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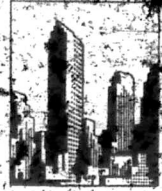
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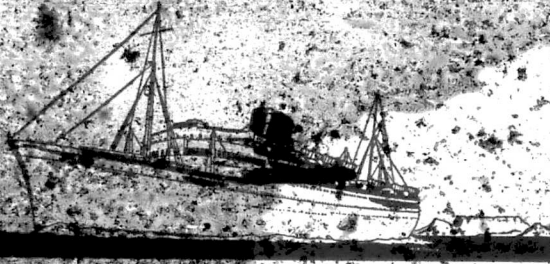
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE RESIGNATION of Sir Stewart Gore-Browne from the chairmanship of the Association of Non-Governmental Members of the Executive Council of Northern Rhodesia and the election of Count Benigna von Weizsäcker as its President are of importance to the future of the Territory. It is a pity that the resignation was the self-governing Colony's first formal act as a member of the Empire, not now contemplated, or at least not an embarrassment, could have been delayed in the immediate future than it has been in the past. It is regrettable that the resignation of Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, though a member of the Executive Council, was an unfortunate coincidence with the election of Count Benigna von Weizsäcker as its President. It was a foregone conclusion that Mr. Weizsäcker would be elected to the chairmanship of the Association of Non-Governmental Members of the Executive Council, and we shall not be surprised if the change was inevitable. The resignation of Sir Stewart Gore-Browne was a foregone conclusion, and we shall not be surprised if the change was inevitable. The resignation of Sir Stewart Gore-Browne was a foregone conclusion, and we shall not be surprised if the change was inevitable.

view the Central African Council, though it has begun well, is a far from adequate instrument for that measure of inter-territorial cohesion which is essential to the progress of the three contiguous territories, that the administration of Northern Rhodesia by the Colonial Office in present times fails to meet local aspirations and requirements, that the European community and its leaders suffer a real sense of frustration, which can be alleviated only by amalgamation with the neighbouring Colonies, and that the achievement of that aim would be advantageous to the three Dependencies, to British East and Central Africa as a whole, and to the Empire itself. Such outspokenness was in keeping with the practice of candour which the public press shows him to be a realist, but somewhat of an approach to profane

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courageous in taking unpopular decisions if need be, but ready to stand and fight for what seems to him a vital interest.

The demand for that amalgamation which is assuredly destined by geographical, economic, and strategic factors would be better made by Northern Rhodesia, for if it originated in Southern Rhodesia, force would be left to an unfair but probably inevitable suspicion that the larger, more developed and more rapidly growing Colony wished to incorporate a weaker neighbour. Though almost every man in public life in Southern Rhodesia is known to favour amalgamation, that Colony has before it a period of such intense agricultural, mining, industrial and commercial activity that its leaders could without loss of prestige leave the matter in complete abeyance. Northern Rhodesia's

need is much more urgent. What happens in that territory in the next few years will set a pattern which it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to change, and it is therefore but natural that the Protectorate and its leaders should at so critical a juncture prefer the co-operation of a near and respected neighbour with whom they feel a strong bond of unity and community to what so many of them still regard as dictation from a distant, aloof and not very alert office in Whitehall. Whether that is a fair or unfair judgment of the Colonial Office to-day is beside the point; it is certainly the impression entertained by the great majority of Europeans in Northern Rhodesia, and in political matters the general judgment, how ever faulty, is almost always much more influential than mere facts. It is for these reasons that we expect a campaign for amalgamation to be reopened in Northern Rhodesia.

## Belgian Colonial Minister on the Belgian Congo

M. Godding's Address to King's College, London

I HAVE TRAVELLED through the Belgian Congo four times since 1922 and throughout the war I lived there with my family. I sincerely love that great country and its Native inhabitants.

Although I am for the time being Minister for Colonies, I shall not give you a propaganda lecture on the Belgian Congo. I shall be very frank, but what I say is my deep conviction, the result of years of experience and travel.

Colonization has a bad Press in some quarters to-day, but I ask those who criticize it, often with sharp words, what would have happened in Africa had the European nations abstained from intervening? Should the Natives have been left in the condition in which we found them and which your great Livingstone and Stanley so frequently described? Could the improvement of their conditions have been achieved without the establishment of European rule, and the assistance and supervision of Europeans?

### Achievements of Twenty-Five Years

Can any man of good faith, comparing the position in Africa only half a century ago with that to-day, disagree that, while all is not yet perfect, an immense improvement has been obtained? Although a great and heavy task still awaits us, what has been done in most African Colonies within less than a century, and in the Belgian Congo in a quarter of a century, must command respect and may confidently await the verdict of history.

Military Powers, as were Spain and France, formerly occupied their Colonial territories by military means. Merchant and maritime Powers, as were Portugal, Holland and England, generally secured their Colonies by the establishment of trading networks on the coast, islands, or the banks of navigable rivers, followed by a gradual penetration inland and by treaties with Native rulers. In its origin as a Colony, the Belgian Congo stands unique among others in the fact that the sovereignty of a small European Power became, with the unanimous agreement of all the Great Powers, the ruler of an immense tropical continent.

An international conference met in Berlin from November 15, 1884, to February 26, 1885, and at the end of it the Great Powers agreed to the "General Act of Berlin," dated February 26, 1885. The United States had already recognized the International Association of the Congo, created by Leopold II, as a sovereign State; recognition by all the other Powers followed; on April 30, 1889, the Belgian Parliament authorized King Leopold to become the sovereign of the new State, and on August 1 the King notified the Powers that the International Congo Association had become an independent State of which he was the ruler.

### Open-Door Policy in the Congo Basin

The General Act of Berlin established for the whole conventional Congo Basin, including what is now the Belgian Congo and large parts of adjoining territories, an "open-door" policy, with complete equality between nationals of all countries in respect of missionary work, settlement, customs duties, land and trading concessions, etc. It is on those principles, which (except as regards neutrality) were repeated in the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye, that the development of the Belgian Congo is based. It is one of the few countries in which all nations enjoy complete equality of treatment as regards import and export duties, residence and trade.

It is one of the most international Colonies, as is testified by the number of its foreigner residents. Out of a total of 13,787 Europeans, there are, besides 7,200 Belgians, 2,807 Portuguese, 1,500 Italians, 1,353 Britons, 1,230 Greeks, 391 U.S. Americans, 590 Dutch, 315 French, 296 Luxemburgers, 216 Swiss and a few hundreds of other nationalities.

Between 1895 and 1905, there were a few dark pages in the Congo's history. Leopold had undertaken the formidable task of the development of a country 10 times the size of Great Britain out of his own personal resources. These were rapidly exhausted. Belgium granted him only a few meagre loans, where was he to find the money required? It was then that the idea originated of making of what were then the two main

products of the Congo—wild rubber and ivory—a State monopoly in vast areas.

Since the Natives were not familiar with the use of currency, taxes were levied in kind—again in rubber or ivory—and the collection of these taxes was farmed out to large private corporations. Some of the worst abuses of the system were remedied in 1906, following the report of a commission of inquiry which King Leopold had sent out, and when in 1908 Belgium took over responsibility for the Congo. drastic measures were promptly taken to put an end to conditions which had led to justified criticisms.

The Belgian Parliament has full control over the Congo and wields its budgetary and legislative powers in principle, though in practice laws for the Congo are usually prepared with the assent of the King, they are submitted before enactment by the Ministers to the Colonial Council, a small Colonial Parliament of 15 members, one of whom the Minister presides. Six members are appointed by Parliament (three by the House of Representatives and three by the Senate) and the eight other members are appointed by the King. The Colonial Council is merely an advisory body, but only once in 98 years has the Minister for the Colonies acted against its advice. It is consulted on grants of concessions as well as on legislative matters. This system has worked satisfactorily.

#### Political Representation

We have in the Congo provincial councils and a general council for the whole Colony which meet once a year, representatives of the various spiritual and material interests sit on them, together with Government officials. This year for the first time an educated Native will take part in the proceedings. Those councils set in an advisory capacity in the matter of proposed laws and decrees. Yet these meetings constitute a first step in the direction of self-government.

The Congo is divided into six provinces (each with a Governor), the provinces into districts (of which there are 17), and the districts into 116 territories.

The Congo's Colonial Charter provides for a special Commission for the Protection of Natives. Composed of 18 members appointed by the King, it is presided over by the Attorney-General of the Court of Appeal in Leopoldville. It is composed at the moment of six Roman Catholic bishops or missionaries, three Protestant missionaries, and seven Belgian Colonial laymen.

The Belgian Congo, about double the size of Nigeria, has only half the number of inhabitants—10 millions against 20. The country is thus much less densely populated. Extensive lands are consequently left unoccupied by the Natives; the equipment of the Colony on account of its inland position required much greater expenditure for the establishment of railways, roads, etc., and the Natives could not be called upon to pay a high amount of taxes.

Two other circumstances have to be considered: (1) the lowest altitude of the central part of the Congo is at just 1,000 ft. and in the east and south it rises to 3,000 and up to 6,000 ft.; even in the equatorial part the climate is more healthy than in West Africa, and I know Europeans who have lived there 20, 30 and even 50 years; (2) the resources of the Congo are mainly mineral, and could be developed only by means of European capital and companies.

These conditions have dictated the general policy we have followed. We have considered that the enormous potential wealth of this vast country could be properly developed only with the assistance of European capital. Consequently we have granted land, mineral or forest rights to plantation, cattle farming, timber or mining companies—sometimes in the early days over excessively wide areas; at the beginning we also conceded the build-

ing of railways to private companies, to whom as a rule a minimum interest was guaranteed by the State, in addition to their being granted land along the railway tracks.

Moreover, we have favoured a general industrialization policy. We have not considered that a Colony should be developed only in order to produce locally raw materials for the benefit of the Mother Country, but rather that it should be enabled so far as possible to produce with those raw materials finished goods both for export to the most favourable markets and for its own needs.

This policy has given the Belgian Congo an economic structure very different from that of other African Colonies developed according to other principles. It has been economically developed as if it had been an independent State.

#### State's Part in Enterprise

In granting those rights the State has not given a free hand to private enterprise. I would describe the Congo régime as a kind of combination of private and public ownership. Of capitalism it has retained the main advantages—capital itself, the virtues of private enterprise and initiative and more efficient working.

But it has very largely associated the State in the profits of private companies, especially of mining companies, without any risk to the public partner. According to our legislation, mining companies pay to the State royalties, varying from 10% to 50% according to the proportion of profits to paid-up capital. The State has at the general meetings a voting power equal to that of all the privately-held shares. It has the right to subscribe up to 20% of new issues. Finally, it has on every board one or two representatives who supervise all operations and take part in board meetings. In addition, the State has received a large number of shares at the constitution of companies.

Moreover, the State collects from 30% to 55% of the net profits of the mining companies. Needless to say, income taxes, amounting normally to 17% and at present to 32%, are paid to the State on profits distributed to shareholders.

#### Leases and Plantations

Conditions are drastically as regards cattle farming or plantation companies, for the good reason that in the case of mines the State concedes a natural wealth that exists in the soil, whereas in the other cases it concedes only the bare soil, and the wealth must essentially be created by the capital supplied by the companies.

But also in a further respect no free hand is given to private enterprise. The State regulates wages paid to the Natives, food rations to be supplied to themselves, their wives and children; it lays down rules as to minimum housing conditions to be observed and as to clothes and blankets which employers must give their workers. Each enterprise must have one doctor and a hospital or dispensary for every 1,000 Natives employed. Whereas in South Africa the mine-workers are separated from their wives and families, and only male workers live in the compounds in the Belgian Congo men are recruited with their families and live in large camps with their wives and children, for which hospital facilities, nursing homes, nurseries and schools are provided.

No concession of land is given without a previous public inquiry being held amongst the Natives of the area concerned, an inquiry in which both administrators and public opinion take part. It is only when the Natives have no objection to the proposed concession, and when the area applied for is found free of Native occupation and Native claims, that a concession is granted.

Three railways and the principal transport service on the Congo River have been nationalized; the supply of water and electricity in the main towns is also generally operated by the Government. The State has reserved certain mines for eventual operation under public management. Finally, a policy of revision and reduction of some too large agricultural concessions granted in the early days has been pursued.

I think that, on the whole, this policy has greatly benefited the Congo. It has allowed the development of large copper,



tin, gold and diamond mines, which could certainly not be done by individuals, and which the State could not assume the risk to finance, supposing it had the personnel to do so satisfactorily. It has allowed the establishment of large oil palm, rubber, coffee, tea, pineapple and banana plantations, which have greatly benefited by the research work carried out by the National Institute for Agronomic Study in the Belgian Congo, which we call "Intec".

"Organized in 1926 and reorganized and extended in 1938, Intec has now 21 research and experimental stations scattered all over the Colony in order to cover the various climates, soils and altitudes. Last year its budget will amount to some £600,000. Special and separate experimental stations are devoted to the improvement of rubber, the improvement and selection of oil palms, rubber, coffee, cotton, cinchona,

perennial tobacco, fibres, rice, fruit, food crops, grasses, etc. A variety of oil palm has been created with an oil content double that of the original trees; the production of pyrethrum flower per acre has been doubled; and we have obtained cinchona trees with a percentage of quinine as high as 40% not higher than in the Dutch East Indies—up to 17%.

"At my suggestion "Intec" will organize every year from next year onwards an "agronomic week" at one of its main stations—next year at Tangambi near Stanleyville. We shall invite agronomists from the whole Congo and from neighbouring Colonies. I hope that the adjoining British Colonies will be represented. These meetings would form a first step in the international collaboration which is essential between the different Colonial territories in Africa.

## Living and Labour Standards in the Colonies

### Proposals of International Labour Office

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE gave further consideration at its recent session in Montreal to the whole subject of labour regulations and standards of living in non-self-governing territories.

A resolution drafted by the Office to embody expressions of opinion received from many Governments provides, *inter alia*:-

"The improvement of standards of living to be regarded as the principal objective in the planning of economic development.

"All practicable measures to be taken in the planning of economic development to harmonize such development with the healthy development of the social structure, in particular by seeking to avoid the general disruption of family life through demands for labour in distant employment, by encouraging suitable industries in rural areas, and by promoting organized urban life in areas of labour concentration where workers and their families can be established.

#### Standards of Living

"All practicable measures appropriate to local conditions to be taken to secure for independent producers and wage-earners conditions which will ensure the maintenance of minimum standards of living as ascertainable by means of official inquiries into living conditions, and shall give scope to independent producers and wage-earners to improve those standards by their own efforts.

"Forms of economic enterprises which require the labour of workers living away from their homes to take account of the normal family needs of the workers.

"Where the labour resources of one area are used on a temporary basis for the benefit of one area, measures to be taken to encourage the transfer of part of the workers' wages and savings from the area of labour utilization to the area of labour supply.

"Where workers and their families move from low cost to higher-cost areas, account to be taken of the increased cost of living resulting from the change.

