will elect the chairman of the association, Mr. R. T. G. G. Krukowski, archdeacon of Portsmouth, and first Bishop of the Upper Nile, with The Rev. St. John Buxby, Principal of Buxley College, Oxford, as guest of honor. Mr. G. G. Krukowski will be the chief speaker.

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**Kenya and Uganda Trade**

**Mining**

Imports into Kenya and Uganda in 1964 were valued at nearly £45,500,000, an increase of 25% over the 1963 figure. About £25,000,000 of these imports were from India which supplied about half the imports, valued at £12,500,000. The United States and the United Kingdom with £5,000,000 each and France with £3,000,000, shared a share of 10% each for a total of only £15,000,000 of which £4,000,000 were for diamonds. The value of exports from the two territories to India in 1964 was £26,000,000, an increase of 23% on the £21,100,000 of 1963. Uganda's exports to Kenya in 1964 were £1,500,000 and South Africa £1,500,000.

**Labour Party in Kenya**

The Labour Party in Kenya has been accused of being a "white man's party" by the African National Congress (ANC) in Johannesburg. The ANC says the Labour Party is "a party of white men" and that it is "not a party of the people of Kenya". The ANC also says that the Labour Party is "a party of the white man's interests" and that it is "not a party of the interests of the African people". The ANC also says that the Labour Party is "a party of the white man's interests" and that it is "not a party of the interests of the African people".

The Kenya Tea Development Corporation, which was formed as a public company at the beginning of the year to acquire the shares of the Kenya Tea Control Board, has issued £1,000,000 of new shares. The issued share capital of Kenya Tea Control Board (Central Africa) Ltd. is 100% of the Kenya Tea Control (East Africa) Ltd. and 100% of the Kenya Tea Control (Sudan) Ltd. It is expected that the value of the 5% cumulative redeemable preference shares of £1 each and the 10% ordinary shares will start this week. A limited number of classes will be made. The shares will be issued in two classes, £1 and £2, respectively.

**Bank of Kenya**

The Bank of Kenya reported a profit of £1,000,000 for the year ended 31st March 1964. The profit was £1,000,000, an increase of 25% on the £800,000 of 1963. The bank's assets were £10,000,000 and its liabilities were £10,000,000. The bank's capital was £5,000,000 and its reserves were £5,000,000. The bank's deposits were £10,000,000 and its loans were £10,000,000. The bank's assets were £10,000,000 and its liabilities were £10,000,000. The bank's capital was £5,000,000 and its reserves were £5,000,000. The bank's deposits were £10,000,000 and its loans were £10,000,000.

The British ship liner company, which has been last in the world, and it is expected that the vessel will be in service at the end of next year. Like her sister ship Karatina, she will be 1,000 tons carrying 2,760 passengers and 400 tons of cargo and occupying 25,000 cubic feet of refrigeration space.

**Company Progress Reports for 1964**

The company reports a profit of £1,000,000 for the year ended 31st March 1964. The profit was £1,000,000, an increase of 25% on the £800,000 of 1963. The company's assets were £10,000,000 and its liabilities were £10,000,000. The company's capital was £5,000,000 and its reserves were £5,000,000. The company's deposits were £10,000,000 and its loans were £10,000,000. The company's assets were £10,000,000 and its liabilities were £10,000,000. The company's capital was £5,000,000 and its reserves were £5,000,000. The company's deposits were £10,000,000 and its loans were £10,000,000.

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**Company Progress Reports for 1964**

**Coronation Tebekwe mine:** 2000 tons of ore for a working profit of £1,389,000. The mine produced 14,063 tons of ore, valued at £1,389,000. The mine produced 14,063 tons of ore, valued at £1,389,000. The mine produced 14,063 tons of ore, valued at £1,389,000.

**Arcturus mine:** 2,300 tons of ore, valued at £2,760,000. The mine produced 2,300 tons of ore, valued at £2,760,000. The mine produced 2,300 tons of ore, valued at £2,760,000.

**Phenax mine:** 1,000 tons of ore, valued at £1,000,000. The mine produced 1,000 tons of ore, valued at £1,000,000. The mine produced 1,000 tons of ore, valued at £1,000,000.

**Glencoe mine:** 1,000 tons of ore, valued at £1,000,000. The mine produced 1,000 tons of ore, valued at £1,000,000. The mine produced 1,000 tons of ore, valued at £1,000,000.

**American Plant for Rhokana**

The American plant for Rhokana is expected to be completed by the end of the year. The plant is expected to be completed by the end of the year. The plant is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

**Chalka**

The Chalka Development Co. Ltd. reports a profit of £1,000,000 for the year ended 31st March 1964. The profit was £1,000,000, an increase of 25% on the £800,000 of 1963. The company's assets were £10,000,000 and its liabilities were £10,000,000. The company's capital was £5,000,000 and its reserves were £5,000,000. The company's deposits were £10,000,000 and its loans were £10,000,000.

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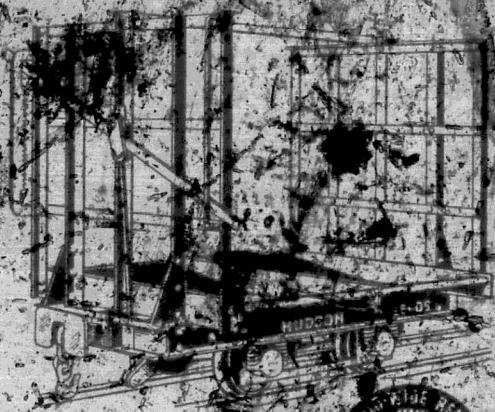


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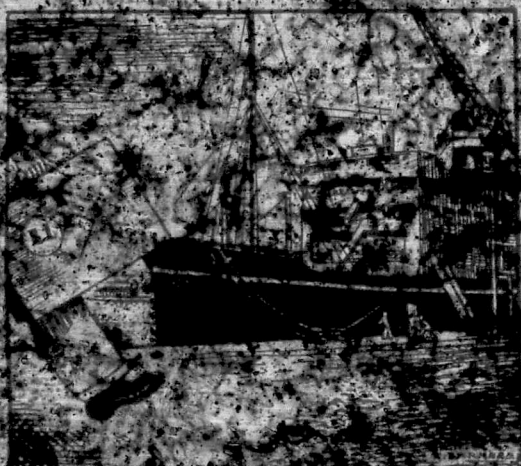
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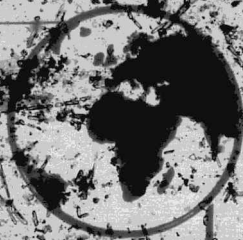
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE DISPOSAL OF THE FORMER ITALIAN COLONIES has now reached a critical stage in the General Assembly of the United Nations, to which the question has been referred owing to the failure of the four Great Powers to agree on a solution within twelve months of the signing of the peace treaty with Italy. Readers of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA will not expect us to look for much wisdom by that body, and any hesitation we may have about it have certainly been confirmed. The attitude taken by member States has nearly always been dictated by considerations of their own foreign policy and seldom by Colonial considerations, which indeed most of them would be unwilling to discuss. The outstanding example is of course, the Soviet Union, who has sought to obtain a trusteeship over Ethiopia for itself, and has suggested the return of all the Colonies to Italy if she were in the hands of the Italian Communists, and now that the Italian Communists have been decisively beaten, wants the United Nations trusteeship, which has the advantage of leaving her a finger in the pie and of embarrassing the United States, the original author of the proposal.

The United Nations needs to manage its own affairs a little better before it is entrusted with the administration of Native peoples. Fortunately this proposal is not likely to make any headway. The Anglo-American, the United Kingdom, and the United States are on the general lines of a solution, and there may well be enough support for it to obtain the two-thirds majority which is required in the Assembly for the removal of trusteeship questions. The granting of trusteeship over Cyrenaica to the United Kingdom, which the United States now cordially agrees, would be a source of stability in the Eastern Mediterranean, and would enable the United Kingdom to redeem her pledges to the Swiss. The United Kingdom and the United States alone with France, are all agreed that the former Italian Somalia should be restored to Italy under trusteeship. There is some objection to this proposal, but whatever the merits of a United Somalia may be, it has never been practical politics, and the advocates of international trusteeship too often and in too many a quite unacademic manner, discuss the standards of European administration.









happened in the situation has given two kinds of answer. On the one hand, the answer is "do more of what is done," and on the other, "directions in the particular field of African-European relations, particularly towards the European growth banks, to induce a more diversified development to second order subjects."

But the answer also appears to be a recognition that the development of capital investment by first realizing a more diversified orientation. Whether this can be done, however, is a question in itself. I shall not enter upon it here. But one must ask at this point: What is the place of European colonization in the development process?

But I repeat, it seems true that the rate of European colonization fixes the rate of development of the African colonization in its main to a high degree. Development is slow down until the colonization is checked. Development is slow down until the colonization is checked. Development is slow down until the colonization is checked. Development is slow down until the colonization is checked.

**Sweeping Cultural Process**

But colonization is only the more visible side of a much wider and more powerful cultural process, which is sweeping over Africa. This is one of its instruments, but even more so, it is more than it seems, it is a whole style of thought and a way of life which are spreading. It is a way of life which we do not see there is no practical way of checking it, they can only be guided.

The broad face of Tanganyika is covered by many of these new and potential developments, not enough to be seen but that again is a subject of itself. It is a process which is so familiar that they can be taken for granted. It is a process which is so familiar that they can be taken for granted. It is a process which is so familiar that they can be taken for granted.

Alongside each point that may be labelled "good" there is something which can no longer be labelled "bad" in the fashion of the last 20 years. The "bad" is now generally larger than the "good." But they may be, but we give them unreasonable emphasis. The worst of these problems can be held in check by the law of natural equities. The lesser problems must be regarded as normal to development.

What is why it is so important to maintain the stability and the balanced nature of our traditional. Without British colonization the traditional would change. It is less consistent, less stable, and less responsible.

It may be that the mistake is right in saying that the solution is to remain faithful to certain objectives and that there is no need to enter into matters that have been done. A study in Tanganyika. The study in Tanganyika. The study in Tanganyika.

In the Colonies the only solution which in the long run is possible is to make the view that African and European interests are not opposed, but now lie in the same direction.

**Public and Private Capital**

Let us be clear on certain things. If a population is increasing faster than its productivity, if real and money incomes are low, if the whole economy is rudimentary (and this is true of almost every Colony), the solution is not to begin by choking back that part of the economy which provides the main impulse to development. It is quite true that the unrestricted entry of private capital can create difficulties, but so can public capital.