"The measures to be considered by the competent authorities for the promotion of productive capacity and the improvement of standards of living of primary producers to include:-

- the elimination to the fullest practicable extent of the causes of chronic indebtedness;
- the control of the alienation of agricultural land to non-agriculturalists so as to ensure that such alienation takes place only when it is in the best interest of the territory;
- the supervision of tenancy arrangements so as to secure conditions with a view to securing the tenant and labourers the highest practicable standards of living and an equitable share in any advantages which may result from improvements in productivity at any level.

"The standards set by law in each territory with respect to conditions of labour to have due regard to the equitable

economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident on working farms.

"Discrimination directed against workers for reason of race, colour, religion or tribal association, as regards their admission to a field of productive employment, to be prohibited.

"Measures practicable under local conditions to be taken to ensure that the quality of treatment in employment by the provision of facilities for training, by the discouragement of discriminatory practices, by the encouragement of collective agreements or of friendly societies, of membership and by other appropriate measures.

"It is the duty of Governments to establish the principles of the minimum standards of equal value in the same occupations, to be applied to all workers to prevent discrimination directed against workers on the basis of their race, religion or tribal origin, in respect of opportunities of employment and promotion and in respect of wages and conditions of work.

"All measures to be taken to lessen any existing differences in wages which are due to discrimination by reason of race, religion or tribal origin, by raising the rates applicable to the lowest paid class of workers.

"Appropriate measures to be taken in non-self-governing territories to the maximum extent possible under local conditions for the progressive development of broad systems of education, vocational training and apprenticeship, with a view to the elimination of illiteracy among children and young persons and to their effective preparation for a useful occupation.

"In order that the child population may be able to profit by existing facilities for education and in order that the extension of these facilities may not be hindered by a demand for child-labour, the employment of persons below the school-leaving age to be prohibited in any area where educational facilities are provided on a scale adequate for the majority of the children of school age.

"Questionnaires were recently addressed by the I.L.O. to a number of Governments, and a report now published by the Office (No. IV (2) of 1946) gives their replies.

#### Portuguese Government's Views

Some interesting comments were made by the Government of Portugal, whose reply included the following statements:-

"Nothing, not even experience, proves that the areas of arable industries in rural areas and the promotion of organized urban life (although already well advanced in some areas) is sufficient to prevent the disruption of family life in areas where the labour forces are large. It is also unproved that such steps would be useful in rural problems if it did not already lend themselves to industrialization or to industrialization of which would be economically unfeasible.

"Again, the stabilization of family life is dependent upon a number of other factors no less important and fundamental than those mentioned above: the organization of Native settlements in rural areas; measures directed against the nomadic habits of some tribes; improvements in housing; the development of the spirit of co-operation among Native producers, etc. The application of such measures, in any degree required,



depends upon the particular characteristics of the communities and areas concerned."

In reply to a question whether a convention on social policy in non-self-governing territories should include enunciation of the principles of the equitable economic treatment of all workers and the prohibition and prevention of colour and religious bars and other discriminatory practices, including any which might exist in respect of opportunities for employment and promotion of wage rates, the Portuguese authorities replied:—

"The principle in the form in which it is associated and amplified by the articles cited appears to be contrary to sound economic and social policy in respect of its possible application to the dependent territories of Africa. Despite its liberal semblance and humanitarian objectives, it would harm a large number of Native peoples, result in inequalities more unjust than those already existing, and would perhaps bring ruin to the economic life of the dependent territories. Its immediate economic effect would be the increase of rates of pay of Native African workers to 10, 20 or 30 times their present level. A further consequential development would be the increase in costs of production to levels which the intensive application of improved technical methods would be unable to reduce.

**Sheltered from African Competition**

Such a situation would accord well with the commercial interests of the South American republics whose produce would by this means become well sheltered from African competition. It must, however, be noted that these countries, although their labour may be better paid, have already a number of economic advantages over Africa resulting from the fact that their economic capital equipment by which to absorb the produce accruing from initial costs of development has become there as a result of slave labour, with which the African continent provided them in abundance at an earlier date.

It is thus to undertake capital development under much more favourable conditions, if such less advanced and is still in the initial phases of development. These conditions would not, however, preclude development if a fair interest on labour was secured, which would result from the application of the principle recommended by the Committee in Paris to be brought about.

Elsewhere in its reply the Portuguese Government writes:

"Social progress is impossible if the social and moral obligation to work, which is its foundation, is not recognized. The material obligation, so to speak, of working is imposed by circumstances as well as by legislation for the punishment of vagrancy.

**Incentives to Work**

Some backward peoples, however, do not experience needs which impel them to work, although it might be said, from the point of view of social policy, that these needs do in fact exist, since they are revealed by instances of malnutrition, insufficient clothing, bad housing conditions, and the like.

Laying these communities to determine their own needs, without requiring from them greater effort than is involved in satisfying their inclinations as they like, would mean promoting their reversion to barbarism and leaving them at the mercy of all the evils which decimate them.

Experience has shown that it is not sufficient to impose obligations on them which they can always evade, and which in any case can hardly be more than tribal obligations or regulations in regard to clothing and housing.

It is necessary to force labour, in an inescapable procedure and entirely to be condemned, to meet, by reaction, its own requirements in this regard.

It is thus necessary to adapt to backward communities yet indispensable for the primitive peoples of Africa, which is midway between the possibility of freedom from work, which is contrary to all social progress and hence to the principle of dignity, and which may be said to follow that work is a duty for all and all should be obliged to work a minimum number of days a week to provide themselves with a minimum level of living.

The individual would always be left the choice, where he worked on his own account, of the kind of activity in which he would engage, or he would work for someone else, at the

employer he preferred. He would, however, not, through the right to evade work and to lead a worthless life, undermine a human being.

With regard to equal treatment of women, including equality of remuneration, it is stated:—

"Their competition would be automatically fair on the labour market since all the unfortunate effects of this would involve as regards the discharge of their domestic and family functions."

The International Labour Office commented (in part):—

"It is incontestable that some primitive communities do not experience, or experience only to a slight degree, the economic needs which would impel them to work. Nevertheless, all studies made of African society stress that the complete exhaustion of man-power reserves consequent upon the growing economic pressure of industrial development is the great problem facing that continent.

**De-tribalization**

Comparison of present-day statistics of employment with those of 30 years ago shows clearly that the nuclei of the native rural population are gradually being drained away and finally transformed into a de-tribalized proletariat. In these circumstances it would appear that the most important social problem is not that of inducing the rural Native communities to work but rather that of saving them from the consequences of too rapid absorption into wage-earning employment."

At the 29th session of the International Labour Conference in Montreal, Sir Arthur Dewe, for the United Kingdom delegation, said the adoption of the Conventions governing the general fundamentals of social policy in territories which are not self-governing would constitute a great landmark in the advance of those territories. The British Government would do everything possible to bring about their widest application throughout British Colonial territories.

**Non-Official M.L.C.s in N. Rhodesia**

**Mr. Welensky Elected Chairman**

MR. ROY WELENSKY, Leader of the Labour Party in Northern Rhodesia and a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils, has been elected Chairman of the Non-Official Members' Association following the resignation of Lieut. Colonel Sir Stewart Gore-Brown, one of the members nominated to represent Native interests in the Legislature and a non-official member of the Executive Council.

The following exchange of correspondence took place on November 18:—

Dear Welensky:—For some time past I have been considering whether the fact that, both from personal conviction and as representing African opinion in Northern Rhodesia, I am bound to oppose the amalgamation of this country with Southern Rhodesia, does not constitute such a source of embarrassment both to non-official members, and indeed also to myself, that I should resign the position of Chairman of the Non-Official Members' Association.

I am now definitely of the opinion that this is the case, and I would therefore ask you to be good enough to tender my resignation to the other members of the Association.

I hope, however, that in all other matters we shall be able to work together as cordially as we have in the past.

Yours sincerely,  
Stewart Gore-Brown.

Dear Sir, I have just had to acknowledge yours of November 18 and to say that the Non-Official Members' Legislative Council have considered your letter and have reluctantly agreed to accept your resignation for the reasons stated.

As the new Chairman, I have been directed to express our thanks to you for the work done during the long period you have served as Chairman and to say that we welcome your continued interest in regard to what we regard as the best interests of all people of the territory.

(Editorial reference to the  
Matters of Moment.—Ed.)

## Concentrate on Agreement Plain Words by Governor and Mayor

THE GOVERNOR OF KENYA and all the members of the Legislative Council were recently the guests at luncheon of the Mayor of Nairobi, MR. G. A. TYSON. The speeches were broadcast.

MIR. TYSON urged that the Colony and its leaders should concentrate upon points of agreement with the Government and make less fuss about differences, which would then assume smaller proportions. The bad effects of publicizing their quarrels upon opinion within the country, inter-territorially and in Great Britain and elsewhere, were too seldom considered, he said. There was need to let common sense have its chance.

The Governor's dispatch on the agrarian situation showed clearly that the Colony had not been as energetic as they ought, that strictness applied not only to the Native reserves but also to areas alienated to Europeans, where there was still much development to be done. Energies had been too much dissipated in wrong directions, and not enough imagination and driving power had been applied to the development of the country's natural resources.

### Progress Demands Courage

Statistics for 1939 were ancient history and useless. Nairobi's population, for instance, had doubled meantime, and similarly drastic changes had taken place in many connexions. Progress would demand the courage to face considerably increasing annual expenditure, he believed it a foolishness to suggest that the African would not readily pay his fair share.

A disturbing factor was that so few of the younger people took any interest in public affairs; the elected members of the Legislative Council and the members of municipal, district, agricultural and other bodies should see to it that younger men were being trained to take their places.

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL agreed heartily that 1939 figures were irrelevant; they might be left to the distinguished gentlemen who were to gather in Nairobi in mid-January to discuss ancient history.

A Colonial Government and the Governor, was frequently told that it held a privileged position; it seemed to him to be the privilege of holding the baby whatever happened. Because the Government was irremovable except by the Secretary of State or Parliament, a Colonial Legislature could not be divided in the Parliamentary sense between Government and Opposition. All members, whether official or non-official, were in fact part of a joint concern, charged to do the best possible for the country according to their lights. That was well understood in Kenya but evidently not so well appreciated outside. The Council necessarily essentially composed in the present state of the country, committees appointed to deal with matters of policy also committed to him, that he has far from being the general rule to-day and that he is increasingly so as the years pass.

### Reply to Critics of the Times

I find myself in the warmest agreement, continued Sir Philip Mitchell, with what the mayor has said about the importance of a united attack upon the many problems that concern Kenya. What has been achieved in this Colony in the past 20 years—and I speak as one who has travelled very widely in the world—is phenomenal, and it seems to me to be a convincing answer to the cracks of the timorous. But if that achievement has been satisfactory, there is great scope for more and greater achievements in the future, agrarian, social and economic.

I do not believe that any great political developments in our own constitution are likely to take place

for a long time to come, for reasons, which I think are probably obvious to everybody here; indeed, I feel that such developments could not take place until we have made very substantial progress in agrarian, social and economic matters.

It seems to me to be just plain waste of time, for example, to start controversies in the political climate of the modern world about responsible government for a country with a population structure such as ours, and to do so attracts attention and energy from the urgent practical and practicable tasks which concern us.

### Speech at Caledonia Dinner

THE GOVERNOR OF KENYA, Sir Philip Mitchell, speaking at a dinner in Nairobi on Saturday, dealt with the value of British settlement in that Colony.

In Kenya as in other parts of Africa there had been a blossoming of African nationalism, coupled with a disrespect for authority and extravagantly voiced claims for the return to Africans of land alienated to British settlement on the grounds that this would solve the problem of diminishing land values.

Sir Philip reviewed the achievements of British settlers over the last 50 years and added: "This is not the Africa of 50 years ago. It is a totally different Africa. It is a historical fact that the land we have turned into farms and towns were vacant lands when we came here.

We have made this our land by the right of achievement. We do not assert an exclusive right but rather a joint one; all we deny is the suggestion that we have any less right here than we are any less East African than others.

The British community could not evade the task of bringing civilization to Africans without jeopardizing the position held by the Europeans. They had got to find a mutually acceptable basis of living. The African could not be given a ticket for salvation; he could only work for it.

We are here as the product of historical events, as the architects of a new world which we have made our own. Without racial collaboration, confidence and good will, Kenya will fail, and that failure will mean a return to barbarism. But it is not the way of the British to fail.

## Commissioner David C. Lamb Forthcoming Visit to Southern Africa

THE EARL OF CLARENDON presided at a reception held on Thursday last in the Goldsmiths' Hall in the City of London to bid God-speed to Commissioner David C. Lamb before his departure on December 20 for a visit to the Union of South Africa and the Rhodesia.

No man, said Lord Clarendon, could be more at home in many lands than Commissioner Lamb. In the course of his 60 years of service in the Salvation Army few parts of the world had escaped his attention and effort, so that wherever he went to-day he could count on meeting valued friends. His work as director of migration in the Salvation Army had transplanted thousands of people from the United Kingdom to the outlying parts of the Empire, and many of them would always be deeply grateful to him for his advice and help.

On the previous evening, on November 1, the Prime Minister, presiding at a luncheon in his honour, had described him as an ambassador of good will. That he certainly was. He, Lord Clarendon had made contact with the Commissioner in the affairs of many worlds—poor law legislation, social reform, care for the homeless and destitute in the worlds of local and central government and of economics and finance, and that by no means exhausted the interests and activities of his inquiring mind.

Our friend has truly lived in two worlds. He has had his feet firmly planted in a practical world, where



he has striven ceaselessly for the betterment of his fellow men, but his ideals have belonged to a spiritual world whence he has drawn the inspiration for a life-time of service.

In his 81st year, he is about to make a tour of the Union of South Africa and of Southern Rhodesia, a trip which might easily deter far younger men. He takes with him our very best wishes for high success in his endeavours.

COMMISSIONER LAMB said that his lines had fallen in very pleasant places—even if German bombers had in May, 1941, destroyed records which he had been collecting for 50 years and if, three years later, a gunman in Chicago had robbed him of the rest of his possessions.

During the past five years he had travelled widely throughout North America for the purpose of strengthening the bonds between the English-speaking peoples, on whose co-operation so much depended. He had paid special attention to State and provincial governors, newspaper editors, the heads of universities, colleges and schools, captains of industry and finance, and leaders in many other walks of life while at the same time keeping in touch with humbler folk. During that time he underwent so dangerous an operation that his youngest daughter flew out from England to collect his ashes; those ashes were now in very good health in the London he loved.

#### Law of Sacrifice is Law of Life

"The primary problem of the world to-day," he continued, "is how to plan society and still preserve the rights of the individual. All through life runs this practical quality of the individual's responsibility both to himself and to the State. In determining his attitude to his own personal problems man must accept the idea of sacrifice. Indeed, the law of sacrifice is the law of life. Secondly, it is in terms of the Christian ethic, in terms of the golden rule, that the State aspect of the matter must be approached."

Shakespeare made Brutus say: "The evil that men do lives after them; the good is oft interred with their bones; I think the world has been too ready to accept that view. No Englishman would challenge Shakespeare, but a mere Scot may. Shakespeare was 55 when he died; if he had lived to 80 he might well have revised that opinion. It does not accord with my own experience of life. I have seen evil destroy itself while the good lives on."

Commissioner Lamb said that he was greatly looking forward to his visit to the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia; and that he hoped to go north of the Zambezi.