It is quite common for both to misuse resources very gravely. They can push production of one commodity higher while allowing another to fall back. This means that although production and incomes may rise in one area or occupy, the average may even fall. This is not development. There are many cases of capital interests badly misreading costs and prices, and then using pressure to reduce the standards of pay and welfare to keep an uncooperative industry going. But this can be easily worked with public as well as private capital interests.

Whatever the effects might be of serious short-term needs and interests, no more sure guarantee could be given that African long-term needs and interests would suffer, than by applying the same formula to the extension of public to have recommended. This is quite obvious if all colonization is restricted, and even more so if only European colonization is restricted.

**Non-Officials' Powers in N. Rhodesia**  
**Statement Follows Mr. Creech Jones's Visit**

The powers of non-officials in the Northern Rhodesia Executive Council has been issued in a statement following discussions between the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. Creech Jones, the Governor, Sir Robert Reid, and members of the Executive and Legislative Councils. The statement reads:

The Secretary of State has agreed in consultation with the Governor and the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, that the conclusion reached in the previous discussions last July, that the views of the non-official members of the Executive Council should be given the same weight in Executive Council as those of the Legislative Council, subject to the Governor's reserve powers should be understood to apply to the Executive Council. The Governor has accepted the advice of the non-official members of the Executive Council, who are four non-official members are unanimous, except in cases where he would not find it necessary to use his reserve powers.

**One Representative of Africans**

At least one of the non-official members of the Executive Council must always be a representative of the African interests. In matters where the Governor is asked whether the unanimous opinion of the non-official members of the Executive Council is reported to the non-official members of the Legislative Council, it would be sounded by way of a motion in the Legislative Council or by discussion at an informal meeting of all members of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Creech Jones, Secretary of State for Northern Rhodesia, yesterday, after a busy week in Nyasaland.

On Good Friday he met the members and African members of the Executive Council, later talking with mayors and town councillors of Blantyre and Lilongwe.

Easter Sunday was spent in receiving delegations from the Convention of Associations and from the United Community of Lilongwe and in visiting the members of the Club. The Secretary of State also visited the Tung Experimental Station of the road to Chilo. He spent Tuesday in Zomba, leaving by air for Chikla yesterday to connect with the plane to Southern Rhodesia.

**Africans and Federation**

Asked in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, if Mr. Creech Jones was asked whether an African vote in the Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland would sway the British Government in their decision.

He replied that he was sure that those who were discussing the possibility of a closer association between the three territories were aware of the British Government's obligations to the Africans, and would bear them in mind when they formulated any proposals. He presumed that there would also be some form of consultation of African opinion before the proposals were made.

The British Government would, he added, have to observe the various treaties with and promises made to the Africans, but they would also have to remember that we were living in a world of change. The problem would therefore be studied by the Government with the welfare of Central Africa always very well in mind.

The need to double or treble wheat production in Southern Rhodesia was emphasized recently by Mr. A. Murray, Assistant Director of Research and Specialist Services, who said that within the next three years a new system of agriculture must be evolved to make the Colony self-supporting.

The Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers has ended after meeting what is described, at the time of going to press, as a "usually full agreement on a programme which will enable India to remain a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

# Southern Rhodesia's Most Urgent Need is Capital Equipment

Development Commission Warns of Danger of Stagnation if Funds are not Available

**SIGNS OF FINANCIAL CAUTION ARE REVEALING APPARENTLY** and the credit position in Southern Rhodesia shows signs of impending stringency. General trading, secondary industries, are fairly healthy, but there is evidence of considerable overstocking by many merchants. Restriction of imports is a matter which may require serious consideration if the situation does not improve.

Capital flow from the United Kingdom is small compared with what is awaiting transfer, its suitable opportunity offers, by business firms and investment trust companies. There is no doubt that much of this capital would be attracted if office and accommodation were available.

**Capital Requirements.** It is beyond dispute that the most urgent need in Southern Rhodesia is for capital equipment, without which it will be impossible to develop the Colony to the point at which it can absorb additional population and make an adequate contribution to world economy. For some time yet to come, local production and export trade will be unable to cover financially the demand for equipment for basic developments and for public and private secondary enterprise—in addition to paying for consumer goods which it is inevitable that Southern Rhodesia must make considerable demands upon external sources of capital.

The extent of the demand can be gauged from the following estimates of investment during the past three years: Total investment was £6,200,000 (including £300,000 from abroad), £17,000,000 (£13,700,000 from abroad), and £22,000,000 (£14,000,000 from abroad).

**Capital Requirements.** While the vast bulk of the need to limit importations to essential requirements, and restriction of consumer expenditures coupled with an expansion of exports, should materially reduce the adverse balance of payments which has been a disturbing feature of the economy since the end of the war, many millions will still have to be obtained from abroad to augment home savings, which at present approximate to £20,000,000 annually.

It is incumbent upon Southern Rhodesia to ensure that these funds are put to fully productive use in ways which will advance the balanced development of the Colony and thereby maintain its creditworthiness in the eyes of overseas investors. Subject to this, the Commission feels that the most serious should be directed to the way of extensive capital investment in the Colony.

It is therefore necessary to consider what capital fields are open to Southern Rhodesia. The sources from which the external requirements of the Colony have been met are almost entirely the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa. In addition, the latter is relying on a capital some £100 million to be set aside to reckon on much investment in the Central and Southern Rhodesia.

Southern Rhodesia's need, however, stands high in the United Kingdom, as is evidenced by the success which has attended the Colony's overseas loans to date. The fact that the United Kingdom is herself faced with a continuing and grave economic difficulties, does not mean many calls upon her market, which is not inexhaustible.

It is therefore necessary for Rhodesian borrowing to be kept within reasonable bounds, to be carefully placed and time-limited above all to be devoted to well conceived and fully-documented projects. Proposals

Home fund extracts from the Third Interim Report of the Development Co-ordinating Commission of Southern Rhodesia, under the chairmanship of Sir Miles

which are likely to find ready acceptance those which will be mutually beneficial to the United Kingdom and Southern Rhodesia. There seems no reason why the Colonial Development Fund and the Overseas Food Corporation should not be producing the picture.

There has been as yet little evidence of American interest in investment in Southern Rhodesia, but it would seem that such interest can now be expected. It is part of American stated economic policy to assist in the development of the more backward areas of the world, and America has a special interest in the Rhodesias as a source of two of her principal staple materials—copper and chrome. There seems little doubt that the American capital would be forthcoming for a viable enterprise, but care would have to be exercised that any subsequent outgoings did not impose too great a strain upon the Colony's dollar earnings.

It will be apparent that capital should not be obtained in forms which throw an undue burden upon an undertaking, be it public or private enterprise. The first call upon any organization, after covering its operating expenses and the appropriate return on the assets, is the protection of its assets by maintenance and adequate provision for renewals. If it thereby maintaining the value of its assets so that they at least cover its capital liabilities, it need not necessarily be required, in addition, to set aside funds for capital replacement.

**Obtaining Confidence of Investors.** This will become of particular importance in the future when large financial arrangements have to be made, for example, for railway expansion, and it should not be overlooked that the burden of the capital liability in a company is only short-lived, must be assumed, and repaid. There can be no hard and fast rule, except that of ensuring that the confidence of investors is retained by efficient administration and unqualified honesty.

**Taxation.** Present rates of income tax for individuals in Southern Rhodesia are: (per £ of taxable income) £100 to £10 (married), 1s. 8d. (single); £100 to £500, 2s. 6d. (a) third £500, 2s. 6d. (b) fourth £500, 3s. 6d. (c) fifth £500, 4s. 6d. (d) sixth £500, 5s. 6d. (e) seventh £500, 6s. 6d. (f) eighth £500, 7s. 6d. (married) above figures are subject to a rebate in respect of married persons and 25% discount of single persons.

In addition, there is a special rate of 10% on income in excess of £2,000 (married) and £2,000 (single) per annum, and 15% in the £ for the first £2,000 of super-income and 15% in the £ for excesses over £2,000 of super-income.

At present, ordinary income tax is not subject to a surcharge of 10% (with industrial contribution) on the £2,000.

The collective effect of the following provisions is: (i) married persons who are subject to tax when income exceeds £800, and pay the maximum surcharge of 14% to 14s. 6d. per cent, the maximum surcharge is 20% and the excess of £2,000.

(ii) single persons who are subject to tax when income exceeds £350, the rate ranging from 1s. 8d. to 14s. 6d. per cent, and the maximum surcharge applying to the excess of £4,000 is 20%.

Fluctuations of tax and tax assessments are such that the average of taxable incomes is £2,241 (married) and £1,127 (single) and the maximum income is £2,241 (married) and £1,127 (single) and the maximum income is £2,241 (married) and £1,127 (single).

**Income Tax on Corporate Bodies Untaxed.** The income tax assessments against individuals was charged

£172,451 against 365 persons whose taxable income exceeded £5,000; £24,590 against 1,704 married persons with taxable income between £800 and £5,000; and £25,517 against 1,698 single persons with taxable incomes between £351 and £5,000.

A further 6% of the nation assessed against individuals was collected from more than 5% of the taxpayers. It would seem that about three-quarters of the fully-occupied members of the European community are not liable to direct taxation at all.

There are two conclusions to be drawn from this: (i) the number of persons who are not a direct contributor to the cost of the services provided by the State is woefully small. This not only results in those in the taxable income brackets being called upon to bear an undue share of the burden, but also requires a demand for extensions of social services which is always of an essential character by the State, because they do not make a direct contribution to the cost of the national cost.

(It) there is a very real danger, particularly at the Colony's present stage of development, that taxation will be levied on the higher income groups to the extent of causing them to withdraw, either by withdrawal of capital or by emigration, from ploughing back of profits.

If, by lowering the exemption limits, the higher wage-earners include 15,000 or 20,000 taxpayers instead of 10,000, a more realistic outlook towards the demands upon Government would be encouraged. In addition, such a measure would have an immediate and salutary effect, since it is true that even with the price levels now existing there is a high degree of the Capital-consumer expenditure, checked only in part by indirect taxation.

The policy might enable a reduction to be effected in the maximum rate, so easing the burden on trade and industry. Alternatively consideration might be given to additional allowances for retained profits.

The introduction of a system of pay-as-you-earn, as is successfully operated in Britain now, would give the Income Tax Department a much wider scope in respect of assessment of salaried earners, and at the same time facilitate the collection of tax, and smooth out the vicissitudes of the taxpayers.

**Schemes Over-Publicized**

**Overall Economic Outlook.**—In some quarters it is felt that the optimistic outlook that generally prevailed among the public in Southern Rhodesia a year or 18 months ago, has since then been leading to a status of frustration. So much publicity has been given to vast schemes of expansionism that for anniversary disappointments have been too severe their non-fulfillment to date.

It must be emphatically pointed out that a number of schemes have been never published. Certain prospective industrial manufacturing, Hydro-Electric generation and the building of new canals and of transportation have in some instances, all received more than their fair share of publicity. In view of sober reasons it must be thought and appreciated that vast schemes, though thought they have been simply cannot be brought into operation by other than a well and unremitting effort over a long term of years.

The Commission feels that during the past twelve months steady and substantial progress has in fact been made. There is no reason to assume that the confidence that is felt by the outside world in Southern Rhodesia has been in any way diminished. The multiple over-subscription of the Government loan to the London market, the fair price of the Government securities, the no. population for the territories, the flow of capital from Southern Rhodesia to other territories has also increased. True it is that the inflow of capital has come when depressed in rate, but this is due to whole natural and underlying world causes, and is not a result of reduction of confidence in the Colony.

The qualities of the soil, the climate and the ease in prosperity of Southern Rhodesia will, in all the years to come, well that at all. The Southern Rhodesian community is satisfied that it is demonstrating a steady and rapid progress in the field of agriculture, industry and progress in the field of industry.

Commissioner's comments in his first interim report, given with approval the formation of the past few months, in the Ministerial Economic Committee. Unquestionably the outstanding developments in the Colony in its paramount importance the congestion and disappointment are to be avoided.

**Need for Public Education**

It has been stressed that in the past few years high level committee it is desirable that there should be a part of the machinery of administration, a more flexible and widely representative body whose survey ranges over a wide range of the Colony's economic activities. By this means, a better appreciation of commercial, industrial, and agricultural necessities will be obtained and the focal point of action—the Ministerial Economic Committee—can be kept vividly in touch with up-to-date information.

Since the first interim report was published a reference to the Commission has been made to the Minister of Finance and the Ministerial Development Committee. The 100% evidence of the confidence in high level that co-ordination is the key to the future economic progress of the Colony.

**Immigration.**—As stated in the first interim report, immigration is a factor of the greatest importance in the development of the Colony, but the rate of immigration must be balanced against the living accommodation available and social services such as a well-organized hospital.

Following the recommendations made in our first report, a scheme to restrict the inflow of British immigrants was brought into force in October, 1948, and is beginning to become effective. It is also becoming evident that the present scheme is not sufficient to reduce immigration to even 12,000 per annum, let alone the 8,000 to 10,000 per annum rate that the

present housing situation warrants. Too many unproductive persons, including a few undesirable, are entering the country. The economic solvent, too, that leakages are occurring, and the loss of capital, too, is a serious matter, but also by the fact of ships carrying passengers and a lesser cargo, as a matter.

It is a fallacy to assume that all the capital brought into a Colony by immigrants is a contribution to the wealth of the territory. Normally it takes three years at least to get a family grant, and for a family to become effective units in the production-consumer cycle. In the interim, with limited capital locked away in savings against contingencies, they can be kept frequently are a burden on the economy, especially when emergency accommodation has to be found.

Though it is fully realized that any scheme of restriction should be of a temporary nature only, the Commission recommends a considerable tightening up of the regulations governing immigration until it is clear that settlers are being gainfully absorbed into industry and agriculture, housing.

**Central African Federation**

**Federation.**—Since the publication of the first and second interim reports, a new factor has been injected into the pattern of economic development of Southern Rhodesia. That is the crystallization of the possibilities of federation of the three Central African territories—the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

The Commission does not presume to pronounce on the pros and cons of the project. They will be fully ventilated in other places. What we do respectfully emphasize is the urgency necessity for a quick decision to be taken. If the economy of Southern Rhodesia—the largest and most advanced of the three states—is to be allied to those of the neighboring territories, a different complexion entirely will be necessary. Comparison with what will produce optimum results is a long way in isolation.

The relationship between coal, chrome and copper formations on the railway system west of Bulawayo, for example, in a policy dissimilar in its important details from that indicated by a Federation.

The need for a speedy determination of policy in a way of swiftly moving events is self-evident. Better far, from Southern Rhodesia's point of view, for the decision to be against federation than a long-drawn vacillation during which no effective planning can be done for the future.

**General African Airways Losses Fares May Be Increased**

A LOSS OF £26,000 was sustained by the Central African Airways Corporation in the year ended March 31, 1948, and it is expected that further losses during the year ended March 31, 1949, will be the equivalent of a deficit to about £280,000.

An all-round increase in fares may have to be made, says the corporation's annual report, which adds that at March 1948, fares were still at pre-war level. Every endeavour had been made to provide the fullest internal air service, but in some cases, where traffic demands were heavy, the economic factor had to be well possible to carry out this policy.

**Increased Public Demand**

Whilst the public demand for air travel increased by 100% during the year ended March 31, 1948, a major contributing factor to heavy operation was the very large increase in cost of living and children's allowances paid. The staff at March 31, 1948, consisted of 380 Europeans and 170 Africans.

Gross profit on the operations of the year was £48,000, while revenue was £1,000,000, and operating expenses £1,000,000.

Travel charges totalled £2,000,000, commission £12,000, salaries and wages £19,000, administrative expenses £87,000, fuel, oil, lubricants and wages £1,000,000, interest £1,000,000, overheads £6,000, travelling expenses £2,000,000, and telephone expenses £6,000, printing and stationery £2,000,000, general expenses £4,000.

Contingencies of £125,000, including a large number of air fares and other charges debited against the account, and other items for the year.

During the year the company carried 1,000,000 passengers, with 10% of the fare or income.

# BATHING GROUND

China—Mao Tse-tung has still to show his ability to quit the Chinese a regimen of political unity which none of his predecessors has managed for about 400 years. Mao Tse-tung is admittedly the most important since the fall of China, but he has not yet claimed the "divine voice" he will have to overcome the inherent weakness of Chinese political disinterest. More specifically, Shanghai presents another problem. "Red" propaganda has been a blot on the administrative capacity and corruption of its opponents—a safe claim as long as no comparisons were possible, and the Reds' own administration has not been tested in any town or industrial area of importance. As a matter of fact the Red leaders have openly confessed the lack of trained administrators in their ranks, and Chen and Peking are already growing burdens in this respect. A "Red" administration of Shanghai and other big cities would compel Mao to employ many whose methods he has publicly condemned. Mr. Trevor Powell, in a B.B.C. broadcast.

**British and U.S. Production.**—Industrial output last year in the United States was about 94% above pre-war. Even the most pessimistic do not believe it will sink much below 75% above pre-war. To put this figure in perspective, it should be noted that British production was raised by great effort to 75% above pre-war, while the objective which the Government will have to reach, is to get it to 49% above pre-war at the end of the Marshall Plan period. During the war, of course, British production fell while in the U.S. the war effort, broadly speaking, was superimposed on the normal pre-war peace-time economy. Mr. Dennis Spith, in the *New York Review*.

**Farm Mechanization.**—The nation can no longer afford cultivation by the antiquated methods of animal power and hand labour; the 3,000,000 acres devoted to supporting farm horses are too desperately needed for filling the national larder. The burden of supporting these animals bears hardest on the smaller farmer. On the 1,000-acre farm, for example, approximately 10% of the farm is required to feed the power animals; on the 500-acre farm, 20% on the 30-acre farm, 30%. But on the 10-acre farm, four acres, or 40% are required for the bare support of the power animal, leaving only six acres for the farmer and his family. Mr. George Ferguson.

**Britain and India.**—The British adventure in India has failed, for there were some things which India needed that her government from outside could give her. The British tradition was that of leaving Indian ways of life in the main undisturbed, and they included some bad ways, like the caste system with its unmovable classes, some of the marriage customs, and some of the laws of inheritance. Only a native government based on the free assent of the people can be strong enough to change such things. I am delighted that one of the earliest acts of the new Indian Government has been to change the first of them and to attack the evil custom of untouchability. India has to be governed from within. Yet reflection on the British in India suggests one final thought. The young men like my father who from the middle of the 19th century went out from this country to serve in India included many of the best of our young men—able, practical, sincere, devoted, highly trained. There are not many such men in any nation in the world. India cannot help but be a great nation, either through no fault of those we used to send her. My father's whole life in India was a protest against the idea that the only people capable of doing important work in India were people with white skins. It would be a good opposite error if no one other than the British is encouraged to do useful work in India unless he had a skin which was not white. Lord Beveridge.

**Tax Reliefs.**—Reliefs on income tax since the war have altogether given £571,000,000 to the taxpayer, the bulk of it to those earning in the lower salaries and wages. Those who have saved for stock cuts in purchase of shares perhaps not observed that the tax on general 50% longer falls on the real net cost of life. Most of it is raised from non-utility charges (which are only a fraction of the total supply) from motor cars and a few other luxuries. About three-quarters of clothing and furniture are now purchase tax-free as well as nearly all leather footwear. The bulk of household textile goods are available tax-free, all foodstuffs, fuel, cooking stoves and most utensils for storing, preparing or serving food, brushed brooms and brushes, duvets and bed-sheets, many essential medicines and home medicine, wool, and nearly all clothing and shoes for young children. Mr. Douglas Jay, Minister of Economic Secretary to the Treasury.

**Wage Handicap.**—We cannot in the long run hope to hold our own in the Empire market any more than in foreign markets if our policy does not afford the opportunity for effective re-equipment of existing industries and equipment of new industries. But our present scheme of taxation discourages saving for investment to an extent that constitutes a punishing handicap. Sir Stafford Cripps recently dwelt complacently on the fact that there are only 250 persons now in the country, as compared with 41,000 before the war, who have £5,000 a year left after taxation. But as £5,000 10-day goes like fur and leather, it is not £2,500 but more than £2,500 left before the war, the true comparison is not with the 41,000, but with a many times larger number. That class of potential savers is today not 1% of what it was 16 years ago. The total unearned income in the country after taxation is only £320,000,000, i.e. one-tenth of the wage income and one-fifth of the wage and salary income combined. There is little margin here either for fiscal redistribution by higher taxation or for saving. In any case, the incentive to save becomes less and less especially for those within the surtax range, when two-thirds or more of the income is taken away and the capital eventually halved by death duties. Better to spend on oneself now than save for the benefit of an even greater Exchequer. It is not taxation of nearly 15% in the hands of an earned income of £15,000 that discourages the eager professional man, but the fact that while he has just over £2,500 the tax of the first £5,000 earned the next £10,000 earned leaves him, even if married, hardly £1,000 better off. But our system of graded taxation is little less discouraging to the worker on the part of the wage earner who has been less used to earning for the tax collector. The average rate of tax for a single man earning £6 a week, or for a married man earning £8 a week, is just about 2% in the pound. But both have to pay the full earned income rate, i.e. 1s. 2d. on any overtime pay which they may receive. Roman Catholics in the working man rebels at the idea of working an extra hour a day or an extra day in the week, if taxation on the extra day is three or four times that of the ordinary wage. Mr. S. G. Derry, in the *National Review*.