Among the guests interested in the British East and Central African Dependencies who accepted Viscount Bennett's invitation to the reception were:

The Earl of Athlone and Princess Alice, Sir Ralph and Lady Bond, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Calder, Sir John and Lady Channon, Sir Patrick Ashley Cooper, Mr. K. M. Goodenough, Colonel A. M. Grenfell, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Joelson, The Rt. Hon. A. Creech Jones, M.P., Colonel and Mrs. E. W. Leonard, Sir Eric Maclung, Sir Drummond Shiels, Mrs. A. J. Higgins, Major W. E. Simons, Sir Donald Shison, Sir John and Lady Wadsworth-Maine, Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth, and Sir Samuel and Lady Wilson.

It is reported from Tanganyika that the rains in some parts of that territory have been four times as heavy as normal. In long blocks Tangi received 10 inches, Ng'oni 16.82 and Amani 17.20 inches. The Tanga-Mombasa road was closed to all traffic. The Nairobi-Mombasa railway line was washed out at Marwa, a few miles from Mombasa and as a result the departure of the south-bound flying boat from Mombasa was delayed for one hour owing to the late arrival of the train.

## £750,000 Factory for Kampala Ultra-Modern Machinery to be Installed

KAMPALA is to have an ultra-modern factory erected by the United Africa Company at a cost of about £750,000. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA understands that it should be working within about two years.

At last week's annual general meeting of Lever Brothers and Unilever, Ltd., Mr. GEOFFREY HEYWORTH, who presided, said:

"In East Africa the time has come when the local manufacture of soap and edible products should be undertaken. The project we have decided upon is of special interest as it will establish an ultra-modern industry in a relatively undeveloped area. In Uganda the principal crop is cotton which, together with the seed, is transported down the railway for shipment to the world's markets. We have decided, subject to Treasury consent, to put down a combined seed-crushing unit and soap and edible oil factory in Kampala, 800 miles from the sea in the heart of the cotton-growing area.

#### Highest Technical Efficiency

The investment, estimated at £750,000, is large in relation to the immediate sales potential. This is necessarily so because the crushing of cotton seed, which has a relatively low oil yield, involves a heavy capital expenditure in seed-crushing plant, and because of the need to provide silos, water, and electric power. This heavy expenditure can only be justified by the highest technical efficiency, and the plant to be installed is of a design not previously operated outside highly industrialized countries.

Another East African project is the addition of the necessary expert staff and special plant to enable our Construction Company in Nairobi to undertake water-boring contracts. This development will cover Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, where there is an ever-increasing need for permanent water supplies. The Construction Company was started in 1936 and has successfully completed important public works contracts for aerodromes, roads and water storage dams, and is well fitted to undertake this type of work.

#### Groundnut Scheme

Of the great groundnut growing scheme reported in our last issue, Mr. Heyworth said:

"You may have read in the Press the announcement by the Minister of Food of the possibility of large-scale production of groundnuts in East Africa. I need hardly say how much we welcome this Government-sponsored project, which will bring new benefits to wide areas which otherwise could not make any contribution to the world's productivity. This development by modern agricultural methods of large tracts at present (save in fests) and therefore virtually uninhabited will by its example direct thought towards the application of similar methods elsewhere in tropical Africa. In this way new possibilities of advance are opened up for the populations of these territories far exceeding anything that could spring from their present primitive methods of subsistence agriculture.

The United Africa Company are invited to act as its managing agents for the first five years of the pioneer period. We are pleased to note that the recognition thus shown to our services is a reflection of the magnitude and at the same time of the responsibility of the share the Government's view of the particular nature and magnitude. The Minister may in the end proclaim the development of the peoples of the region to be in the charge of a native authority. For so long as they have a part to play in the success of this great project the United Africa Company, and indeed the whole British organization, will bring all their energies to bear upon it."



## Letter to the Editor

## Italians in Ethiopia

## Reply to Mr. Edmondson

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR.—As I was with Wingate in Ethiopia in the liberation campaign, I desire to reply to the reflections on Ethiopia in the letter from R. N. Edmondson under the title "Italian Improvements in Ethiopia."

That gentleman's views are, I suggest, superficial, biased and for the most part erroneous. He suggests that the Ethiopians were just as brutal as their former oppressors. Oppressed peoples are notoriously brutal. But with whom are they brutal? The implication that the vicars were Italian is absurd. True, they had opportunity for revenge during and after the campaign of 1941, but they were constrained by their Emperor and by their own desire to set an example of charity and mercy.

Efficient medical services were operated in Ethiopia long before the Italians came. The doctors were European, it is true, but the Emperor persuaded them in, and it was the Emperor's lead which expanded the number of hospitals. I have not got figures, but they were not unimpressive. Health services, coupled with the encouragement of education, were the Emperor's first concern then and now.

The Emperor had all but succeeded in abolishing slavery when the Italians came. Now it is wiped out. The Italians "liberated" nobody, least of all the lower classes. They put them in tight bondage. Some tasted the crumbs of modern amenities, but the enjoyment of such craves them only more severely. The majority of Ethiopians preferred the austeries of freedom, and were prepared to pay its very high price.

The Italians made spectacular roads, but the Ethiopians had been preparing for their purposes. Much of what the Italians built was for military purposes, and they were extravagantly long and devious roads, profitable to the more corrupt contractors, charged with construction. It was essential to present needs are being maintained. The fest may properly crumble.

As to law and order beyond the capital, which Mr. Edmondson claims to be non-existent, it was in Ethiopia for three years (1941-44) and during that time there was only one serious disturbance—in the Province of Tigre. Elsewhere, apart from one or two minor fractious incidents on the Kenya border, everything was quiet and orderly. The Emperor and his Government act swiftly on the rare occasions of trouble, swiftly, effectively, but with justice—as in the Tigre affair (which was instigated by a rebel chief of pro-Fascist leaning).

Mr. Edmondson says: "The Amhara wants nothing so old as Western civilization." Gold-mining there is as old as the hills. I know of a Mr. Bishop, who thus engaged himself in Italy and suffered no restriction. The cultivation of rubber under the auspices of the British Ministry of Supply, when Malaya was lost, was speeded up by the extent that Britain did not send more reports. The exploitation of oil resources has been granted to the American Synthetic Corporations to do as they think fit without act of interference. If colonialism is to be offered, it is that Ethiopia is no hospitable to Western civilization. It gives no reason why the Ethiopian to exploit, to be a water-pipe, and it is, but that will be regarded when the present and the prospect of intensive education leads to a future where Mr. Edmondson would appear to have heard or read about. In the next decade, certainly, more Ethiopians will have their own doctors, technicians, men of all professions.

The Italians brought bombs, tanks and poison gas to Ethiopia; for themselves they may have brought com-

forts and improved agencies. For the Native inhabitants, they brought at the best domestic household slavery, and for the most part misery, torture and death. They brought, too, as a result of all this, the blacks ever disrepute to the name of the white man in the eyes of the black man. It is only fair to state that not all Italians contributed in Ethiopia to the general odium. I have been acquainted with a number of good exceptions.

Yours faithfully,  
F. J. POLLITT,  
Secretary.

## New Imperial Institute Exhibit Life of Typical African

AT NEW EXHIBIT illustrating the life of the East African Native is to be prepared for the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, at a cost of £500, and Sir Harry Lindsay, Director of the Institute, appeals for funds for this purpose.

Plans for the exhibit have been prepared in consultation with Mr. J. W. T. Marriot, of Makerere College, Uganda; Miss Ailsa Nichol Smith, former Curator of the Peace Memorial Museum, Zanzibar; and Mrs. M. E. Trowell, former Curator of the Uganda Museum, Kampala. The Kabaka of Buganda and the Katikire have also given advice.

The aim of the exhibit is to give an impression of the daily life of a typical African, showing how the life of a large number of Africans is still almost untouched by contact with the outer world, and how Governments, missions and commercial enterprise are rapidly creating a new Africa.

Sir Harry Lindsay said to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA:

"We are faced with two problems. First, there is no such thing as a typical African. In Uganda alone may be found racial groups (Hantu, Hamar, Nilotic) who are as far apart as a Pole, Spaniard and Briton. Then there are the differences in degree of civilization. For within a quarter of a mile of each other may live an almost untouched family group, polygamist, cannibal, following the social customs of the past, feigning and practising witchcraft, and the family of an African schoolmaster or clerk speaking English fluently, living in a small house of European type, with furniture, crockery and books, and with his children studying at a secondary school.

Most Africans live in the two worlds, the old and the new, and it is exceedingly difficult for a European to know which really predominates in their lives. Nevertheless, for our purpose of conveying standardized information to the child and the man in the street it is necessary to invent a 'typical African', but some such explanation as this should be amplified in order not to mislead the general public and lead them to question the accuracy of what is any such presentation.

The exhibit will show four stages in the life of an imaginary African: his infancy, childhood, youth and adult life. Subsidiary boards will give a wider idea of the life going on around him while the idea of progress can be conveyed throughout the series. For instance, in our hero's childhood, everything will be more primitive than in that of his maturity. Each stage will be represented by a combination of pictures, models, photographs and actual objects. The whole exhibit will be bound together with some sort of running commentary, possibly at story-telling.

There will be four pictures, each occupying a square of a showcase, 22ft. long, 6ft. high and 2ft. from front to back.

## Land Conservation Difficulties

According to the Nyanza Province Soil Conservation Report, considerable difficulties are being met in carrying out soil conservation work. In North Kavirondo it is circulated that the work was being undertaken to improve the land for the settlement of European soldiers, in spite of the death of the Provincial Commissioner. Careless maintenance of roads has also held up work. In Central Kavirondo, the Natives have not used soil conservation methods in the preparation and planting of land for this year's crops, probably due to lack of European supervision.

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## Parliament

## New Colonial Office

## Reception of Visitors

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week, MR. J. D. STAMMERS asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, if any progress had been made towards the preparation of plans for a Colonial Office building.

MR. CREECH-JONES said that the building of the new Colonial Office was well advanced, and that the new Colonial Office would provide all the adequate facilities for the reception and accommodation of visitors on official business. He said that he appreciated the importance of providing a building for cultural and social purposes.

MR. DUMPLETON asked what arrangements were being made to enable civil servants to visit the Colonies to visit departments similar to those in which they were working.

MR. CREECH-JONES said that he had no formal scheme, but in practice such visits are made from time to time by my department with the ready co-operation of the Departments of Government in this country. He said that he made it the instance of Colonial Officers who are well aware of the value of such visits. He said that such arrangements should be extended.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS asked by whom promotion in the Colonial Service was decided, and what safeguards there were that no person eligible and suitable for promotion was overlooked.

MR. CREECH-JONES said that the highest administrative and professional appointments in the Colonial Service are filled by direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who endeavours to secure that each vacancy that occurs is filled by the member of the Service best qualified to fulfil the requirements of the particular post. The qualifications of all other officers concerned in the reports made annually by the Governors upon their work are on record at the Colonial Office. These records are kept under continual review with the object of ensuring that no person who is eligible and suitable for promotion is overlooked. Responsibility for appointments other than those stated above rests with the Governors of the various territories, and similar considerations apply to many Colonies there are standing commissions or boards which are responsible for advising the Governors on promotions in the local public services.

## Widows and Orphans' Funds

MR. BALDWIN asked the total sum received by the Governments of African Colonies in contributions from Colonial civil servants to widows and orphans' pension schemes since their inception and the total sum paid in benefits.

MR. CREECH-JONES said that the approximate figures are: total receipts, £4,500,000; benefit payments, £4,500,000. An actuarial investigation of the East African scheme is about to be undertaken, and the West African Governments have recently decided that a similar review should be undertaken of rates of contributions and benefits of the West African scheme in which, incidentally, the position is that since 1943 payments have exceeded receipts. It will be understood that these are in the nature of insurance schemes based upon actuarial principles and that the figures of receipts and payments are not in themselves of any special significance.

MR. DODDS-PARKER asked when the Secretary of State for the Colonies would visit Northern Rhodesia and if arrangements would be made for him to visit that territory in the near future.

MR. CREECH-JONES said that the last visit of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary in 1924-5 was the only visit to that territory by the Parliamentary Under-Secretary in the near future.

MR. DODDS-PARKER asked for a list showing the number of Native students from each Colony now studying at British universities, and the number of students that according to the register of students sent in the Colonial Office there were in universities and technical schools in Kenya, two each from Tanganyika, Uganda, and Northern Rhodesia, one from Malawi, and 15 from Mauritius.

MR. CREECH-JONES said that the number of students from each Colony now studying at British universities was: Kenya, 10; Tanganyika, 2; Uganda, 2; Northern Rhodesia, 1; Malawi, 1; Mauritius, 15. He said that according to the register of students sent in the Colonial Office there were eight in universities and technical colleges and polytechnics, three from Kenya, four from Uganda, two from Tanganyika, one from Zanzibar, and 26 from Mauritius. These figures, said Mr. Creech-Jones, were preliminary to the territories concerned. He said that the number of students in the Colonial Service was: Kenya, 10; Tanganyika, 2; Uganda, 2; Northern Rhodesia, 1; Malawi, 1; Mauritius, 15.

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## Corporal Punishment

MR. F. NORTON-BAKER asked what territories flogging was still administered as a punishment in civil and military cases, and what steps were being taken towards abolition.

MR. CREECH-JONES said that corporal punishment may be awarded in the case of civilians for a limited number of offences in all Colonial territories, with the exceptions that in Malta it may not be awarded at all by the courts and that in Palestine it may not be awarded by the courts in the case of adults. In all territories corporal punishment may not be awarded in the case of women, and juveniles under 18 may not be flogged.

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## Control of Colonial Exports

SIR R. GIBB asked whether the Minister would give a list of those Colonies whose products are exported to the executive order of the various controls of the Board of Trade and other departments and at a fixed price; whether he would give in each case a list of the commodities thus restricted from obtaining the world market price; and how far this policy affected the figure obtained by Native growers for their products.

MR. CREECH-JONES said that there are no Colonial territories in which there are general prohibitions of exports except to this country. Such prohibitions would, indeed, be contrary to the declared policy of His Majesty's Government. In certain instances, however, arising either from international allocation of sources of supply or because both parties concerned saw commercial advantages therein, agreements have been made for bulk purchases of certain products of individual Colonies by the Board of Trade, the Ministry of Supply, or the Ministry of Food.

The contracts are normally negotiated on a contract basis between the purchasing department of His Majesty's Government and the producers through the agency of the Colonial Government. Owing to world shortages of many of the commodities concerned, it is difficult to secure the precision of their market price that is its basis, and to ensure that Colonial producers receive a fair price, and if possible a stable price, for their products. In cases where the Colonial producers have agreed to supply for a longer period the Government has recognised that the stability thus offered compensates for any disability to take advantage of the world market price.

(Continued on page 378)





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ENGLAND

# BACKGROUND

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 word will now more familiar in a  
 literarily... context  
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 bear and to use, his freedom of  
 choice to use and to enjoy, and  
 that not only as a hand, a brain,  
 a man, a member of an organization,  
 or of a social order, but as  
 a person in living relationship  
 with other persons. This is the prin-  
 ciple of Personalism. If it is to be  
 put into practice, must imply the  
 abolition and tolerance of human  
 folly, stupidity, and imperfection.  
 It also means that his ex-  
 pectations part company with those  
 of the great stream of Utilitarian  
 thought which flow from the theory  
 of the perfectibility of man and  
 which flow diverging and now  
 uniting here for never far aunder.  
 One asserts that man would be per-  
 fectly good and happy if he were  
 simply to live by his instincts  
 which form an automatic self-  
 regulating mechanism designed  
 to bring him to bliss. The  
 other stream of thought maintains  
 that man would be perfectly happy  
 if he were set in a perfectly  
 organized material environment,  
 both streams unite in the conviction  
 that man is an automaton, whether  
 as to his instincts which drive him  
 and should not be inhibited, or as  
 to his reflex responses to outside  
 stimuli which should be arranged to  
 condition him in the desired  
 manner. Both streams advocate  
 planning. For the mechanically  
 minded, for those who visualize  
 themselves as planners and enjoy  
 power, especially for people who value  
 quantitative fitness more than  
 the opportunity of whole and satisfy-  
 ing lives, and for enthusiasts so  
 anxious to see this or that particular  
 item of a political programme  
 realized that they do not care how  
 it is done, the totalitarian state will  
 always prove attractive in some  
 way, as it will to the apathetic, to  
 the irresponsible, and to those who  
 enjoy having their perceptions  
 stimulated and tapped as earlier  
 generations enjoyed being lied. For  
 the rest of the community who  
 prefer a complex and responsible  
 life to the most perfect mechanized  
 factory existence, and who have that  
 no human being should be regarded  
 or used as a piece of machinery, the  
 socialist alternative is the only one.

—Miss R. Haines in *Time and Tide*

Union and U.N.O. — "If the  
 Assembly of the United Nations  
 does not agree that the clear wishes  
 of the inhabitants should be imple-  
 mented, no other course is left to the  
 Union Government but to abide by  
 the declaration it made at Geneva  
 that it would continue to administer  
 the territory as heretofore as an  
 integral part of the Union and do so  
 in the spirit of the principles laid  
 down in the mandate. What is  
 being done by the Union for Natives  
 will stand comparison with the best  
 that is being done anywhere on the  
 African continent or in India." That  
 is attested by the fact that thousands  
 of Natives flock to the Union every  
 year from as far as north Nyasaland  
 and Tanganyika. — General Smuts,  
 addressing the General Assembly of  
 the United Nations.

Waste of Man Power. — Can we  
 afford to serve our export industries  
 while labor is absorbed so greedily  
 into every conceivable form of  
 luxury, sport and amusement?  
 According to the latest Ministry of  
 Labour Statistics the wool industry  
 employed, in mid-1939, 207,600  
 operatives. By August, 1946, the  
 figure had dropped to 153,600.  
 During the same period the number  
 of workers engaged in the drink and  
 tobacco industries and in entertain-  
 ment, sport, etc., rose from 305,700  
 to 320,100. Such statistics represent  
 a mere tip of the prodigious  
 waste of the nation's time, money  
 and energy directed from industries  
 which would bear us to keep our  
 heads above water to those which  
 unless checked and strictly limited,  
 must ultimately lead to national  
 bankruptcy. — Mr. P. H. Thompson.

The Cost of Cheap Money. — By  
 his cheap money policy the Chan-  
 cellor of the Exchequer has lit a  
 great blaze, and now he cannot put  
 it out. Cheap money is desirable,  
 but if it is to be pursued at the  
 cost of a million sterling, as a man-  
 might say, "I feel cold and some-  
 how or other, I must warm myself."  
 He might then quite reasonably  
 knock on his hearth, and look for  
 the consequences that had just befallen  
 and then his wife's heart is set on  
 fire, will he not have warmed him-  
 self at too great a cost? That is  
 what the Chancellor is doing with  
 his cheap money policy. He has  
 succeeded in his legitimate objective  
 of bringing down the interest rate,  
 but in the process he has lit a great  
 blaze, and now he cannot put it out.  
 — Mr. David Hoyle, M.P.

Ventriloquism. — Although  
 among the various derogatory epi-  
 thets hurled at and fro by the dele-  
 gates to the Assembly of the United  
 Nations, the word "Vivacious" has  
 made several appearances, there has  
 not been much real frivolity about  
 the deliberations, proceeding in New  
 York. All the more welcome, there-  
 fore, was the fact that the first sub-  
 committee of the trusteeship commit-  
 tee met ten minutes earlier than usual  
 to hear Sir Maharaj Singh, the  
 Indian delegate, demonstrate his  
 accomplishments as a ventriloquist.  
 It would perhaps have been more  
 appropriate if Sir Maharaj had been  
 able to oblige with the rope-trick,  
 but you can't have everything, and  
 ventriloquism makes an admirable  
 alternative to oratory. The trick of  
 making a dummy appear to speak  
 for itself while actually uttering  
 words put into its mouth by its par-  
 troph is, the capacious critic might  
 object, not a new one in U.N. circles,  
 but on the whole points of a ventri-  
 loquist's dummy is that, unlike the  
 puppets of power politics, his special-  
 ity is intransigence. It seeks every  
 opportunity to interrupt and discon-  
 cert its master; it is the antithesis of  
 a stooge. Whether, with the  
 approach of Christmas, the public-  
 spirited example of the Indian dele-  
 gate will be followed by any of his  
 colleagues remains to be seen. If it  
 is, the trend may effect a far-reaching  
 and salutary change in the criteria  
 whereby nations select their repre-  
 sentatives in international forums.  
 X's acknowledged brilliance as a  
 drafter of amendments will pale  
 before the skill with which Y saws a  
 lady in two. A, from whose mouth  
 oratory flows without effort, will be  
 superseded by B, who can produce  
 the flags of all the nations out of his  
 performing seals, noticeably better  
 than their master at globe-balancing  
 will wear and wool upon the rostrum.  
 The capacious sleeves of  
 Oriental delegates (who will hardly  
 forgo the immense tactical advan-  
 tages inherent in a reversion to  
 traditional attire), the bland  
 and shift-cuffs of the card-  
 players, the scarlet harem  
 billowing in a happy fusion of  
 professionalism with ideology upon  
 the shirt-front of a Russian conjuror,  
 these will bring warmth and variety  
 to the proceedings. As for their out-  
 come, it will hardly be imperilled by  
 a little amateur magic, and the atmos-  
 phere of disillusion which threatens  
 to settle on U.N. might theoretically  
 at any rate, be dissipated  
 by the intervention of illusionists.  
*The Times* light leader.



# TO THE NEWS

HE A.R. noticed—A year ago 87% of the American people approved of President Truman. Today the percentage has fallen to 50%.

The harder I played on holiday, the more I enjoyed my work.—The *London Evening Standard*.

Is the Minister aware that if you put a pig in a pen and gave it only a kiss it would scream?—Mr. A. E. Baldwin, M.P.

The Cotton (Centralized Buying) Bill will become known as the Manchester, November Handicap.—Mr. W. Fletcher, M.P.

It is the birthright of an Englishman to say what he likes fearlessly and to write it potently.—Lord Chief Justice Goddard.

T.U.N.O. is a better bower anchor but it is not a sheer anchor to be relied on when international rates blow.—Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield.

The number of overseas petitions has risen from 670 in 1905 to 25,000 in 1945. This year they will exceed 30,000, and I expect the figure to be 35,000 next year. We are faced with an immensely serious problem.—Lord Jowitt, the Lord Chancellor.

The amount of our overseas investments sold for the sum total of the war was £1,113,000,000.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Democracy works well only on the basis that, having elected a Government with bad instincts we should then attack it with the utmost ferocity.—Mr. W. J. Brown, M.P.

More than £160,000,000 has been spent by British forces on local goods and services in Palestine since September 3, 1939.—Mr. P. J. Leahy, Palestine Government statistician.

We need big markets around the world in which to buy and sell. We ask no special privileges in any of these markets. We hope that others will neither ask nor be granted special privileges.—An official Under-Secretary for Economic Affairs.

Pleased to meet you, said an American senator when introduced to Dr. Julian Huxley, acting Director of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. I have always had the greatest admiration for Genoa, that small but gallant country which fought so bravely for its freedom.—Peterborough, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

There is a direct conflict of principle between every civilized country in the world between the various forms of the Socialist creed and the broad democratic ideal. I am right in saying that this is the nature of the inevitable struggle of modern times, and present political changes are being not permitted. The dividing line is between those who believe in the prime Socialist dogma—the nationalization of all means of production, distribution and exchange—and those who see in such a development the grim nightmare of the totalitarian state.—Mr. Harold Macmillan.

The Englishman takes nothing for granted. He does not let fool things and he takes stock of things and people. Hence his admirable balance of action. The German lives without himself and he is always in his own laboratory, that he creates his race and prepares his deeds. When he rallies forth to war his action, his decision is already made. Things do not resist him; for he knows that his opponent is a good technician. But people do, for he has bad contacts and a worse master. Nothing so arouses his ire as that persons should not behave as things. Hence his failure as an imperialist people. All too frequently the German will power means stubbornness and brutality. He is tenacious but unlike the Englishman, he is not elastic.—Salvador de Madariaga.

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In the new Bedford range there are 11 different basic types, carefully graded to take payloads from 1 ton to 8 tons with maximum gross weights ranging from 2,750 lb. up to 26,000 lb. There are two light vans, seven truck chassis, a tractor for an articulated

tractor and a passenger chassis for 30-seater buses. We are Bedford specialists, and should be glad to send you details of all our models. Our experience and resources are always at your service.

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# PERSONALIA

LORD DE SAUNDERS, who last week left LIME A. N. AZABU, who served in the K.A.R. has returned to this country.

DR. G. G. GORDON, of the Sudan Medical Service, has returned to this country.

MAJOR G. W. BROWN, who has been appointed warden of the National National Park.

MR. J. W. LEWIS and Mrs. MARGARET ANN LEWIS were married recently in Nairobi.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. P. H. BROWN, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. C. J. RUSSELL has been transferred from Mombasa to Kasama, Northern Rhodesia.

SIR ARCHIBALD WOODALL, the new President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

MR. and MRS. H. P. COLE, of Witbank, have celebrated their golden wedding in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. L. G. ADAMS, managing director of Messrs. Gailey & Roberts Ltd., left London by air for Nairobi on Monday.

SIR HUMPHREY FRENCH and Lady FRENCH have returned to London from Scotland for the winter and are at present staying at the Scotchman Hotel.

MR. STEWART KING, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Joan DOUGLAS, of the State of Hawke's Bay, have announced their engagement.

LADIES HOUSE, the former residence of LORD CHESHAM, is to become the new boys' Staff College. Lord Chesham is to live in Harare.

SIR ALGER B. RICHARDS, Minister, has returned to London last week. Sir Alger seems to himself with no particular party, but is open to all parties seeking a Sudanese independence.

A son has been born to MR. and MRS. RUPERT KNIGHT, of Floral, Mauritius. Mr. Knight commanded the 1st Battalion of the Mauritius Regiment, which served in Madagascar in 1945.

ALFRED GENERAL SIR F. W. MESSERVY, who commanded the 4th Indian Division in India in 1941, has been appointed General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Northern Command, India.

MR. W. ROBERTSON-AIDMAN, of the Ross, Hamilton, who is well known in the Sudan, where he rode over 100 winners at racing meetings, has taken over the Hamilton Park and Coleraine meetings.

MR. MERVYN GREGORY JONES, of Beaconsfield, and Miss Joan BAKER, of Basildon, have announced their engagement. Mr. Gregory served in East Africa with the King's African Rifles during the war.

MR. C. A. B. BARTON, manager in Nyasaland for Messrs. J. H. Thomson and Co., and President of the Protectorate of the British Empire Service League, left London by air on Sunday to return to Nyasaland.

CARLETON C. M. PERSSON, who has retired, was one of four Government officials in Uganda with 27 years' service in the Protectorate to their credit. His last appointment was as District Commissioner, Buayoro.

SIR DIGBY BURNETT, Chairman of the Cold Storage Commission of Southern Rhodesia since its establishment, and MR. H. G. PAYNE have resigned in consequence of a disagreement with the new Minister of Agriculture, Mr. P. B. Fletcher, over the amount of Government control to which the Commission shall be subject.

HELEN DUNN, of Mr. W. G. G. Parker, will be associated with the Tanganyika Territory, on Sunday. The ceremony will be conducted by the Rev. Fr. Angelo, of St. Joseph's College Chapel, Harare, Zimbabwe.

SIR JOHN KENNEDY, Governor-designate of Southern Rhodesia, and Lady KENNEDY and family, will leave by the Consitution Castle on December 17.

MR. K. M. GOODENOUGH, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, and Mrs. Goodenough, spent a week-end with them recently at their home in Scotland.

DR. MONICA WILSON, who has been appointed to the Chair of Anthropology at Rhodes University, College South Africa, is the widow of a former director of the Rhodes-Bushbuck Territory of Northern Rhodesia. Herself a well-known anthropologist and sociologist, she made field studies in Central Africa as a research Fellow of the International African Institute.

MAJOR HUMPHREY FRENCH, The Royal Ulster Rifles, only son of the late Major H. C. French and of Mrs. French, and Miss Barbara Evelyn Wyatt Wimbush, elder daughter of Major and Mrs. C. C. Metcalfe, of Ntongwe, Zomba, Nyasaland, are soon to be married.

Major Humphrey French was second-in-command of the Somaliland Camel Corps in 1941 and later commanded the 1st King's African Rifles in Africa and Burma.

LORD HUGH SMITH, who has accepted appointment as an elected member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, was an assistant district commissioner in Uganda from 1934 to 1936, when he joined the staff of the Hudson's Bay Company. He served throughout the recent war in the Canadian Army. His father was the late John Suchan, the biographer and novelist who became the first Baron Tweedsmuir on his appointment to be Governor-General of Canada.

The Royal tour of Southern Africa will be reported for the British Press by the following journalists: MR. LOUIS WULF, (Reuters); MR. E. NICKOLLS and MRS. SHEW (Exchange Telegraph); MR. DERRICK MORRAN (The Times); MR. DOUGLAS WILLIAMS (Daily Telegraph); MR. G. AWARD PRUE (Daily Mail); MR. FRANK ROSTON (Daily Express); MR. CYRIL WATLING (Daily Graphic) and MRS. MARGARET LESSING (Daily Herald). MR. FRANK GILLARD will represent the B.B.C. The Royal Family will sail in February 1947. P.P.S. VANGUARD.

WILLIAMSON COMPANY, interested in East African and Rhodesian business, has vacancy for a man of character, preferably under 40 years of age, with a first class salesman's record, ready for hard work, has personal knowledge of East Central or West Africa, and is in excellent health.

Dependability and reliability are essential qualifications. Apply to real estate agents who should lead to a substantial income. After a period of 6 months in the London office the successful candidate will be expected to reside in Africa, travelling extensively.

Applicants should not provide written testimonials, but non-returnable copies only. They should state age, full details of career in business and in Africa, with clear proof of measure of success in salesmanship, whether married, and if so, ages of any children, and details of a satisfactory standard salary considering that travelling expenses would cover most of their living costs.