# TO THE NEWS

L.A.R. members safety first in the policy of deterrence. The Rev. W. H. Elliott.

The centre of the world is not done mainly by men who have not been "examined."—Mr. J. B. Nicolson.

The Government are profiteering in newspapers to cover their losses on potatoes and things like that.—Mr. T. M. Hudson.

The last thing we want in building our society is the drilling of the people to accept without criticism an authoritarian, uniform view.—Mr. Atlee.

What are its faults and failings may be—and they are many—the Labour Government has learned the value of an informed democracy.—*News Chronicle*.

If we were really Christians what other people's thoughts of us should matter? Why should it?—William R. Rootes.

Our costs are far too high and we have to cut them down. If we put them up we have lost our status in export markets for ever.—William R. Rootes.

The Third World War began some time ago. It was the Russians who conquered half Europe and are now conquering the whole of China.—Mr. W. J. Brown, M.P.

There is no reason to believe that any single one of the industries already nationalized is working better to-day than it would have had of private ownership.—*Spectator*.

At the dedicated food subsidies, the average cost of meat per lb. in this country is only 1s. 7½d., whereas in the U.S. it is 3s. 6d. and in France 4s. per lb.—Mrs. Barbara Castle, M.P.

If European countries are to balance their payments with the U.S. and other Western Hemisphere countries, some of them may have to adjust their exchange rates before 1952.—Mr. John Snyder, U.S. Secretary to the Treasury.

Over and over again I have pointed out that no sensible statesmen bother about what the public wants, because this would be to aim at a target that does not exist, the public never knowing what it wants until it gets it.—Mr. J. B. Priestley.

We call upon Government, when appointing people to important positions, not to pay salaries substantially in excess of those in comparable executive positions in the co-operative movement.—Co-operative Party Conference.

It is not impossible for Britain to draw far closer to Europe and to enter far more forcefully into European life without abandoning ties with our Dominions which to us are paramount and sacred and comprise the ideal of the British Commonwealth of Nations.—Mr. Churchill.

There is one clear and indisputable lesson of history, that there is no automatic progress. The history of constant effort and of hardships cheerfully and unflinchingly borne in order that the future shall not be sacrificed to the present.—Mr. Douglas Jerrald, in "History of England."

The Central Land Board has in effect been given a monopoly in the development rights not only in land, but in so far as any development requires some land and since the Board controls all land, it has a monopoly of all industrial development of the kind.—Professor F. A. Hayek.

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## PERSONALIA

MR. E. B. HADDON arrived in Uganda last week after a visit to Uganda.

THE MARSHAL MR. GAUDIE A. SCHINCKEL has been visiting in the Rhodesia.

MR. W. B. HARRIS, Director of the Uganda Rubber and Coffee Estates, Ltd., has arrived in London.

MR. DONALD GREEN broadcast in last Friday's Calling Southern Rhodesia programme of the B.B.C.

MR. K. W. NELSON, chief engineer of Uganda Breweries, Ltd., has arrived in Kampala from Denmark.

The late BERNARD PRICE, of Johannesburg, was a director of Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Co., Ltd. (J.F. 203/991).

MR. RICHARD WINGRAVE, of Hunting Air Services Ltd., has visited East Africa to examine new landing facilities in the territories.

SIR ARTHUR RANDALL SWIFT, of Thomson's Falls, Kenya, and MISS OLIVE MARIAN ARMISTEAD of Northwich, Cheshire, are shortly to be married in Kenya.

GROUP CAPTAIN A. J. W. GEDDES, the new commanding officer of R.A.F. Station, Heavy Bombers, arrived in the Colony recently accompanied by his wife and daughter.

MR. H. V. CARTER, who has recently joined the staff of Messrs. John Macleod and Co., Ltd., in Tanganyika, served for more than two years with the news division of the B.B.C.

MR. A. B. C. BRIDGE, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Salisbury Southern Rhodesia recently to take up the appointment as Chief Secretary of the Central African Council.

VLADIMIR COLONJE, C. B. E., chief managing director of the Anglo-Italian Trading Company, leaves this week on a four-month tour to Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa, and the Union.

MR. JOHN MANNING, a former chairman of the Argus Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., and of the Rhodesia Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., who died last month, left an estate valued at £57,488.

ADMIRAL R. K. DICKSON, who has been appointed to head of the British Naval Mission to Greece, commanded a voyage on the cruiser CAROLUS in the operations against Madagascar in the recent war.

LIEUTENANT ANTHONY WATLEY BIRCH, of Inyanga, Southern Rhodesia, who is serving in this country with the 3rd Battalion of the Shropshire Light Infantry, intends to return to the Colony after the demobilization in September.

The University of South Africa recently conferred the honorary degree of D.Sc. upon DR. A. M. McCORREY, formerly director of the Geological Survey of Southern Rhodesia, in recognition of his services to geology in southern Africa.

MR. C. MARR, representative of Messrs. Bentley, Maudeley and Co., Ltd., manufacturers of lubricants in London, has made an extensive tour of inspection during which he carried out tests with various types of machinery in the Territory.

MR. W. ARNOLD, Public Relations Officer at Rhodesia House, London, discussed Southern Rhodesia's development with MR. BERNARD BRAINE in the "Enterprise and Achievement" programme of the B.B.C. Home Service on Monday.

MR. C. R. D. WOODER, a young Rhodesian whose orientating services in the Pictures and in last year's Rhodesian Nuffield team attracted much attention, has arrived in this country, where he will act as a professional for Leicestershire.

GENERAL B. W. KEY, general secretary in London of the Rhodesia Memorial College scheme, intends to visit the Territory with his second wife, GENERAL D. C. HAWTHORN, who is also a retired Indian Army officer and who is now visiting Southern Rhodesia.

MR. KENNETH KEWMEY, chairman of Messrs. D. J. Kaymer and Co., Ltd., overseas advertising and marketing agents and of Messrs. Keimer, Son and Co. Ltd., merchants, of London, has recently visited the East and Central African territories and the Sudan.

MR. J. A. R. KING has returned to Kenya by air from his visit to this country. A director of Messrs. J. G. Atkinson, Ltd., Messrs. King and May, Ltd., and several other East African companies, Mr. King was until recently on the board of E.A. Sound Studios, Ltd.

MR. D. G. TOMBRINGS, a former principal of Makere College, Uganda, who since his retirement in 1945 has spent 37 years of colonial service, mostly spent in the protectorate, has been principal of Nyakusira secondary school, Tero, since leaving the country.

MR. A. W. BOND, who has retired after 29 years' service with the Uganda Co., Ltd., started and managed the motor section of that organization. He is active in the Kapisi district of Kenya, but will continue in connexion with the company in an advisory capacity.

MR. JUSTICE B. A. TINDALL has been appointed first chairman of the Southern Africa Customs Union Council established under the recently signed Union-Rhodesia agreement. The members are Mr. S. A. ROWE, Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. A. A. SMITH (Union).

THE REV. LESLIE WRICKE, who was chaplain of the R.A.F. Station, Cranborne, in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia from 1941 until 1946, was recently appointed Chaplain-in-Chief of the R.A.F. with the rank of Air Vice-Marshal. After leaving Southern Rhodesia he served in the Middle East and Far East.

MR. K. W. BLACKBURN, Director of Information Services in the Colonial Office, who is on a visit of the Central African territories, will hold a conference of information officers in Nairobi from May 24 to June 2, at the conclusion of his tour he will be returning to this country by air on June 4.

MR. ANDREW COHEN, Assistant Under Secretary of State for the Colonies in charge of the African Department of the Colonial Office, younger son of Sir W. Cohen, of Amersfort, Beckenham, and Mrs. M. STEVENSON, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. STEVENSON, of Oxford, were married in London last Friday.

MR. HARRY WATSON, one of Mr. J. K. Watson, one of Kenya's best-known dairy farmers, who has been appointed Assistant Director of Public Works in Uganda, was born and educated in Nairobi, continuing his studies on a correspondence course. His practical experience was gained under MR. C. DAVENSON, Nairobi, a former engineer.

COMMANDER W. R. P. MONK MONCK, youngest son of Major and Mrs. C. S. Goldring of Weybridge, Maidenhead, Brading, Isle of Wight, and the Hon. HELEN BUTLER, youngest daughter of the late Lord Duntroyn and of Lady Duntroyn, of Omsundie Gate, London, S.W., were married in London last week. Commander Monk Monck is a director of East Concessions, Ltd.

MR. BRUCE BRIDGES, a former Minister of Pensions, who visited East and Central Africa last year, has been chosen as Labour prospective Parliamentary candidate for East Wiltshire, where he will be opposed by MR. ALFRED EDWARDS, who was expelled from the Labour Party last year because of his opposition to racial nationalization, and who is known as an independent M.P.

reception of last week at South Africa. Nobles to meet Dr. M. A. N. Prime Minister of the Union, and Mrs. M. A. N. The guests included Mrs. A. D. ATTLEE, Mr. A. F. and Lady F. G. C. C. EARL and COUNTESS OF CLARNDON, SIR STANLEY and LADY CRIPPS, LIEUT. COLONEL SIR JOHN and LADY CHANCELLER, the Acting High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia and Mrs. A. D. CHATAWAY, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. HUGHES, HUGHES, Mr. and Mrs. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, SIR PERCIVAL and LADY LIESCHING, SIR ERIC MACHIG, MR. and MRS. ROGER NORTON, and SIR EDWARD and LADY WILSHAW.

**Obituary**

**Miss G. E. Bird**

MISS GERTRUDE ELIZABETH BIRD, one of the first party of missionaries to Uganda from the Church Missionary Society, who sailed from the country in 1895 and, after walking to Kisumu from the coast, crossed Lake Victoria in an Arab dhow, has died in Streatham at the age of 85. With the exception of a break from 1909 to 1914, when she returned home for domestic reasons, she served the mission in Mengo without making any charge on the funds of the mission until her retirement in 1935.

Starting as an education and social worker in the W.C.A. of England, she devoted herself during her missionary service to the training of African women, and her influence with African women prisoners evoked unstinted praise from the authorities.

BRITISH GENERAL JOHN THOROLD EVATT, I.S.O., who played a prominent part in bringing peace to Uganda in the early days, died in Bath last week at the age of 87. Entering the army through the Militia in 1881, he served in India until 1898, where he took part in the expedition against the Ogaden Somalis. In the following year he was operating against two fugitive kings of Uganda, Kabrega and Mwanga. In 1900 he served against the Nandi tribesmen, and a year later raised and commanded the first Indian contingent for service in Uganda. For the last period of his term in the Protectorate he commanded all the forces there.