Remuneration will be partly in salary, but mainly by commission on turnover, and should be considered desirable for a good businessman. Applicants are therefore invited only from men of high character in themselves, and determined to work loyally for an enterprise which will be a beneficial effort.

Members of its present staff have been informed of this arrangement.

All applications should be in the hand of a handwriter, though enclosed typed copy will be treated in strict confidence if supplied.

Apply to: WILLIAMSON COMPANY, 22, BUSHBURY TERRACE, AND RHODESIA, Great Britain, Street 1, Harare, W. C. I.

The press charges for small advertisements (not of a trade character) is 3d per word per insertion.

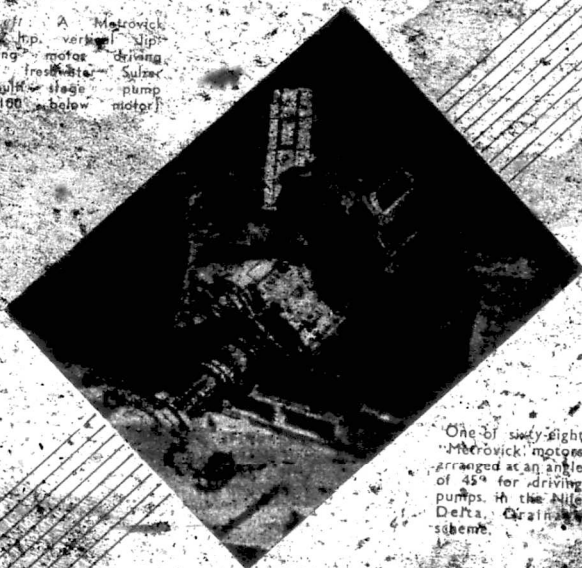
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EX-MAJOR E. A. ENGINEERS, 75, BROAD STREET, Harare, Rhodesia with view to setting. Please reply Box 321, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66, Great Russell Street, W.C.1.



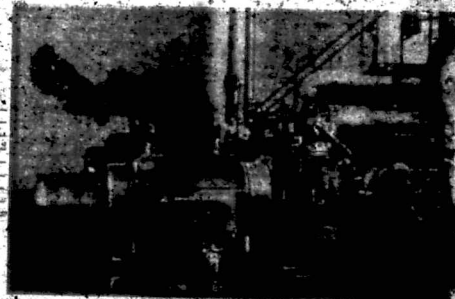
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**METROVICK MOTORS**  
suit all pumping drives



Left: A Metrovick  
22 hp. vertical slip-  
ring motor driving  
a freshwater Sulzer  
multi-stage pump  
(100 ft. below motor)



One of sixty-eight  
Metrovick motors  
arranged at an angle  
of 45° for driving  
pumps in the Nile  
Delta, Gairi, Sudan



Metrovick slip ring  
pump motor 250 hp. 2,440  
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**Personalia—continued.**

MAJOR E. G. MORGAN has been elected Chairman of the National Rifle Association. Vice-Lieut. Colonel Sir Philip Richardson, who has been twice mentioned in East African despatches for some 20 years.

MR. H. R. MONTGOMERY, formerly Chief Native Commissioner in Kenya and later an official member of the Legislative Council, representing African interests, is on holiday at the Union of South Africa.

DR. E. E. SAUNDWELL, who served during the war with the East African forces in Ethiopia and Madagascar, and was later Assistant Director of Medical Services with the British Military Mission to Ethiopia, has set up a private practice in Nakuru.

Mrs. C. A. HOUSON, who recently joined the Sugarcane Plantations Syndicate, served for five years in the Royal Navy during the war and was demobilized with the rank of lieutenant. He is a nephew of Mr. C. G. Davies, a former Governor of the Upper Nile Province.

SIR HUBERT HUBBARDSON, Governor-General of the Sudan, who arrived in this country on November 1, left again on November 21 for Khartoum. In Cairo he saw King Farouk and the Egyptian Prime Minister, Sidky Pasha. While in London he conferred with Mr. Attlee and the Foreign Office. The Egyptian Prime Minister has repeated to Press representatives that the new treaty will contain a proviso for the incorporation of the Sudan under the Egyptian crown.

**Public Appointments**

**CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.** Applications from qualified candidates are invited for the following post:—**ACCOUNTANT**, required by the Government of Kenya for the Accountant General's Department for one year with three years' prospect of re-employment. Salary £250 a year to £720 a year. A final salary depending on age and with a gratuity allowance £30, cost of living allowance on salary of £30 to £51 for single men and £12 for married. Free passages and quarters, two liberal leave and full pay. Candidates, not over 35 years of age, must be Chartered or Incorporated Accountants or possess similar professional qualifications and should have brief experience of commercial accounting. Apply once by letter, stating age, whether married or single and full particulars of qualifications and experience, and mentioning the post to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M.N. 1472 on both letter and envelope.

**CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.** Applications from qualified candidates are invited for the following post:—**FORESTER**, required by the Government of Northern Rhodesia for the Attorney General's Office for one year to 24-26 months in the first instance with prospects of considerable employment. Starting salary according to age and experience in the scale £100 rising to £200 a year. With bonus from £50 to £144 a year according to number of dependents. Free passages and quarters. Candidates, preferably not over 35 years of age, must have had considerable experience in a forestry office. Apply once by letter, stating age, whether married or single and full particulars of qualifications and experience, and mentioning East Africa and Rhodesia to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M.N. 1470 on both letter and envelope.

**CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.** Applications from qualified candidates are invited for the following post:—**FORESTER**, required by the Government of Kenya for the Forest Department for one year in the first instance with prospects of re-employment in the local European Civil Service. The post is a permanent one and there is a Provident Fund. The salary will be appointed to Grade For II, according to experience and qualifications. Salary Grade I £160 a year to £200; Grade II £240 rising to £360. On salary of £160 cost of living allowance is £30 for a single man and £20 for a married man, on salary of £240 or £360. Gratuity allowance £30. Free passage. Candidates, not over 35, must have a sound knowledge of practical forest work and should have had at least two years' training at one of the Forestry Commissions' schools. Applicants approved once by letter, stating age, whether married or single and full particulars of qualifications and experience, and mentioning EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M.N. 1467 on both letter and envelope.

**Obituary**

**Mr. Maurice John Norton**

MR. MAURICE JOHN NORTON, Micky Norton to many Rhodesians and East Africans of the past half-century, has died in Mwanza at the age of 73. A character from the rough and ready pioneering age, he looked with longing at those bygone days but accommodated himself cheerfully to the new Africa—though to be as far away as possible from the townships remained his aim.

It was in 1892 that he first landed at the Cape, and during the intervening 53 years there were few parts of Africa south of the Sahara in which he had not travelled and traded, prospected or shot big game. He began at the Cape Town Police, was in the Jameson Raid, failed in the Matabele rebellion of 1896, tried his luck in the north-eastern areas of what is now Northern Rhodesia, and went on to the Belgian Congo after elephant.

**Hard-Bitten Adventure**

There he was for a time in partnership with Rainnek, one of the most picturesque and thorough of ivory poachers when many hard-bitten adventurers found that outlet for their energies in a territory which had still only an embryonic administration; ivory was at that period a much more valuable commodity than it is to-day, and elephant poaching had decided financial attractions. Some took the job for the sake of quick profits, others because such later-day bureaucracy applied to their sense of adventure. Norton and his partner sought both, but at last Rainnek was caught red-handed—and died in prison in chains.

Denying British, Portuguese and German African territories ruthlessly and unflinchingly, Micky Norton transferred his activities to Northern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa and German East Africa (now Tanganyika Territory) where he shot elephant and other game, traded, prospected and made himself widely known. Then, to satisfy his Puckish sense of humour, he seized an island in the Ruvuma River, the then boundary between the German and Portuguese possessions in East Africa, planted the Union Jack upon it, defied the orders and resisted the cajolements of both Portuguese and Germans to remove the offending ensign, and waited for an international incident to develop. Who, his own and several other Governments were subsequently embroiled, he considered that the joke had gone far enough and quietly faded away.

**Recruited German Askari**

Throughout the 1914-18 war he served on intelligence duties, with the forces advancing from Northern Rhodesia, making many a long patrol behind the German lines in country which he knew far better than they. He recruited many men from German askari whom he captured, burned down stores on the lines of communication, raised false scares and generally made himself a nuisance.

He was one of the early prospectors on the Lupa belt, but there, as in many earlier rushes in Northern Rhodesia and the Congo, he had little success, with severely mangled limbs. He was the first, rather than the only, to shoot a lion, a great attack on him.

He had shot more than 2,000 animals, many of them in Tanganyika, where he was for five years a cultivation instructor employed by the Game Department to check elephant raiding African gardens. Since 1941 he had been employed by the Veterinary Department as a game observer in connexion with the campaign for the control of tsetse-fly.

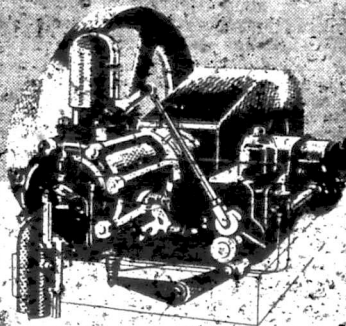
Micky Norton had friends everywhere, white and black, and probably no enemies, but certainly none no good against men or events.

(Continued on page 376)



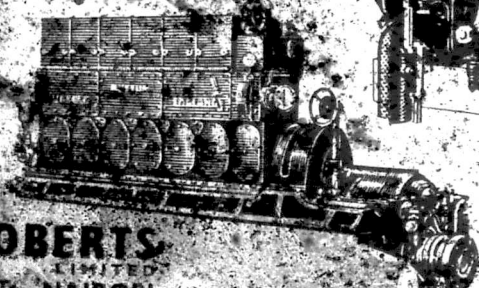
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### African Representative Council Inaugural Meeting in N. Rhodesia

AT THE FIRST MEETING of the newly constituted Northern Rhodesian African Representative Council the Acting Governor said:

It is your responsibility to advise the Governor on matters directly affecting the African population of the territory. It is not his function to make these decisions for the land, that has to be done by the Legislative Council. Nor is it your function to administer those laws which come through the various Government departments and the chiefs and their Councils and the Native Courts. You will have a hand in the shaping of these laws to protect Africans.

The Governor is not bound to accept your advice, but any recommendations coming from the Council will always receive the full consideration which, as the supreme representative body of the African population, you have the right to expect, and if your advice or recommendation cannot be adopted on a particular subject you will receive a statement explaining why.

#### New President

Mr. Peter President is the Secretary for Native Affairs. It is not his intention to take an active part in the debates nor will he influence decisions. In particular, it is not the intention that business should be initiated by the President or by the Government. You are the people to initiate the business.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Stewart Gore-Brown, senior non-official member for Native interests, recalled that the establishment of that body and of the provincial councils was the result of motions in Legislative Council by non-official European members.

Mr. Moses Mufurana, the Mufurira delegate, referring to the proposal to appoint two African members to the Legislative Council, said: "We know the British Government never goes back on its word." There had been European opposition to the proposal on the grounds that Africans were not yet ready for such responsibility. "To this?" he said, "our answer is quite simple—YES."

It was the ardent wish of Africans that the Europeans should stay in the country and continue their good work. He appealed for a continuance of the friendship and good will

which had united white and black on the battlefield in the war.

MR. NELSON NALUMANGA, a delegate from the Southern Province, said they would try to overcome tribal rivalries, but that they would need much assistance from Government and from Europeans interested in the Africans. The greatest enemy of progress was poverty.

The Council debated compulsory marriage registration and recommended the introduction of a marriage ordinance similar to that in Southern Rhodesia, which should be administered by the chiefs.

A motion was carried that there should be empowered to levy rates for specific purposes. The Barotsi Induna, MATAA, said his people would prefer an increase of poll tax. The voting was 20 to 3.

#### Rocky Areas for Europeans

In a discussion on the return of certain areas of Crown land to Africans, a delegate from Abercorn suggested that Europeans should be allocated the rocky areas of the country because they knew how to improve the soil and Africans did not.

There was considerable discussion on a motion concerning equal pay for equal work. This was brought to a head when one member pointed out that most employers were Europeans and that if employers had to pay both rates the same rate they would always choose Europeans to the exclusion of Africans. An amendment was carried that Africans doing the same work as Europeans should receive pay more nearly equal than at present to that of Europeans.

Obituary—Continued (from page 374)

#### Lady Napier

LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA, wife of the fourth Lord Napier of Magdala, died in Nairobi on Sunday. Daughter of the late General J. M. Percival, she married Lord Napier of Magdala in 1900.

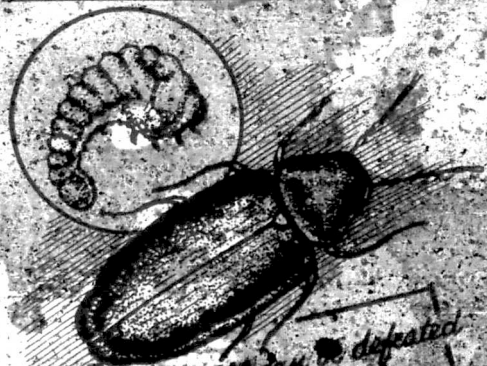
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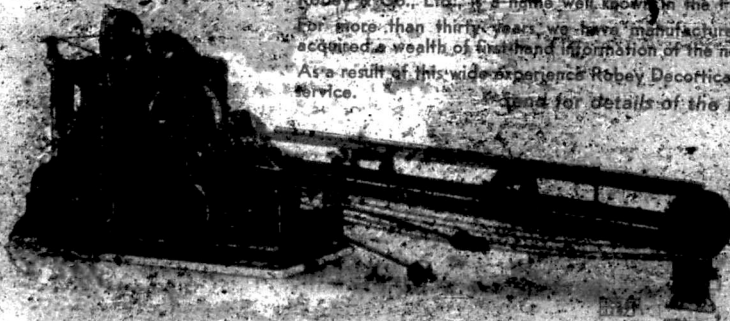
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Parliament (Continued from page 368)

of short-lived price fluctuations in prices. I gave a list of the commodities which are purchased exclusively by Government purchasing departments in this country.

[The following are extracts which concern the East African Colonies.]

**Sugar.**—The Ministry of Food has contracted to purchase the total exportable surplus of all the sugar-producing Colonies until the end of 1949. The territories concerned are the British West Indies, British Guiana, the Mauritius, Uganda and Tanganyika. The price is adjusted yearly by agreement between the Ministry of Food and representatives of the producers, and takes into account the costs of the producers and their costs of doing so, as well as the trend of the world market.

**Tea.**—The Ministry has since 1944 been the exclusive buyer of the exportable surplus of tea from Ceylon, and has resorted to other countries at cost price according to Combined Food Board and International Emergency Food Council allocations. The price is adjusted yearly by negotiation to cover increases in exchange rates, increases, etc. Similar arrangements have been made since by the Ministry of Food to purchase the exportable surplus of tea from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Nyassaland.