SIR WYNDHAM BUNSEMAN, whose death was reported last week, was for many years director of the Imperial Institute in London. An outstanding chemist, and scientific organizer, he greatly extended the laboratory work and the intelligence services of the institute. He also did much to further the extension of cotton-growing in the Dominions, to develop supplies of rubber, cocoa, vegetable oils, fibres, tanning materials, drugs, timber, tobacco and other products.

We learn of going to press of the death in Kenya of Sir F. M. CRISP, resident director and general manager in East Africa of the African Mercantile Co., Ltd.

MAJOR EDGAR WILLIAM BAKER, M.B.E., late R.E. has died in Kenya.

**Tanganyika Crop Prospects Poor**

REPORTS FROM DOMESTIC SALTAM suggest that food prospects in the Lake, Western and Central Provinces are poor, due to the March drought. The groundnut area at Kongwa has been bad, but the prospect of a good crop have recently declined. Late sown flower plantings have failed completely and have been ploughed. The only adequate rains have been in the southern province, where crops on the groundnut scheme and experimental areas are said to be good.

**Problem of Native Loyalties**

**Created by Economic Factors**

THE PROBLEM of native loyalty in East Africa, of any natural loyalty to loyalty on the part of the Natives towards the British, in which he finds was the subject of a recent letter to *The Times* by Sir Harold Miles. Sir Harold was Governor and Commander in Chief of Tanganyika from 1935 to 1937, and High Commissioner for Palestine and Transjordan from 1938 to 1944. He had formerly served in the Indian Political Service.

In the island having a homogeneous population, such as Malta, he wrote, we see a natural and commendable loyalty, a sentiment which has been progressively consolidated by the processes of history.

In other cases, such as Malaya or Cyprus, where the unit is geographically a natural one but the inhabitants are divided into two main groups of distinct racial origins, the position is more complicated, but the problem of local loyalty is not rendered insoluble, for each party may feel, or be induced to develop, a sense of loyalty to the land and, vying with each other, become no less concerned with its well-being than are two rival parties in our own country.

**Lack of Common History**

But consider such areas as Tanganyika, Malaya, Nyasaland: here there is no natural unity, no common history, and, consequently, no natural loyalty felt by the indigenous inhabitants. Each territory is a geographical hotchpotch in which we have attached haphazard the name of a high peak, mountain, and each is contained by boundaries based arbitrarily or fortuitously on the convenience or compromise between the great Powers of Europe.

The only local loyalties are tribal, and these are being weakened rather than strengthened by economic factors, by over-emphasis of the value of a literary education, and to some extent, by the system adopted for the representation of Native interests at the centre of administration. It may be argued that in the course of time a loyalty to such an artificial creation may be developed, but it is indisputable that the initial element of artificiality will remain a handicap, and, consequently, the process will be the longer.

"I will not attempt to re-open the old question whether our own addition to a parliamentary system has led us into the mistake of assuming the goal to which our Colonies should be directed is the emulation of our own institutions, but I would urge that in those of our Colonies which are in no sense natural units a more particular policy should be attached (as has been done in the Sudan) to the preservation and utilization of the ancient loyalties of the tribesman, the villager, and the township; to the need for more vocational training, and the value to be derived from the intensive development of all the great opportunities arising for service by the Native to his own section of the whole, and that less encouragement should be given to the individual to become a politician, a public figure, a legislative councillor.

**Ancient Ties Weakened by Politics**

The extension of these latter roles substantially weakens the more ancient ties, for the practitioner becomes forgetful or contemptuous of them. Moreover, the best brains are diverted from the fields in which they could be most usefully employed and lose value by becoming focused upon personal considerations.

As a corollary, far greater powers, judicial (pace the legal profession) and administrative, should be given to tribal chiefs sitting with their elders, and in the urban areas to municipalities and town councils in administration and finance. In order that fuller scope may be provided for local talent and solid foundations laid for the self-government which could then be more safely entrusted, when the time will have come, to representatives of time-honoured institutions which have gained authority and perspective in the ordering of their own affairs.

I firmly believe, moreover, that the fostering of loyalty to such institutions, by virtue, largely of the restraints and controls involved, is more likely to preserve and justify the feeling of loyalty to the Empire than is the present tendency to attach a somewhat fictitious aura of importance to a geographical artificiality and the making of speeches about all this by its officers.

The British Industries Mission is expected to leave for Birmingham next Monday.

## Rhodesian Chambers of Commerce

## 27th Annual Congress in Salisbury

The 27th ANNUAL Congress of the Rhodesian Federated Chambers of Commerce was held in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, recently.

In his presidential address Mr. G. Fleming said that he could not regard the Colony's present position as a developing tendency towards inflation. Such tendencies had been arrested at the time of dollar import control.

It seems, he continued, that both the Union and Southern Rhodesia have provided 80% of national expenditure out of national income, and borrowed 70% of the expenditure of those resources, whereas Southern Rhodesia provided in 24% in investment in Africa. Only applied 20.7% and in personal consumption and Government expenditure Southern Rhodesia absorbed 68% against the Union's 80%.

So long as Southern Rhodesia continues to invest a substantial amount of her national income in internal investments of a productive and profitable nature she cannot do very far wrong.

## Developing Port of Beira

Mr. R. F. Halstead, Minister of Trade and Industrial Development, who opened this congress, outlined an international agreement to facilitate the development of the port of Beira.

The agreement accepts the economic and strategic importance of the port of Beira, he said, and stipulates that provided the port of Beira's facilities are adequate to cater for the traffic requirements of the Central African territories, and provided freight charges on the Beira Railways are such as not to cause traffic to exonerate the Central African territories undertake that they will not perpetrate any manipulation of rates which would have the effect of diverting traffic from Beira port.

Mr. Halstead admitted that the Rhodesian Railways had had difficulty in bringing petrol from Beira. Consumption had increased during the past year, despite rationing of some 1,200,000 gallons to more than 2,000,000 gallons. Further restriction would be necessary if higher stocks were to be accumulated. Additional storage capacity for the business of the petrol companies, and in some aspects of the petrol shortage concerns itself had failed.

Mr. Fleming said that the recent washaway of the Beira railway line had emphasized the need for an alternative outlet for the oil, and the Government action in cutting off all supplies of petrol was drastic and ill-considered.

A resolution was passed by the congress viewing with grave concern both the inadequacy of petrol supplies available in the colony, and the inconvenience and confusion that has resulted from the dissemination of inaccurate information regarding the petrol situation, and requests an assurance from the Government that steps have been taken to ensure that regular and adequate supplies of petrol and power paraffin will be forthcoming in future.

## Tobacco Auctions Open

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S AUCTION SALES of the cured Virginia crop opened in Salisbury on Monday after the approval of the Government's proposed 20% export tax, which has recently dropped in favour of a compulsory 15% reduction of 15% of the sales proceeds. On the first day 2,000 tons of tobacco, valued at 325,000 lb. were sold for an average price of 7s. 4d. per lb., more than 4d. higher than the average on last year's opening day, and nearly 6d. higher than last season's final average. The Government had earlier appealed to growers to authorize a 15% deduction in anticipation of Parliamentary approval of the proposed compulsory levy, but only six growers signed intempities, and the others reserved all their bids for sales.

## Bechuanaland Farmers Federation

## Adoption of Council's Resolution

The Bechuanaland Farmers Federation of Bechuanaland should consider the question of entering into negotiations for the restoration to be a State within the proposed Federation of the Rhodesias.

This resolution was adopted unanimously at the 27th session of the Council.

An East African Dominion, or even still a Federated Rhodesia, was no longer a state of imagination, said Mr. J. G. Glover, Member for Capricorn, who moved the resolution. With a fair amount of south Africa what was a United States of Africa through the day for the ordinary approximation of the Native's share of advancement had not yet dawned in the south. It was a day, said Mr. Glover, would not be far without the assistance of European enterprise, but it was equally certain that without the willing co-operation of the Native people, the African enterprise would fail.

## African Defence

THE HOPE that co-ordination of defence under Western Union would lead to a similar move in Africa was expressed recently by Major-General Sir Francis de Guingand, who was Field-Marshal in South Montgomery's wartime Chief of Staff. General de Guingand went to Southern Rhodesia after the end of the war to command a unit in Johannesburg, where he is leader of a study group preparing a report on the strategy and resources of Africa south of the Sahara. He was addressing the South African Institute of International Affairs, and commented that Africa was of tremendous importance to Western democracy, operationally, economically, and politically. He deplored the present lack of co-ordination between African territories.

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## Control of Base Mineral Exports New Legislation in Rhodesia

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT'S CONTROL OF all base mineral exports. This was announced recently by the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, in a statement which would be introduced in the new session of Parliament.

One of the reasons, he said, for the collaboration. There must be a limit to the Colony's exports dictated by its resources and so the limit had almost been exceeded.

"We should not be so numerous," continued Sir Godfrey. "The gold boom was founded on the quest for gold, and in recent times was carried by gold mining, there is no doubt that industry is going to play an important part in the future of the Colony."

The report of chrome has been very much held up by the fact that the railways have had to move coal to and from the Copperbelt in Northern Rhodesia. With the arrival of more trucks there will be some relief, but unless the Portuguese get on with developing Beira we shall be held up by a bottle-neck at that port.

"We regard the Wankie deposit as the only one in the area of the equator that has the quality of the northern hemisphere's coal, and we must find out its extent. If there is a very large deposit of coal of the quality we are accustomed, we shall have to conserve it and open up other coal for burning purposes."

### Report on Diesel Fuel

"The Government are expecting a report shortly from their consultants as to making diesel fuel and possibly other liquid fuel from Southern Rhodesia's coal."

An increase in demand for spotted goods necessitated the development of all minerals for export in order to enable the Colony to pay its external debts, Sir Godfrey affirmed. It would be some time before there was an appreciable surplus of agricultural and pastoral products other than tobacco available for export. As tobacco was a non-edible luxury, it could not be the good thing it was now when the fighting families needed it, but it should always be a profitable crop to grow, provided the Colony's balance of payments.

"We wish to see Rhodesia's industry decentralized," he went on, "but to persuade the industrialist to establish himself here he first requires to be assured of road or rail facilities, water and power. If this country's decentralization of industry is especially important to enable decent living conditions to be created for the Natives working in the industrial industry. The fact is that unless the Native improves his output, Europeans will have to be used more extensively, or development of the Colony will be limited by the number and efficiency of the Natives."

"Conditions in this climate tend to early exhaustion of the soil, especially under a plantation system, by large landowners, who often have insufficient capital to develop their large estates. I think a change to more intensive methods is inevitable and this will also have the advantage of bringing farmers closer together and into closer co-operative use of expensive machinery or having the work done by contractors. This is the essential spirit of a new policy."

## Fuel Supplies Cut in S. Rhodesia

SERIOUS FUEL SHORTAGES in Southern Rhodesia recently halted coal supplies from Wankie, bringing about a temporary halt in production in Bulawayo factories and mines. Householders were asked not to use stoves or electric water heaters, and to economize generally. The railway line from the north was closed by floods at a few miles south of Wankie where the river, normally a mere trickle, had a wide, sandy bed, was swollen and torrent some 200 yards wide. Earlier, when the Beira line suffered similar interruptions, petrol sales in the Colony were frozen, and the Fuel Controller stated that special coupons would be issued only for doctors, for hospitals; for food, milk, meat and vegetable deliveries; and for other absolutely essential services. No coupons were issued to people to enable them to travel to work.

## Tanganyika Transport Developments

### Services Authorities Not Short-Sighted

THE TANGANYIKA RAILWAYS' general manager of East African Railway had no doubts and in a recent address in Dar es Salaam, that he did not agree that the authorities were short-sighted in not building deep-water berths before the war. The 200,000 tons handled in 1939 was insufficient justification. Until there was sufficient cargo for two berths, and at least two berths necessary for fluidity in handling cargo, lighter services were more economic. But now that tonnages had reached the half-million mark, deep-water berths were needed if the volume was to be maintained.

Road and air services were playing an important part in road transport, but they had definite limitations. Air services could not drop below 34 per mile, or road services below 34 to 40 per ton-mile. In Tanganyika rail travel at 15 cents of a shilling per mile was about the lowest in most parts of the world. In Kenya it was 10 cents.

### Dealing with Traffic Expansion Since 1939

Dealing with traffic expansion, he said that in 1939 Tanganyika Railways had operated 40,000,000 ton-miles in 1948, 20,000,000 ton-miles, and this was the estimate for 40,000,000 ton-miles. The history of the war had shown the fallacy of the idea, common in the 1930s, that railways had no clear future.

He quoted figures showing the extent to which rail services in terms of ton-miles per head of population were provided in other countries. In the United States there was one route mile of railway for 600 people; in Western Australia one mile for 117; in South Africa one mile for 70; and in Tanganyika one mile for 200. Railways carried 2,000 ton-miles for every inhabitant in the United States, compared with 800 ton-miles in Western Australia, 1,100 ton-miles in South Africa, and 20-ton-miles in Tanganyika.

Tanganyika railways would eventually have to change over to the 47 inch gauge, and rail track and rolling stock ordered since 1937 was designed for conversion.

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Parliament

Corporal Punishment in Tanganyika Africans on Labour Board

THE NATURE OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT imposed by a corporal punishment board in Tanganyika was the subject of a question in the House of Commons recently by Mr. C. W. SKINNER.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, Mr. D. R. S. WILLIAMS, replied: "Corporal punishment in Tanganyika is inflicted under the Penal Code for certain offences against movable persons, animals and property. Offences against persons include robbery with violence and aggravated assaults.

Offences against property include burglary, housebreaking and similar offences where previous conviction exists in a similar offence. In addition, corporal punishment is authorized for juveniles convicted of offences punishable under the Penal Code and other laws.

Prison legislation permits corporal punishment of convicted criminal prisoners for idleness, incitement to mutiny, and personal violence to prison officers.

Native courts may only inflict corporal punishment on adults for indecent assaults, assaults aggravated by the age, sex or condition of the victim or particularly savage for the past of the offender, and for stock theft, and on juveniles convicted of offences punishable under any laws which Native courts are empowered to enforce.

All sentences of corporal punishment imposed by Native courts, whether on adults or juveniles, are subject to confirmation by an administrative officer."

Candidates for Foreign Service

MR. C. W. SKINNER asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what proposals were under consideration to extend facilities to Commonwealth candidates desiring to join the United Kingdom Foreign Service, to enable them to compete on more equal terms with candidates at home, whether it was intended to enlarge the scheme of exchange and secondment of members of the Commonwealth Foreign Service with the United Kingdom Foreign Service, and whether he would make a statement.

MR. C. W. WILLIAMS: "There is nothing in existing regulations which prevents young men and women from Commonwealth countries from competing for the United Kingdom Foreign Service on equal terms with candidates at home, and we are considering ways and means of extending facilities for such candidates."

However, some Commonwealth countries now recruit candidates for their own Foreign Services, and we should not wish to attract applicants in competition with them. The question of the exchange of members of the United Kingdom Foreign Service and those of Commonwealth countries depends on agreement with Commonwealth Governments. The Foreign Secretary will lose no opportunity of promoting such exchange."

MR. SKINNER asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that in July 1958 the Government of Tanganyika stated that it was considering the appoint-

ment of an African to the Labour Force Board, that it was considering the inclusion under the Tanganyika Labour Force Board of the Economic Control Board, and that it was considering the inclusion of a representative of the African community on the Cotton Board. The Economic Control Board in Tanganyika had African members on the Cotton Board, but not on the Labour Force Board. The Labour Force Board in Tanganyika had certain of these functions are now exercised by a Native Council, which is a part of the Labour Force Board.

MR. SKINNER asked what progress had been made in setting up a Labour Force Board in Tanganyika, whether it would have African majority and whether it was intended that their formation should lead to the establishment of a Central Territorial Council on which all the important public services would be represented.

MR. SKINNER: "A Labour Force Council will shortly be set up in the Lake Province. Its composition has not yet been reported. Experience of the Labour Force Board in Tanganyika will serve as a guide to the establishment of other territorial councils which are representative of all races and interests and will serve the planning and development of the Territory. The formation of a Central Territorial Council has been made a part of the formation of a Central Territorial Council."

Penal Sanctions for African Labourers

MR. SKINNER asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that penal sanctions could not be applied against labourers in Tanganyika for the offence of insulting language to employers or of refusing to do their employer's orders, and whether he would consider the imposition of a fine or imprisonment for the offence of refusing to do his employer's orders, and whether he would consider the imposition of a fine or imprisonment for the offence of refusing to do his employer's orders.

MR. SKINNER: "The offence of insulting language to an employer is a criminal offence under a Penal Code which is in force in Tanganyika. It is a criminal offence to refuse to do an employer's orders, and it is a criminal offence to refuse to do an employer's orders. The offence of refusing to do an employer's orders is a criminal offence under a Penal Code which is in force in Tanganyika. It is a criminal offence to refuse to do an employer's orders, and it is a criminal offence to refuse to do an employer's orders."

MR. SKINNER asked the Secretary of State whether he was taking to correct the report that the United Kingdom Foreign Service was being converted into a Commonwealth Foreign Service, and whether he would make a statement.

MR. SKINNER: "The United Kingdom Foreign Service is being converted into a Commonwealth Foreign Service. The United Kingdom Foreign Service is being converted into a Commonwealth Foreign Service. The United Kingdom Foreign Service is being converted into a Commonwealth Foreign Service."

MR. SKINNER asked the Secretary of State whether he was aware that only six African medical officers from Tanganyika had been trained at Makerere medical school, and that there were no African registered medical practitioners in Tanganyika, and what steps he proposed to take to remedy the situation.

MR. SKINNER: "Five African medical officers from Tanganyika have been trained at Makerere. No Tanganyika Africans have yet acquired a medical qualification which is registrable in this country. The Colonial Secretary has recently approved a grant of £152,000 towards the provision of medical teaching facilities at Makerere. The possibility of recognizing the Makerere medical diploma as a registrable qualification is also being considered. It is hoped that these steps will lead to an increase in the numbers of qualified African medical officers in East Africa."

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## Colonial Annual Report

## Book Reviews

OF THE EAST AFRICAN COLONIAL OFFICE, KENYA, is a book published by H.M. Stationery Office at Nairobi. Illustrated by four pages of photographs, the report runs to just over 100 pages and contains a map of the territory. It is surprising to see Somaliland instead of Somalia on the eastern boundary, and Yavulu instead of Yavello over the Ethiopian boundary to the north.

Several pages are devoted to history, a better provision than is usually made in publications of this kind, and no emphasis is given to the illustration of the territory before the advent of the European.

The people whom the explorers found in the interior were of many different races, but in no case did the Uganda had their society advanced beyond the simple stage. The population was small for the most, as accounts of the inhospitable environment and the slave trade. The interior is sometimes fertile but also an arid steppe, which the cattle sold to Arab slave traders in return for arms and spirits.

### Humanitarianism, Not Imperialism

These Africans were backward in their agricultural practices and an easy prey to famine and disease. So that humanitarian, rather than imperialistic, considerations which convinced many explorers that the salvation of these territories lay in the establishment of legitimate trade and of European administration.

Many readers will think the following is totally inadequate reference to Kenya's remarkable war-time production.

As the war raged round Kenya's frontiers, Government was able to devote more attention to measures directed towards production. Despite the drain on manpower of both Europeans and Africans for the Forces, those who remained including the wives of European farmers and the staff of the Indian Hall, a combination of Government and local efforts at the time when local consumption was greatly increasing, caused a serious maize shortage in 1943, but in the following years more cereals were produced than ever before.

## Results of the Assembly

SIR ALFRED VINCE, a Kenya member of the British Central Africa Council, said in an address to the British Empire and Commonwealth Association's Association in London.

General Assembly of the Commonwealth, has been the Central Africa Council's progress has been most marked since the war.

One of the most important results of the existence of the Assembly is that it has brought to the attention of the world the fact that the African people in the various countries of the three territories are not of suspicion and the fact of evident determination to take the inter-territorial point of view, having due regard, however, for the just claims of any one territory, and the absence of slipping up against any particular territory on any one subject. The speed with which this has come about has been remarkable.

The urgency of placing Tanganyika under British trusteeship is more evident as time goes on. Sir Alfred added that the support of the U.N.C.T.A. mission to Tanganyika, and the British Government were at that time, and how to deal with this, and the situation. The fact that the British Government in the Territory struck at the heart of the permanent white settlement, and that the British Government might well happen in Kenya.

## Building Costs

Increases in the cost of building in Nairobi submitted to the Kenya Cost of Living Commission by a builder were given as follows: the 1939 values being shown in brackets: building stone, 9 in. x 9 in. 105s. (43s.) per 100 ft.; sand, 11s. 6d. (7s.) per ton; cement, 22s. 9d. (16s.) per ton; roofing tiles, 76s. (27s.) per 1000; galvanized iron, 3s. 6d. (2s.) per 100 ft.; African labour, 10s. per day; European labour, 10s. (6d.) per day; building materials, 100s. (100s.) per day; building materials, 100s. (100s.) per day.