**Coffee.**—The Ministry of Food at present purchases the total crop from Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda for subsequent allocation as directed by the International Emergency Food Council. The price is adjusted yearly so as to provide a fair return to producers. Representatives of East African producers have recently visited this country and preliminary discussions have taken place in connexion with a five-year contract with the U.K. requirements only will be purchased by the Ministry of Food.

The United Kingdom have purchased the entire crop from East Africa up to the end of 1947. This has been subject to an issue of call in production, having regard to world market conditions with producers.

#### Northern Rhodesian Labour

MR. SARGENT asked on 17th November industrial unrest in Northern Rhodesia. What steps were being taken to encourage the development of trade unions, and if the Minister would consider sending a trade union adviser or organizer in order to encourage trade unionism there as successfully as elsewhere.

MR. CARRER JONES: Industrial unrest has manifested itself in frequent disputes between the mine managements and European workers, who are represented by the fully organized Mineworkers' Union. Steps have been taken to recruit an officer with trade union experience in this country for appointment to the Labour Department of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. CARRER JONES asked what extent labour was still being recruited in Northern Rhodesia on other than a voluntary basis, and how long this policy contrary to the spirit of I.L.O. Convention No. 97 was to be pursued.

MR. CARRER JONES: All forms of compulsory recruitment of labour by the Government of Northern Rhodesia have entirely ceased.

#### Tanganyika Survey

MR. DONN PIRRETT asked what proportion of Tanganyika had been subjected to a systematic geological survey, and what steps would be taken to expedite the work in areas not yet surveyed.

MR. CARRER JONES: A little over one-tenth of the total surface of Tanganyika Territory has been systematically surveyed by geologists. This, of course, includes the most promising areas and so represents more than that proportion of the useful work to be done. The surveys are being pressed on as quickly as possible, but there is a great shortage of trained geologists. I would desire to see the opportunity to call the attention of young men entering the universities to the good and interesting openings in the Colonies in this profession.

MR. RANS WILLIAMS asked how many soldiers and civilians were killed or injured in the disturbances in Asmara on September 28, 1946.

MR. CARRER JONES: I am not aware of any disturbances in Asmara on September 28, but during these on August 28 three members of the Sudan Defence Force were killed and 13 injured; one Italian civilian was killed and nine injured, and 39 British civilians were killed and 62 injured.

MR. RANS WILLIAMS asked by what court Sudanese soldiers would be tried for their alleged part in the riots, how the court would be constituted, and whether any representatives of the British Military Administration would be members of the court.

MR. CARRER JONES: I understand that a court martial was begun in connexion with the incidents on August 28. I have called for a record.

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## East African Service Appointments

The latest list of promotions and transfers affecting officers in the East African Colonial Service includes the following:

**ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE.**—MR. D. B. BARBER, Inspector of Police Northern Rhodesia to administrative officer Zanzibar; MR. G. N. BURGESS, Assistant Chief Secretary Nyasaland to be Commissioner of Labor, Gold Coast; MR. S. F. C. CHURCH, Chief Clerk, District Office, Uganda to be senior district officer, Uganda; MR. S. C. DEANE, administrative officer, Tanganyika to be District Labour Commissioner, Tanganyika; MR. V. M. JONES, District Officer, Kenya to be provincial commissioner, Kenya. **AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.**—MR. S. GILLET, Junior agricultural officer and experimental agronomist to be Senior Coffee Officer, Kenya. **AUDIT SERVICE.**—MR. N. S. CAREY JONES, Assistant Auditor, Northern Rhodesia to be Auditor, British Honduras; MR. G. E. L. LORD, Auditor, Somaliland to be Auditor, Fiji; MR. L. H. POPE, Auditor, Fiji to be Auditor, Northern Rhodesia. **EDUCATION SERVICE.**—MR. R. E. MILLER, Assistant Director of Education, Tanganyika to be Deputy Director of Education, Tanganyika; MR. E. A. SNOWALL, Chief Inspector of Schools, Tanganyika to be Deputy Director of Education, Uganda. **GEOLOGICAL SURVEY SERVICE.**—MR. W. H. HENDERSON, Geological Survey Officer to be Geologist, Kenya. **LEGAL SERVICE.**—MR. L. A. ANDREW, Crown Counsel, Gold Coast to be Crown Counsel, Uganda; MR. P. H. BAYBROOK, Solicitor General, Northern Rhodesia to be Legal Secretary, Malawi; MR. G. G. GIBBS, Resident Magistrate, Northern Rhodesia to be Resident Magistrate, Tanganyika; MR. J. D. SMYTH, Crown Counsel, Tanganyika to be Resident Magistrate, District Courts, Tanganyika. **MEDICAL SERVICE.**—DR. T. A. AUSTIN, Director of Medical Services, Nyasaland to be Director of Medical Services, Uganda; MR. H. N. DAVIES, Medical Officer, Tanganyika to be Medical Specialist, Tanganyika. **MINES SERVICE.**—MR. A. F. SWEET, Inspector of mines, Tanganyika to be senior Inspector of mines, Tanganyika; PAUL DESPES, M.A., M.E.C., Inspector of mines, independent of office, Uganda to be senior superintendent of mines, Uganda; MR. C. H. KEMP, Assistant superintendent of mines, Tanganyika to be superintendent of mines, Tanganyika; MR. D. M. STRANGE, deputy superintendent of mines, Palestine to be superintendent of mines, Kenya; MR. S. E. H. WOOLLEN, superintendent of mines, Tanganyika to be senior superintendent of mines, Tanganyika. **SURVEY SERVICE.**—MR. G. M. TILSON, Inspector, Uganda to be Assistant Director of Surveys, Uganda; MR. R. G. MURPHY, Chief Surveyor, Uganda to be Assistant Land Officer and Assistant Commissioner of Mines, Uganda. **VETERINARY SERVICE.**—MR. S. G. WILSON, veterinary officer, Nyasaland to be senior veterinary research officer, Nigeria. **OTHER BRANCHES.**—MR. H. LOWLES, Chief Storekeeper, Tanganyika Railways to be Stores Superintendent, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration; MR. A. J. R. MACLEOD, Assistant Joint Income Tax Department, Kenya to be Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Kenya; MR. P. J. PETER, senior accountant, Kenya to be Assistant Financial Secretary, Kenya.

### New appointments include:

**ENGINEERS.**—UGANDA.—CAPTAIN J. L. N. ALEXANDER, of Havering, Essex, a native of Tavistock, Devon, was educated at Radnor Grammar School and Birmingham University Civil Engineering Department, graduating B.Sc. He has held a number of engineering appointments under local authorities in England and served in the war as an officer of the Royal Engineers. MR. H. A. BROWN, of Whitby, from the Wye, was born in Belvedere, Kent, qualified A.M.I.C.E. and A.M.I.W.E.

and after holding several engineering appointments in England, he was commissioned in the Royal Marines, in which unit he was engaged in constructional and other engineering work. **TANGANYIKA.**—MR. B. C. FARMER, of Derby is a graduate of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, and has held several engineering appointments with the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company at Derby. MR. S. L. PATTERSON, of New Malden, was educated at Victoria College, London University. He graduated B.Sc. and his qualifications include associateship of the City and Guilds Institute and A.M.I.C.E. Before the war he held engineering appointments at Goole, Yorkshire, and at Alexandria, Egypt. In June, 1946, he was commissioned in the Air Ministry Directorate of Works, and subsequently served in Egypt, Madagascar and East Africa. **NYASALAND.**—CAPTAIN P. W. F. CAMPBELL, of Bath, was educated at Northampton Grammar School and Edinburgh University, graduating B.Sc. He has held engineering appointments with the North Riding of Yorkshire County Council and with contractors at Bridge of Weir, Elstree, and Woolfats. During the war he was commissioned in the Royal Engineers and served in East Africa, the Middle East and Italy. MR. A. M. B. GRAY, of Riddlesden, was educated at Woodhouse Grove School, Bradford, and Bradford Technical College, graduating B.Sc. He has held posts under Kershley Corporation and the L.N.E.R. at Leeds. During the war he served as an officer of the Royal Engineers. **NORTHERN RHODESIA.**—COLONEL S. R. GARRON, M.B.E., of King's Lynn, was educated in India and at London University, qualified A.M.I.C.E. and also, after holding several engineering appointments, including that of Technical Assistant in the Chief Engineer's Department, I.C.C., he was mobilized with the reserve of Officers in 1939, and subsequently served as an officer of R.E.M.E.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—CAPTAIN J. H. BAKER, of Oxford, appointed an assistant architect in Kenya, was born in Devon, near Compton, educated at Cambridge School and the Royal Street Polytechnic, was elected an A.R.I.B.A. and has held an architectural appointment in Trinidad. During the war he served as an officer of the Royal Engineers, and was mentioned in dispatches. MR. J. D. BAKER, of Townyn, Merionethshire, appointed a police officer (cadet) in Tanganyika, was from 1935 to 1939 attached to a firm of hatteries surveyors in Southampton. He began his Army career in 1939, serving in West Africa for four years, and later in Burma. In 1945 he was awarded the M.B.E. CAPTAIN R. R. WILKINSON, of Staly, Hesham, appointed an entomologist in Uganda, was a graduate of Repton School and St. Catherine's College, Cambridge University, and graduated B.A. and M.A. in the war he served in North Africa and Italy.

## Tanganyika's Development Programme

At the opening of the budget session of the Tanganyika Legislative Council on Monday, the Governor, Sir William Hutchings, announced the Territory's 10-year development plans, which will cost £18,000,000. £9,500,000 was available from the Territory's own resources, including new loans amounting to £5,725,000, grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund would total £5,250,000, and the remaining £3,000,000 also from the Development and Welfare Fund, will help to finance schemes of an inter-territorial nature. On the development of natural resources the Territory will spend £3,000,000. The road programme will cost £4,250,000 and railways and ports £2,000,000.

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## Co-Operative Movement in Kenya

Early this year the Co-operative Department was established in Kenya. Four inspectors, two from Central Province and two from Nyanza Province were appointed, and began to study work in May. Their names are: Mr. Leonard Mwachu, Mr. Frederick Kangu (Central Province), Mr. Dan Nyanjom Gahulu and Mr. Livingstone Mudidi (Nyanza Province).

The work of these four inspectors in the Native land units will consist of touring, teaching, advising, discussing, forming societies and inspecting them when formed.

Mr. Leonard Mwachu was born at Thogoto in 1915, educated by the Church of Scotland Mission, Kikuyu, and the Alliance High School. In 1933 he passed the junior commercial examination, and in 1935 the Arab and African clerical service examination. He was a clerk in the Agricultural Department from 1934 to 1938, and in the administration at Eldoret and Kiumbu from 1938 to 1946, when he was seconded to the Co-operative Department. At Eldoret he was secretary to the African Advisory Committee and a member of the African advisory sub-committee of the municipal board.

### Service in South-East Asia

Mr. Frederick Kangu was born at Kiguoya in the Hall district about 1926, and is a nephew of ex-acting Gathumbi. He was educated at Gakarara, whence he proceeded to the Government Kikuyu School, Kagame, and thence to the Alliance High School. In 1942 he joined the Army and became eventually staff sergeant clerk, serving in Kenya, British Somaliland and the South-East Asia Command.

Mr. Nyanjom is a Luo, born in 1925. He had his elementary education at the African Anglican Church School, Kiumbu, between the years 1934 and 1939. At the beginning of 1940 he joined Mission School, where he received primary education, and in 1943 he went to the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, for secondary education. Before joining the Co-operative Department, Mr. Nyanjom had been a teacher on Mr. Elud Maku's staff for a year.

Mr. Livingstone Mudidi was born at Vihiga in Masigoli, North Kavirondo, in 1914. He was educated at the Government African School, Kakamega. He was a teacher in the Friends' Africa Mission Elementary School at Vihiga for a year, and became a warrant sergeant in the Army soon after the outbreak of war. In 1942 he was transferred to the East Africa Army Education Corps, and promoted W.O.II in 1943. He served overseas in Palestine and Egypt.

## Southern Rhodesian Agriculture

Hopes that the recently established agricultural training school for ex-servicemen at Mount Hampden in Southern Rhodesia would become permanent, in order that farmers could take refresher courses, were expressed by Mr. P. B. Fletcher, Minister for Agriculture, in a speech at Odzi. He said that an authority on agricultural education had been invited to the Colony to assist in the planning of a system and to review the research work which had been obtained during the war. It was proposed to re-organize the soil conservation service, and other measures being placed for machinery to the value of £48,500. He also noted 70 intensive conservation areas.

## European Education Bursaries

Bursaries for secondary and post-secondary education are to be awarded to selected European students in Tanganyika whose parents have been in the Territory for ten years or more. Candidates must have attended a school in East Africa for a continuous period of at least five years. The bursaries, which will normally be tenable for a period of four years, may be extended to six years with the approval of the Director of Education.

## Anglo-Rhodesian and General

THE ANGLO-RHODESIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT Co. LTD. announce a profit for the year ended September 30, 1946 of £2,014, against £2,412 for the previous year, which, with £76,000 for depreciation and £700 reserve for income tax, net new requirements being a total of £2,482 for distribution. A dividend of 10% less tax at 10% thereon, amounts to £1,377 and £2,000 is transferred to reserve. The balance carried forward is £262. The issued capital consists of 400,000 shares of 5s. each. The reserve account stands at £9,000. On the assets side investments at cost appear at £46,946 (the market value at September 30, 1946, £62,401), and cash at £1,203. The directors are Mr. A. E. W. James (Chairman), Mr. H. A. Cooke and Mr. A. C. Gibbons.

## Dalgety and Company

The fifty-second annual general meeting of Dalgety and Co., Ltd. is being held to-day in London. The issued capital consists of 30,000 ordinary shares of £20 each, £25 paid, and 30,000 fully paid 7% preference shares of £10. Outstanding debentures, total £2,375,454. Reserve funds amount to £1,200,000.

Investments appear in the balance sheet at £1,027,264, shares in subsidiary companies total £67,053, premises, plant and furniture are valued at £566,996 and cash and tax reserve certificates total £82,791.

After payment of £40,687 in dividends the net profit for the year was £166,889.

## News of Our Advertisers

Mr. W. York has relinquished his position as general manager of Barclays Bank, which he has held since 1934, and has been appointed a director and elected a vice-chairman of the bank. Mr. R. G. Thornton, an assistant general manager, has been appointed general manager.

## Christmas Air Mail

The latest date for posting by air mail for delivery in East Africa and Rhodesia by Christmas is December 12.

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# NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

## Tanganyika Motorists Protest

Planters in the Usá district of Tanganyika resolved in a body at a recent meeting of their association not to renew their motor vehicle licences until the roads in the Northern Province were improved.

The 62nd session of the Nyasaland Legislative Council was opened by the Governor on Tuesday.

Leopoldville, capital of the Belgian Congo, celebrated on Sunday the 65th anniversary of its foundation.

A new weekly Portuguese air service between Lourenco Marques and Salisbury started on November 18.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. has announced an interim dividend of 7% per share, less income tax at 2% in the £.

At the festival of Id El Her in Dar es Salaam a message was read thanking the British Government for the kindness shown to Muslims of East Africa during the war by arranging shipping for pilgrimages to Mecca.