## Mr. Nicholas Jennings

Mr. Nicholas Jennings, who lived in the "Mombasa" district of Kenya, spent more than two years of his life in a vicarious enterprising story in the "Mombasa" district. (Penguin, 1954, 9s. 6d.)

The story is that of a young man who goes to Dartmouth to become a naval cadet and seemed destined for a successful career in the Royal Navy, but, disliking the prospect of a life of sea-going, he bought a newspaper and conceived the idea of going to London, started a restaurant near Tottenham, and began to carry the rewards of his business, when the outbreak of war in 1939 took him back to the Navy.

He writes in typically vivid and entertaining style of service in the Atlantic in the "Mombasa" raid on Norway for which he earned a Distinguished Service Medal (in recognition of the Allied invasion of North Africa (in connection with which he and a comrade were the two first men ashore) of service with submarines, and of a reconnaissance mission to the coast a few hours before the Allies stormed across the straits.

The unfortunate first impression

The war never, his wife and the death of a son in Kenya, which they reached by the Nile route, and a good deal of his time spent in farming, but he does not separate the two, and the latter is not a very level-headed writer, and the book is soon more having written of the "Mombasa" sense that the greater part of the settlers despised and almost loathed the natives, and that very few settlers who worked really hard, and that very few seemed to have the interests of the "Mombasa" heart, and "The great majority of the white settlers treat the Natives badly." These unfortunate first impressions are unreliable, and it is a great pity that they should be published as a book which might otherwise be considered, without reserve.

Mr. Jennings is a member of the district council for the "Mombasa" district, in which area great efforts are being made to help the African; he will assuredly have the same feelings who are keenly concerned for the welfare of the native. He himself is likely to be a member of the "Mombasa" district.

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"Black Crusade," by Miss Mitchell (Methuen, 1954), is a novel based on H. M. Stanley's harsh and unfair criticisms of John (afterwards Sir John) the "old friend" and colleague of Livingstone and his greatest enemy, securing the abolition of the slave trade in East Africa, particularly in Zanzibar, then the great slave market. The main incidents are historically accurate, but after the same claim can be made for the "Black Crusade" as for the "Mombasa" matter. The historical background makes good reading and ought to be a help to East Africa.

"Colour Prejudice" by Sir Alan Burns (Allen & Unwin, 12s. 6d.)—This is a candid examination of a problem which has troubled the unfortunate tendency to depreciate discussion of it to be cordially welcomed. It ought to be widely read in East and Central Africa, not because the charges of prejudice and recklessness made against those territories of the colour bar are unfounded, but because, as Sir Alan emphasizes, the important thing is what we do about it. It is true, whether rightly or wrongly, that the book does not fail to stress the need for Africans to display and develop moral courage and to show that they are capable of doing with more responsibility appointments.

# TANGANYIKA



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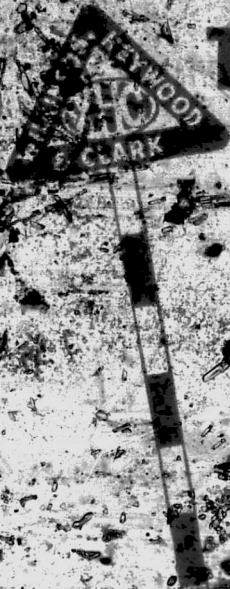
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## Ethiopian Claims to Eritrea NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Mr. M. Follie's Views

MR. FOLLIE, M.P., writes in a letter to the Times of London:

"I would like to record a conversation I had with Emperor Haile Selassie last year about Eritrea."

"I suggested to him that Eritrea and Ethiopia should become a united monarchy, and that he could remain Emperor of Ethiopia and become King of Eritrea, so that Eritrea would have complete control of everything, except diplomatic and military affairs."

"However, he did not agree. He stated emphatically that Eritrea rather have nothing than not have the whole thing. There is no doubt at all that the only future for Eritrea is to be linked on in some sort of way with Ethiopia and, in fact, Eritrea is absolutely necessary for the full development of Ethiopia."

"But the drawback is that the standard of existence in Eritrea is on a much higher level than in Ethiopia, and it would be wrong to join Eritrea up to Ethiopia, which would only drag down the standard of living in that country. But if there were a complete union between the two, this should bridge over all the anomalies."

"As far back as 1917, in a conversation I had with Luigi Luzzatti, the great Italian economist, he was very emphatic about the fact that the Italian mid-African Colonies were of no use at all to Italy, except as a springboard for an attack on British resources. He stated that Italy was not in a position to take the administration of the Italian colonies with Turkey, the administration of the North African Colonies."

## Ethiopian Business in Eritrea

"Eritrea is the natural Eritrea, a well-built Nation. It has a coastline and a good hinterland. The British were there first, but they did not develop it, and this is a pity. I think that the Europeans and the British should have introduced many small factories and other industries, which were introduced."

"However, at present the population is only about 200,000, so that the British who have remained in Eritrea are in a very poor way, financially speaking. Therefore, if the Negus could be persuaded to accept the status of a personal union with Eritrea, so that they would have autonomy in everything except military and diplomatic affairs, I think this would be the best solution of all. There are special clans in Eritrea which make good clerks and artisans. One finds these clans in large numbers in Ethiopia, but they are very necessary for the development of that country."

"Italian engineers and craftsmen have also wandered into Eritrea from Eritrea and are making good things. By means of this personal union Ethiopia would achieve the coastal line she requires, and she would have the means of building another railway, so as not to be so dependent on the present very inefficient road system that terminates in the French port of Jibuti. The port at Massawa could be deepened and would serve a railway, probably very much better than Jibuti does at present."

## Wild Life Protection

AT THE RECENT CONFERENCE in Johannesburg of the Wild Life Protection Society of South Africa, Dr. F. Allen, secretary of the Southern Rhodesian society, expressed "his horror of the indiscriminate slaughter of wild animals, as practised in the name of science, for the eradication of the tsetse fly." He said that between 1924 and 1947 some 300,000 wild animals had been destroyed in Southern Rhodesia, and that figures did not include animals wounded by hunters and Natives and left to die.

## Fingerprints for All

Kenya's Registration of Firearms Ordinance, 1947, which has aroused strong criticism by the European community, is to be amended on May 16. All 100,000 fingerprints will be taken from males of 16 years and over of all races. Identity cards will be issued to all registered persons—replacing *kipandi* (registration certificates) in the case of Africans—and these cards may bear the photograph and thumb-prints of the owner's fingers.

Chawabai has been found to be being fed by pyrethrum sprays in Kenya.

Africans in the Taita Game Reserve in Kenya are being encouraged to grow bananas from

A young female okapi is being brought to the London Zoo. It is a gift from the Belgian Government to replace the specimen which died last year on its way to this country.

Kenya has now four national parks and four national reserves. The parks are in the districts of Nairobi, Thika, Olorgesailie and Gedo, while the reserves are in Marsabit, Malak, Amboseli and West Chyulu.

Latest estimates of tobacco in the Fort Jameson district of North Jameson suggest a return of only 725,000 lb. against 3,500,000 originally anticipated. The quality of leaf is described as poor.

Of the 28 Somali boys who took the preliminary entrance examination for the Government School in Sheikh, British Somaliland, 47 were successful. There are 447 boys being educated in the Protectorate this year.

## Mobile Market

A farm produce retail firm in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, has introduced a mobile market to supply consumers in the outposts with goods at their own door. A consumer is visited by a special trailer.

Nearly 1,000 people visited the Victoria Falls Dam year, including 4,239 from Eritrea, 98 from the Americas, 133 from Australia, 1,152 from the Middle East and Far East. The remainder came from Rhodesia and other African territories.

"A warm, dry, more severe winter could be imposed on the area, depending on the amount of diving whilst under the influence of strong winds, made by the Bantu to migrate from the mountains and becoming more inland," he said.

Yields planned by the Natives in Kenya in the 1948-49 season and yields were respectively estimated as follows: wheat, 200,000 acres, 93,000 tons; maize, 120,000 acres, 56,000 tons; barley, 12,000 acres, 6,500 tons; oats, 10,000 acres, 5,000 tons; and coffee, 15,000 acres, 65,000 tons.

## Maize Meal Price Criticized

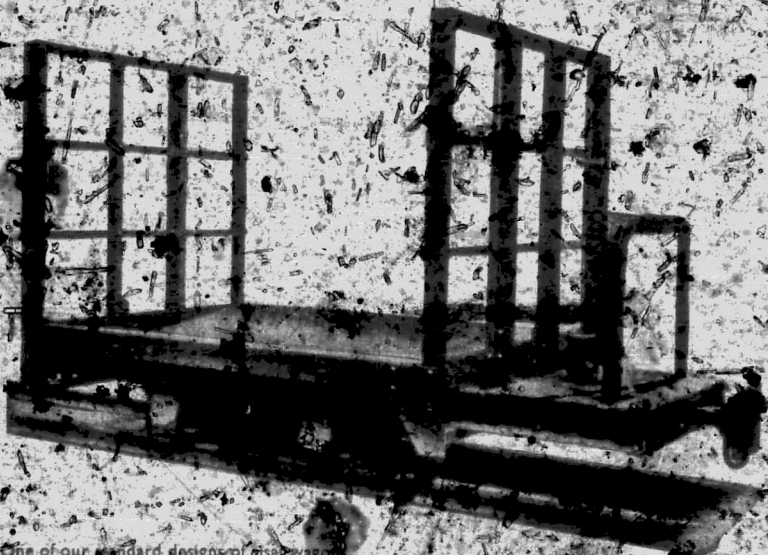
There has been a strong criticism in Nyasaland of the high price of meal per lb. charged by the Government distributing centres for maize meal to feed Africans in Beaufort and Limbe. A deputation was recently sent by the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce to discuss the matter with the Government.

The skull of the *Proconsul apicalis* (*Proconsul*), which was discovered on Rusinga Island, Lake Victoria, by Dr. and Mrs. S. B. Leakey last year, is now on view at the Natural History Museum in London. A thigh bone of a *Proconsul* found by the late Archdeacon Owen, is also being exhibited.

Nearly £225,000 has been earmarked for expenditure during the current financial year by the Southern Rhodesian Department of Health for the building of hospitals, clinics, staff housing, etc. The sum represents roughly one-quarter of the Colony's total building potential, although urgent requirements of the Health Department are put at £200,000.

The rainy season in Southern Rhodesia has ended after producing some abnormal results. Bikita was the only station to record more than 40 inches during the season, whilst Mafeking was normally the wettest area in the Colony, took fourth place. The most drought-resistant areas were Msonoddi, Concession, Mandale, Actarua and Bindura, all of which recorded totals at least 14 inches below normal.

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### Tax on Undistributed Profits New Decision in S. Rhodesia

AN UNDISTRIBUTED PROFITS TAX is to be levied on companies in Southern Rhodesia at rates corresponding to the existing rates of Super-tax.

The new tax is proposed by the Southern Rhodesian Government, who point out that in this way it hopes to counteract the loss of super-tax revenue which would result if companies failed to distribute their profits by way of dividends.

The statement has been issued in order to remove a feeling of uncertainty among the directors and shareholders of companies, but it emphasizes that the proposals will be such an amendment by Parliament.

#### Railways Exempt

The Rhodesian Railways, insurance companies, co-operative agricultural companies and companies which are liable to super-tax will not be liable for this new tax, the rates of which will be 3d. for the first £2,000 of the chargeable profits and 3s. per £ for the remainder.

The undistributed profits of a company will be calculated by deducting from its taxable income one-third (minimum £2,000) to allow for the amount of income-tax and gold industry contribution payable, and the amount distributed by way of dividend during the financial year. The period will be 12 months commencing six months before the date at which the company closes its accounts.

Companies whose directors' payments of dividends until the announcement, however, will be able to elect that for the year of assessment ending March 31, 1939, the specified period will commence six months before the date on which the company closes its accounts and will end on March 31, 1939. Such companies will therefore be able to declare dividends before the tax becomes operative.

The tax will be subject to any international agreement for the avoidance of double taxation.

### Fish Ordinance Deferred

THE SECOND READING of the Ordinance to provide for the control and protection of fish and for the regulation of fisheries in Nyasaland was deferred recently upon the motion of Mr. A. Mwanuzi, one of the two African non-official members of the Legislative Council.

He is sure that the Africans directly concerned had no knowledge of the introduction of the Bill, and he asked for an inquiry to be held to ascertain the Nation's attitude towards the licensing of nets and restriction of species of fish that could be killed. He said that he believed that African fisheries in Nyasaland fishing were restricted by the restriction of 200 to 250 great an... of these Europeans. He was seconded by the other African non-official, Mr. K. E. Mpose, and the Chief Secretary agreed to refer the Bill to the African Provincial Council for their opinion.

### Road-Rail Competition in Rhodesia Tends Towards Monopoly

THE GENERAL feeling in Rhodesia has been imposed by the Rhodesian Railways since the outbreak of the war. It was a recent article in the Colony's Railway Bulletin. This has been largely due to the contribution made to the financial stability of the railways by the carriage of copper, chrome, and low valued mineral traffic generally, at rates which were frequently criticized.

The article deals with road-rail competition, and points out that the road motor mileage in Southern Rhodesia is 2,232, whereas railway mileage is only 1,352.

Private road transport companies, competing with the railways, road sections had enjoyed several advantages. First, they employed non-European drivers and, since they had no set tariffs, had been able to run their own payloads were offering. Nevertheless a few of these competitive services remained to-day, and the railways' road services continued to expand and were still the most popular and economical in the Colony. Only Europeans are employed on these special services, the present staff consisting of 66 drivers and 31 artisans. The Bulletin decries that the railways are striving to secure a monopoly of road transport. They hold that competition over the shorter distances is economical and in the national interest; that it may be economical over medium distances; but for the longer distances it requires strong justification on the grounds of overall good to the community.

### Game Trophy Regulations

REGULATIONS governing import duties and purchase tax on game trophies imported into the United Kingdom from East Africa are as follows:—

1. Raw skins enter the United Kingdom free of import duty and free of purchase tax.
2. Dressed skins are subject both to import duty and purchase tax. Preparation in the field or elsewhere which makes possible the shipment of a skin to the United Kingdom does not classify it as "dressed skin."
3. Purchase tax is payable when the skin is dressed in the United Kingdom, or when the trophy is made into a "useful article" (e.g. suits, waste paper baskets, ink stands, door stops).
4. Trophies entering the United Kingdom for processing and re-exported are always brought into the country and re-exported free of all restrictions under appropriate licences.

### Cost of Living

BETWEEN February and December the cost of living in Kenya rose 5.6% and in the United Kingdom in 1939. Garment prices in the mining communities in Nairobi (with those in the country) if subsidies were removed in brackets: 1 lb. tea 2s. 0d. (1d.) per lb.; bread, 1s. 2d. (1d.) per lb.; flour, 2s. 5d. (2s. 6d.) per 5 lb. bag; eggs, 2s. 3d. (1s. 3d.) per dozen; milk, 8d. (1s.) per quart; rice, 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.) per 10 lb.; cheese, 2s. 2d. (1s. 3d.) per lb.; potatoes, 1s. 2d. (1s. 6d.) per 10 lb.; butter, 2s. 2d. (2s. 6d.) per lb.; coal, 1s. 10d. (1s. 11d.) per 10 lb.

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# National Bank of Egypt Cotton Prices in the Sudan Of Commercial Concern

A. A. SHAMEY PASSE, president of the National Bank of Egypt, said in the course of his address at the 49th annual general meeting in Cairo (inter alia) that the dominant feature of the economic situation in the Sudan last year was the rise in the price of cotton. During the course of the year the prices have almost doubled and the value of exports of cotton reached the unprecedented figure of £E18,500,000 or £E8,500,000 more than in 1947. Together with cotton-seed exports of this product represented 60% of the total.

The country has thereby certainly benefited, for prices of goods bought from abroad in exchange did not increase in the same proportion. However, the result has been an increase of inflation, which is reflected in a steep rise in the cost of living. To counteract the effects of this the authorities have increased the cotton export tax and imposed some new taxes at the same time. On the other hand, expenditures and expenditures have also increased.

The Budget amount to £E5,500,000, £E11,500,000, and £E11,500,000 respectively. More than half of the amount of £E11,500,000 will be allocated to the new plan for the five-year plan, which will be each £E2,300,000, and the remainder to various reserves.

These developments have naturally had their effect on the business of our offices in the Sudan, which shows an increase of 80% in the amount of deposits and a greater activity in transactions with foreign countries.

...Rhodesia has not a... said Mr. G. Brind at the recent Congress of the Rhodesia Federated Chambers of Commerce. "Whatever steps the Government takes to allow the importation of Japanese and German goods, provision should be made to ensure that industries of the Colony and the interests of British manufacturers are not impaired." Mr. R. F. Halstead, Minister of Trade, said that his department was not permitting imports from Japan during the current financial year.

6750,000 lb. of... in East Africa in 1946 compared with 10,000 lb. in 1939. The average figures for production in 1946 for the East African Power and Light Co., Ltd. was 10,860,000 lb. Average annual production for the 11 years was 12,000,000 lb., the best year being 1932 when the figure was 16,250,000.

A turbo-alternator of 1,500 h.p. made by the British Thomson-Houston Co. Ltd. has been down in Kenya for installation in... for the East African Power and Light Co., Ltd. This plant has been in use in Kenya for five years, was dismantled, sent to Rugby for conditioning and has been returned to the Colony after a period of six months.

Kenya... Ltd. a company incorporated in Kenya with an authorized capital of £44,000 is offering 30,000 shares of £1.50 each at 5s. each at 1s. per share and a cumulative 5% dividend. The directors are Messrs. Matheson, Mr. L. D. Levy, Mr. S. G. Gherrie and Mr. G. Parkes.

### New Rhodesian Firm

A body known as the Rhodesian Industrial Co-ordinating Association, Ltda has been formed in Bulawayo. The directors are Sir Ernest Gwynne, Sir Ellis Rowland and Messrs. I. W. Milling, G. O. Fleming, L. A. Levy, B. J. Calderwood, C. A. Hutchings, J. E. Mazorati, and J. M. ...

A fine sample of Ugandan granite was brought to England by air when Mr. ... a quarry master employed by Messrs. Richard ... Ltd. arrived from the Protectorate. ... the stone will be used in the Owen Falls dam. ... quantities of cement.

Applications for full membership of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association from the African Mercantile Co., Ltd., Messrs. Mitchell, Oot, and Co., Ltd., the Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Smith, McKenzie and Co., Ltd. have been approved.

The Italian trawler DINO, which has been operating from Mombasa experimentally, is to be sold, and Captain ... is returning to Hull. The results have been disappointing.

## Brooke Bond and Co., Ltd. New Preference Offer

BROOKE BOND AND CO., LTD., who own tea estates in East Africa, have issued circulars in connection with the issue of 800,000 4% cumulative preference shares of £1 each. ... the first occasion since the formation of the company ... that new capital has been sought through subscription by the directors and all past expansion and development have been financed out of profits ploughed back, but ... the present crippling level of taxation this course is now rendered almost impossible.

The new issue will bring the preference capital to £1,000,000. In November 1946 800,000 shares of the same class were issued at a share bonus. The dividends state that preference dividend and profits tax at 15% ... more than 16 times by profits for the year ended June, 1943. ... their ongoing group profits will continue on a scale providing ample cover.

Existing shareholders of any class as at April 22 have the right to apply for one new preference share for two shares held. This will account for 600,000 shares, the remaining 200,000 will be offered to customers under 21 years. The price of the existing preference shares has ranged between 21s. and 22s. 6d. since the end of January.

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## EAST AFRICA

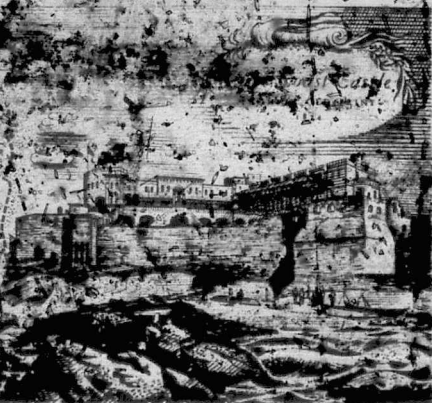
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For Information regarding  
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 apply to

The Commission  
 East African Office  
 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2  
 Telephone: White 1000  
 Telegrammatic Address: East African Commission, London

Must witness to the stormy history of early trading ventures in West Africa, the castles of the Gold Coast form a valuable record of the operations of the Colonial, Dutch, Portuguese, Danish and English. They stand as mute witnesses to the struggles of the early traders against hostile natives and jealous powers of other countries. Under the shadow of their strong points, the first of forts, some of which have been preserved, are visible in the case of Cape Coast Castle, built by the English in 1662, or ancient houses of wison.

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Country, its production has been seriously challenged by the growth of the cocoa industry which now produces about half the world's total production. For up-to-date information from our branch in the Gold Coast covering the various business and other commercial activities of importance is readily obtainable on request.

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