The directors of Barclays Bank (D.C. & C.) are raising the final dividend on 10% "A" stock and 8% shares to 7% making 8% for the year ended September 30 last. Net profits increased from £357,491 for 1944-1945 to £516,765.

An application by the Central African Airways Corporation for a licence to operate passenger, mail and freight services twice a month to Britain has been refused by the newly formed Central African Air Authority.

Onse accounts of Rhodesia Railways for September were approximately £254,347 making a total of £6,120,663 for the 12 months ended September 30. Figures for the previous year were £5,740,975 and £5,620,877.

There are now 37,776 names on the voters' roll in Southern Rhodesia, of which 162 are those of Africans. The total compares with 28,155 in 1939.

Southern Rhodesia's nursing service is still 100 short of establishment, but 25 qualified nurses are expected before the end of the year. Of those who arrived in June three have already married and resigned.

## Mpanga Line Survey

The PERTINUSKY Survey of the 130-mile railway from Kallias to Mpanga is stated by Mr. L. J. Martin, Chief Engineer of the Tanganyika Railways, to be well ahead of schedule. Seven Europeans and more than 150 Africans are employed under the direction of Mr. J. C. Forgan. The three survey teams are working in intense 8-hour shifts and are harassed considerably by game, yet so far there have been only two casualties—one African evacuated to hospital with suspected sleeping sickness and another feared killed by a lion. The teams, one working from each end and one in the middle near the point where the line will cross the Ugalia River close to its junction with the Mtambo River, have surveyed over 90 miles. The £100,000 causeway which will carry the line across the river will be 4,000 feet long.

## Company Meeting

### Wankie Colliery Company, Ltd.

#### Sir John Chancellor's Statement

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE WANKIE COLLIERY COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on Tuesday 1st December, 1946, at the offices of the company, 19 St. Swinburn Lane, London, E.C.4.

Sir John R. CHANCELLOR, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., F.S.O., Chairman and joint managing director of the company, had presided to the shareholders with the directors' annual report and the accounts for the year ended August 31, 1946, a statement in the following terms:

Particulars of the year's operations are shown in the directors' report.

The balance to the credit of the profit and loss accounts amounts to £408,506, to which has been added the balance brought forward of £133,031 and the sum of £5,000 which was provided for taxation in a previous year but is not now required for that purpose, making a total of £576,537.

From this amount £200,000 has been deducted and transferred to general reserves. To meet the dividend of 5% recommended by your Board, £25,000 would be required, leaving a balance of £351,537 to be carried forward.

Throughout the year work of coal was adversely affected by the inadequacy of the supply of railway transport. Consumers' stocks have, as a consequence, fallen considerably and inquiries have been received for large quantities of coal for export purposes. These inquiries, however, could not be entertained owing to the lack of the necessary railway transport.

Main production remained at a high level, as in the previous year, and the high quality of the output has been maintained.

The construction of the new coking plant, completed in July last, and satisfactory progress is being made.

In view of the deterioration of the remaining of the old coke ovens, it is proposed, as soon as the erection of the new battery is completed, to start with the erection of a further battery of modern ovens to meet the increased demand for coke. In connexion with these new batteries it is also proposed to install a by-product plant for the production of benzol, tar and other derivatives.



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## Mining

## Strong Demand for Copper Confidence in the Future

The present strong demand for copper will last for another two years, according to Lieut. Colonel R. M. Preston, Chairman of the Copper Development Association. He expressed this view at a meeting of the Association last week.

At the end of that period, when the backlog of work accumulated during the war was complete, he said, demand would still show an upward curve. Copper had now been accepted as a standard building material, it was being used in increasing quantities in shipbuilding, and the electrical and motor industries would use greater quantities in future.

Every ton being produced in Northern Rhodesia was going straight into production, and scrap was being absorbed without any apparent influence on the market.

## Wankie Colliery

WANKIE COLLIERY CO., LTD., announces a profit for the year ended August 31, 1946, of £108,506 (compared with £71,168 in the previous year), which with £13,031 brought forward and £55,091 being provision for tax not now required, makes a total of £176,628. A dividend of 5% on shares absorbs £45,719, and £120,000 is transferred to reserves, leaving a balance of £109,909 to be carried forward (£13,031).

The issued capital consists of 1,325,000 stock units of 10s. each. Reserves stand at £190,909 and current liabilities at £406,797. Fixed assets appear at £1,661,095 and current assets at £601,113, including £245,107 in cash.

During the year 1,748,955 tons (4,941,500 cu yd) of coal were mined and raised to the surface. Sales of coal and coke amounted to 1,490,520 tons and 85,932 tons respectively, compared with 1,596,443 tons and 89,160 tons in the previous year.

The directors are Sir John Chancellor (Chairman and joint managing director), Mr. S. H. Collett (joint managing director), Colonel C. F. Birney, and Mr. W. Rhodes. The 23rd ordinary general meeting was held in London, on Thursday last.

## Cam and Motor Gold Mining

THE CAM AND MOTOR GOLD MINING COMPANY (1919) LTD., announces a profit for the year ended June 30, 1946, of £226,966 (against £24,406 in the previous year), which, together with £20,512 brought forward and £40,000 excess reserve for taxation, amounted to £287,447. An interim dividend of 8s. (1s. per stock unit) was declared in December 1945, absorbing £37,500, and an final dividend of 10s. required £36,825, £30,500, was set aside for depreciation £100,000 (reserved for taxation), and £10,000 transferred to reserve. The balance was £59,021 (£20,514).

The following is a summary of operations carried out on the company's properties, which consist of 295 gold reefs, claims (with figures for the preceding year shown in brackets). Tons milled 285,000 (302,100); yield, 63,696 oz. (68,668 oz.); revenue, £447,859 (458,407); working costs, £218,370 (£279,999); working costs per ton, 20s. (18s. 6d.); working profit, £231,486 (£280,488); depreciation footage, £275 (5796); paid reserves, 1,713,400 (1,746,000).

The issued capital stands at 2,900,000 stock units of 12s. 6d. The reserve account totals £206,909 and liabilities, including provision for taxation, £284,667. On the assets side, property is valued at £339,510; shafts at £142,000; mine development at £110,843; machinery, plant, furniture and equipment at £60,075; buildings, £16,529; while investments and cash in hand amounts to £384,054.

The directors are Mr. Bailey Stubbell (Chairman), Viscount Eborac, Sir Doby Burnett, Mr. R. J. Broadbent, and Mr. E. K. Fehlings, with Mr. R. V. Ord and Mr. C. J. Dillow as alternate. The members of the Finance Committee are Lord Eborac, Mr. R. V. Ord, and Mr. A. H. Price.

## Rhodesia Chrome Prospects

The most important chrome ore reserves in the world, with the possible exception of Russia, are in Southern Rhodesia. Speaking to the National Affairs Association, in Salisbury, Mr. Musgrave, Chairman of the Industrial Development Commission, said that during the war Southern Rhodesia's production of chrome ore had become a bigger asset to the Empire than the Colony's Air Train scheme. At present the processing of chrome ore could not be carried out in the Colony, to overcome this difficulty, cheap power was needed, power that was not dependent on coal. He thought that the Central African Council could help by investigating the problem. "When we do get the power we have a great future," he concluded.

## Indian Honoured by Miners

MR. RAMA CHAND, who has been elected President and honorary treasurer of the Musoma Mining Association on its re-organisation after the war, has long been interested in prospecting and mining in that part of Tanganyika, and in pre-war days helped to finance the operations of a number of Europeans. Though himself an Indian, European appreciation of his interest in the industry has now been shown in striking fashion. There has, he believes, been no previous case of an Asian being elected to the chief office of any mining association in British East of Central Africa.

## Man's Early Use of Copper

A Mining and Metallurgical Committee has been appointed by the Royal Anthropological Institute with the duty of investigating problems of early metallurgy as part of the Institute's scheme for group studies of the evolution of man. Among the first matters to be studied is man's early use of copper. Samples of the metal from various parts of the world are being collected for analysis, with the object of relating their composition to that of ancient specimens of copper work.

## Zambesia Exploiting

THE ZAMBESIA EXPLOITING CO. LTD., announces an interim dividend of 5% (less tax) for the year ending December 31, 1946.

## Mining Personalities

MR. W. RILEY has arrived in this country on leave from Kenya.

MR. C. H. RICHARDS, M.Inst.M.M., has rejoined in Tanganyika.

THE EARL OF SELBORNE, C.C.H., has been elected to the board of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd.

DR. S. McCAN, a well-known mining geologist in Tanganyika, is making a report for Crown Minerals, Ltd.

MR. R. F. GIBSON, who served in the R.N.V.R. during the war, has been appointed secretary of the Department of Lands and Mines in Tanganyika.

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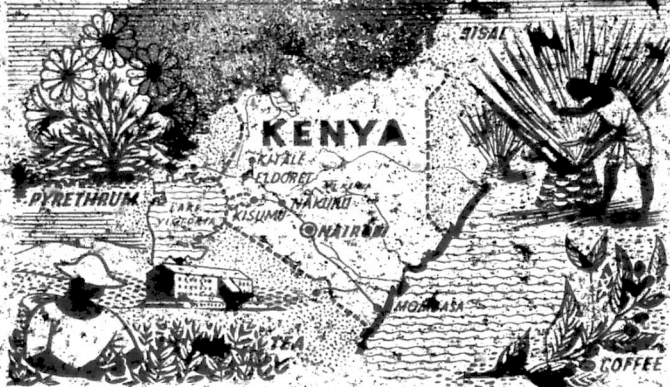
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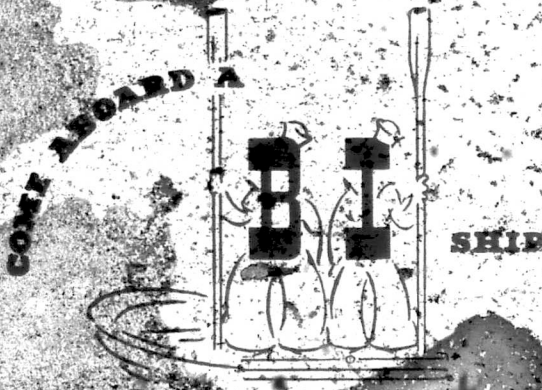
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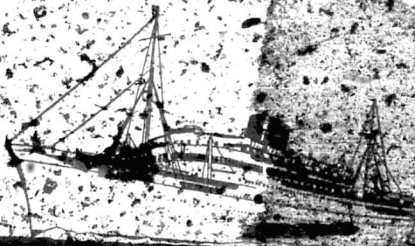
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

ONE PIECE OF RESEARCH, which requires to be undertaken as a matter of urgency is that into the life of European children in the tropical territories of the Empire, particularly those of European life, in which white settlement in the Tropics has established itself. While many Kenyans have firm faith in the permanence of white settlement in the Highlands of that Colony, many others of equally long residence in the country and resolute attachment to it still have an open mind on that crucial issue. Until the recent war caused a break in the practice, those who could afford the expense usually sent their children out of the Colony for at least part of their education. The over-ready assumption in some quarters that that indicated lack of confidence in Kenya as a white man's country, however, not proved thereby. Before the first world war many Rhodesian parents who certainly had no misgivings about white settlement sent their children to South Africa or England, but those children now themselves parents in Rhodesia, would indignantly deny the need for such separation in a family, and would declare (with much to support their contention) that no part of the Empire has a better primary and secondary educational system

than that developed in Southern Rhodesia; while Sir Godfrey Huggins, an enthusiast for education in its best and most modern forms, has been Prime Minister. There is, of course, a difference in latitude between that Colony and Kenya, but there is considerable similarity in the general conditions of life and the common aspirations of the white stock. European children born and brought up in the high country of East and Central Africa are quite evidently subject to conditions of climate, altitude and environment which differ vastly from those of the lands from which their parents came, and it is surely desirable that scientific examination should be made of these differences, their present effects and the possibility of mitigating them.

Could money be better spent than in ensuring that the rising generation of European children have every possible chance to become good citizens of the country of their adoption? No. Need for comprehensive and co-ordinated Research. research work has been done along these lines, though Dr. Gordon and Dr. Vint, both of Kenya, have made their contributions on certain aspects of the subject. Such a study might be encouraged by the Colonial Development and

Welfare Fund, for the development and welfare of the Colonial Empire are to a large extent dependent upon making ever better use of the Europeans men and women, who are giving their lives to some form of service in and for the Colonies. The research would naturally be many-sided. To take but one aspect, psychologists nowadays attach the greatest importance to the years of early childhood, during which many European children in African territories are entrusted to Native *ayahs*. It is no reflexion on Native women to say that very, very few of them can possibly be fitted for the responsible task of caring for European children in their most impressionable years. They have not had the training for such duties. Indeed, the position of an unmarried woman in Native communities differs vastly from that of an unmarried woman in England. It is a staggering revelation of ignorance, presumably on the part of new arrivals, that a report from East Africa should recently have referred to cases in which *ayahs* employed by Europeans had been expected to share accommodation with the houseboys. Again, until there is a recognized training school for *ayahs*, the only experience that Native girls

can obtain is too often by the trial-and-error method—at the expense of some unfortunate European child. Some parents credit the nurse-girl with qualities and abilities which she cannot be expected to possess, and others, less credulous, will leave their children to women of whom they have no particularly high opinion simply because they wish to be relieved of the work and responsibility which the raising of children entails. Many of the European's wives have proved themselves splendid mothers, and during the war most of them acquitted themselves magnificently, often running farms and businesses while their menfolk were in the Services, but in peace no other duties can compete in importance with that of giving their children the best conceivable upbringing. But they ought also to be scientific research into the needs of European children in tropical climates and high altitudes. Almost every European in Kenya will declare for instance that for its first seven years or so that Colony is a thoroughly healthy country for a child, but there is a conflict of opinion after that age. Such a study calls for a comprehensive investigation from the medical, psychological and educational points of view.

## Mr. Creech Jones on Colonial Policy

### International Ignorance of British Work

THE COLONIAL EMPIRE has few Colonies of British settlement to-day and it is not an Empire in the old sense which implied the political and economic dominance associated with imperialism.

We have passed from the old exuberance and emotion, and take a more sober and realistic view of the responsibilities which Colonial territories bring. We cannot repudiate this legacy from our history, and to try speedily to liquidate it except by generosity and the development of responsibility and well-being in the territories would betray the peoples with whom we are associated as well as the hopes and purposes we entertain.

#### Change in Political Conceptions

Our territories are not to-day thought of as our possessions; in the eyes of the Government they are tributary estates which can be exploited irrespective of Native human rights for the satisfaction of alien interests. Our conception of the functions of government has changed and expanded, and our control of individual gain and disorderly development become an essential purpose of government. Moscow may be rewriting her history of British Colonial policy, but surely the assumptions of policy must be studied in the light of the economic facts and prevailing political conceptions of the time. We have moved a long way from the days when Government had little interest in social development and economic activities.

Everywhere to-day the objective observer will see Britain developing liberal conceptions for her own political growth, to be applied responsibly in all

*In the course of an address given in Bristol last Friday evening.*

fields of Colonial activity, building on all these institutions of voluntary service, mutual aid and self-reliance which have mattered so much in our own democratic growth—co-operation, trade unionism, local government, social welfare institutions and the like—and doing her utmost to protect the Commonwealth principle of nationhood in all the territories for which we are responsible.

Freedom and responsibility are likely to be secured only by sound social services in health and education, nutrition and housing, labour protection and security. No less do they rest on relief from grinding poverty and from the dearth of material resources. Economic development and use and expansion of natural resources are indispensable. The advisory committees of the Colonial Office, the Colonial Development and Economic Council, the research sections of the technical departments and surveys, the local development boards are all active in this work of social and economic advances.

#### Fine Work of Officials

British policy is the butt of a great deal of criticism. In our own midst are a few whose purpose sometimes seems to be to denigrate our nation as if we can never conform to the merest exigencies of good behaviour, fair play and disinterested giving. I have seen the first of our officials in the field—often in unhealthful and dangerous regions serving with unswerving devotion and winning the good will of the people about them.

I cannot the importance of our work shown in international assemblies when I recall the experiments being made, the research being done, the new institutions established and great schemes for regeneration getting under way. Glib phrases and lofty liberal sentiment and



of population in the food supply, the limitations on production, the demands for services which the resources and available revenues cannot meet. Some peoples lack confidence and are co-operative, others have too little skill and education to press up the standards of living.

Our policies are both realistic and comprehensive. We recently agreed to the formation of a public corporation in Nigeria, to take over, reorganize and develop electric power services, another to take over and run the ex-German plantations in the Cameroons, a big scheme to extend rice production in West Africa under controlled irrigation and drainage, and another to produce groundnuts in East Africa. An extensive examination of water resources of Central and East Africa has also been started with a view to the development of irrigation and hydro-electric schemes.

Big developments from the phosphate deposits in Uganda and fertilizers to African farmers to correct fertility losses can be expected, as well. In Kenya £4,500,000 will be spent in the next 10 years in a very extensive series of projects for soil conservation and

reclamation in African areas, including settlement. The foundations of universities are being laid in East Africa, West Africa, the West Indies and South East Asia. I have said nothing about our efforts to give stability to Colonial products, foodstuffs and raw materials by creating the conditions of a fair and steady price and assured market.

Freedom of the quality and liberal character of the markets attracts our great services for this work. Our Colonial territories are ends in themselves, not means to our own ends. We are a great Imperial Power because of our responsibilities. We seek none of the narrow justifications or selfish aims of the old imperialism. We must win the increasing understanding, co-operation and confidence of the Colonial peoples and help them move to the realization of their own dreams and genius.

We must remember the words of Burke—

"If we make ourselves too little for the sphere of our duty . . . be well assured that everything about us will dwindle by degrees, until at length our concerns are shrunk to the dimensions of our minds." A great Empire and little minds go ill together.

## Belgian Colonial Minister on Native Development

### Further Extracts from M. Goding's Address

THEir SYSTEM of development in the Belgian Congo proved profitable to the Natives. In my opinion, not if we consider what a Native worker and his family would enjoy free on European plantations in wages, housing, housing, medical attendance, etc. I think the Natives are very favourably off what the so-called peasant farmer farms in the Colonies develop in other examples.

We have considered that by using the cultivation of large modern plantations (on scientific lines and equipped with the best machinery, we could obtain from a given soil a much lower cost much larger quantities of produce of better quality and that by following this system, the mining or plantation companies would be able, after due remuneration of the capital invested, to devote a very large part of their earnings to the educational, social, medical and material improvement of Native standards of living. (1) by increasing those standards among their own workers for whom large companies provide schools, hospitals, dispensaries and so forth; (2) by improving directly and indirectly the standards of living of the neighbouring populations which benefit in various ways from the undertakings of such companies; and (3) by the first step and enabling the State to raise the standards of other Native populations.

#### Wage-Earnings vs. Peasant Farming

The objection may be raised that these Natives are wage-earners, whereas in Colonies where different policies are pursued they would be independent peasant farmers.

Let us not be deceived by catchwords. What is important is not the name given to the Native status, but their actual conditions. And I am convinced that this condition is much better, that the Natives are much better cared for on European plantations than in their villages. The hired workman has plenty of free time, even to hunt or fish, and all plantations place extensive lands at the disposal of their wives on which they can produce food crops for their own use as an addition to the ample rations supplied to them.

Our system must not be considered as exclusive. European undertakings are devoted only to such crops as require large plantations for successful development, the use of scientific research, of selected and improve

varieties, and expensive machinery. This is the case as a rule for the rubber, coffee, cinchona, and oil-palm industries (for coffee, Cinchona, and oil-palm, which do not require the same conditions, are entirely grown by Native farmers—for instance, cocoa, maize, fibre, food crops, rice, and some other coffee). To me, at least, the yearly earnings of these peasant farmers are much greater, not complete (as a whole) with the earnings of Natives employed on plantations.

#### European Enterprises

We regard European plantations mainly as a preliminary stage in the agricultural development of the Colony. We consider them as a school in which the Natives will acquaint themselves with improved methods of cultivation. In the vicinity of European oil-palm or rubber plantations, we encourage the establishment by Native communities of large blocks of plantations of the same kind which they will manage. They sell their produce to the nearest European plantations, which, thanks to their efficient machinery, can pay handsome prices.

For example, a Native family which has established two and a half acres of oil-palm will derive from this plantation within some 20 years a very good return in exchange for their own work, a return which may amount to £10 or £12 a year, which is quite a decent income as Native conditions go in Central Africa. At the same time this family will derive other profits from its useful activities, which are not limited.

What would have been the advantage of developing at high cost selected varieties of oil-palm, with a very high percentage of oil, if it had been reserved for scattered peasant farmers, who by their crude methods would have been able to extract only 70% of the oil and produce an oil of inferior quality, whereas modern mills extract from the same fruit 92% of edible oil of very high quality?

Has this system enabled private companies to make inordinate profits? Not in the least. It is regret to say that, on the whole, *capitalist undertakings in the Congo have not been very profitable ventures*. If we convert all issued capital and dividends distributed into gold francs as it is necessary to wish to compare them, we find that from 1885 until 1936 some 1,927,410,492 gold francs, including returns, have been invested in the

Congo, equal to some 7 1/2 millions of gold pounds. During the same period Colonial Companies distributed dividends amounting to 660 millions gold pounds or 26,400,000 gold pounds. The average dividend distributed yearly during that period is a further comparison this did not exceed 285.

We encourage moderate white settlement. There are now some 33,000 Europeans living in the Congo of whom about 12,000 are Belgians. We think that we might be able within 10 years to double that number. In the same period we have imported from 3,000 to 6,000 white settlers into the Congo. It is not my opinion that a moderate European settlement is prejudicial to the Natives. I hold the contrary to be true, it is in the affairs of European settlement that the increase of the Native population is largest.

Crimes of European position in Africa overlooked. In the same fact, we have seen when in 1940 and 1941 the Germans appeared to be victorious, and when Nazi propaganda was magnifying by radio the already inspiring German victories, there was no unrest in the Allied Colonies in Africa. Why was it a Negro, the Governor-General of Rhodesia who first called French Equatorial Africa to General de Gaulle. Why was there not the slightest unrest in the Congo in the darkest hours of the war, with 30,000 Europeans living amongst 10 millions of Natives?

Whole Hearted White Effort

If the white man dissatisfied with our rule, as certain people are prone to pretend, was a little less inclined to revolt and shake off the yoke, I believe they participated whole heartedly in our war effort. It is the best proof that the Native people on the whole appreciate what we have done for them?

The five years of war brought a big change in the mentality of inhabitants of the Congo, both whites and blacks. The whites have found out that the Congo, cut off from the Mother Country, largely self-governing, but self-supporting, could manage very well. It has inspired them with an understandable desire for more autonomous government. The mentality of the Natives, especially the educated or semi-educated, has changed in the same direction. They begin to become conscious of their rights, and we must be attentive to this fact. Our policy must adjust itself to this tendency.

Before the war we already had a certain number of public bodies on which Natives were able to educate themselves in local self-government. Native councils of various degrees, Native councils for the tribes of a given area, and so on. We shall develop those institutions.

In the Native quarters of the big towns, we are starting Native town councils to administer the affairs of the Native towns. By the way, the war doubled the Native population of our main centres: in Leopoldville, for instance, there are now about 90,000 Natives, as against 40,000 before the war.

We intend to increase largely our medical forces throughout the Congo. Compared not unfavourably in this respect with the Colonies, we have for the whole Congo only about 100 doctors, which would be equivalent to 35 for an area the size of Great Britain. European doctors, however well paid, are difficult to find and very expensive. We are already training Native medical assistants who undergo a special medical course of six years. My opinion is that we may no longer delay the formation of well-Redged African doctors, the more so as Africans often show special aptitudes for the medical profession.

In 1920 the yearly death-rate amongst Europeans was 18 per 1,000; in 1930 it had fallen to 12, and in 1940 to seven.

We have about 25,000 primary schools, with about 800,000 children, run by Christian missions. Some 16,000 secondary schools, run by Catholic missions, with 500,000 pupils, and the other 9,000 schools are run by Protestant missions with 500,000 pupils.

Until 10 months ago, and for the past 50 years, Belgian missions, practically all of them Roman Catholic, were supported from the Government for their educational work; the schools of foreign missions, nearly all Protestant, being entirely supported by the generous contributions of British, American,

Swedish and other private persons and associations. On my initiative the Belgian Government decided last February that these equal subsidies as to efficiency and programmes, all Christian missions should be put on the same footing, subject to inspection by the Governments.

We have about 30 secondary and professional schools, which give a good result. As soon as we have a sufficient number of well-educated Natives, a kind of Native semi-university will be created in order to train native doctors, engineers, and even lawyers, although I dare not say, before a lawyer, myself, that the training of lawyers is not in the Colonies the most advisable form of higher education.

We are also starting the organization of European women social assistants. Until now education has been too much limited to boys, so that when educated Natives marry they complain they cannot find educated wives. These social assistants will mainly be installed with the education and social betterment of Natives with a view.

Labour Unions and Co-Operative Societies

In accordance with modern ideas, we are developing Native labour, professional unions. Legislative ordinances dated February last legalized in the Congo professional unions for Native workers, works, councils in every large undertaking, whereby a board of Natives elected among themselves may ascertain the management with all grievances and suggestions, local labour commissions, of which Natives will constitute a liaison between the workers and the authorities and commissions for labour and social improvement, composed of representatives of the employers, the employees and the administrative authorities which are called upon to mediate in the settlement of labour and social conflicts. As a result we shall develop Native co-operative societies.

In 1945 our exports amounted to 1,200,000 metric tons, with a total value of some 125,000,000 francs, whereas in 1944 they valued at 114,000,000 francs. The increase of the exports is mainly due to the export of minerals and of the value of the exports is really doubling in the last few months. This puts the Congo and its territories on a par with Belgium. This put the Congo and its territories on a par with Belgium. This put the Congo and its territories on a par with Belgium. This put the Congo and its territories on a par with Belgium.

During the war the Congo had 200,000 tonnes of the expenditure of the Belgian Government in London, including the diplomatic service, as well as the cost of our armed forces in Europe, and Africa, a total of some 1,000,000 francs. In fact, thanks to the resources of the Congo, the Belgian Government in London had no need to borrow anything in a dollar, and the Belgian gold reserve was left intact. The funds advanced by the Congo had since been repaid to the Congo by Belgium.

Since 1 July 1946, the Congo has 12,000 km. of roads, 1,374 officials, 1,000 km. of telegraph lines, 5,000 kilometres, the navigation on the Congo, 127 airfields, and 32 wireless stations. The Congo has 127 airfields, and 32 wireless stations. The Congo has 127 airfields, and 32 wireless stations. The Congo has 127 airfields, and 32 wireless stations.

Training Men on the Spot

We are reverting to the method of technical training, which leads to the development of the Congo. I am determined to train the men on the spot, to restore in them the sense of initiative and responsibility which endow the Colonial career with its main satisfaction—the joy of personal labour in a creative spirit. I am now busy organizing from Brussels to Leopoldville, from Leopoldville to the provinces, and from the provinces to the districts. On the average five times as large as Belgium, the districts will again become the primary and basic administrative units.

In the near future we shall establish an institute of scientific research in the Congo. It will be entrusted with scientific research in every field: geology, botany, meteorology, zoology, prehistoric medicine, etc. Such a centre of all countries will be a welcome there, in view of the lack of a chain of international scientific institutions for application of these sciences to the growth and remains to be seen. We intend to grow this institute with the help of the scientific institutions.

Finally, let me refer once to Rwanda-Urundi, which we have held since 1920 under a mandate from the League of Nations, and which will shortly come under the trusteeship system of the United Nations. Unlike the Congo, this territory is not very densely populated, having a maximum of half a million inhabitants, mainly Bantu, but with a small white minority of 150,000. It is a fertile land, with a high rainfall, the population leads its livelihood in cattle husbandry and cultivation. The cultivation of Arabica coffee has been introduced with marked success. I have known the splendid country for 20 years, and venture to say that its development under Belgian administration has been admirable.

As your able Secretary of State for Colonies said a few days ago, when addressing the Anti-Slavery and



Geographical Protection Society, criticisms of those who are developing Africa territories come generally either from Russia or from a section of the public opinion in the United States. They come nearly always from people who have never visited Africa and whose views are added with the right, that no amount of logical argument seems able to eradicate those prejudices.

**Mr. Paul Robeson's Visit**

When no amount of rational argument seems able to show in its true light what you and we have done, are doing and will do to improve the conditions of the Native peoples entrusted to our care, I feel that visits, even by the most prominent, may do much good. We had lately in the Congo a case from Mrs. Paul Robeson, a colored lady, wife of that well-known American Negro singer and labor leader. She made an extensive tour in the Congo, every family was given the chance to see everything by herself, and at the end of her visit she made the following statement:

It is evident that difficulty to raise all the natives to a high standard of living, not of all the parts of Africa, is a mission, has already in the Belgian Congo, that the progress that has been taken in native welfare. There is, of course, still a difference between principles and practice, and their application. I do not want to criticize anybody, because I want to criticize, but in this respect my Native Country but

in the Congo principles and programmes are strictly adhered to in practice.

What a great number of critics overlook is that when we arrived in Central Africa we found there some of the most backward tribes in the world, subjected to barbarous practices, to inter-tribal warfare, subject to devastating diseases, often dying from hunger, ruled by sanguinary despots, and hunted by Arab slave-dealers. They were much more backward than the people whom Caesar found in France and Belgium or Claud and Hadrian in Great Britain nearly 2,000 years ago and these have required 2,000 years to reach the relative standards of civilization which is ours to-day.

I do not mean to say that it will take us another 2,000 years to complete our task in Africa. The means put at our disposal by modern science will allow us to achieve it in a now measurable time. But let us reflect on the wise French saying: *Le temps se venge de ce qu'il a fait sans lui.* Time takes its revenge on what has been done without it.

When we arrived in your West African Colonies we found factors of barbarism and in our more recent years the grafting of capitalism. We are indebted to assistants, economists, clerks, accountants, mechanics or plantation managers, what man of good faith could complain that progress has been too slow?

# Great Britain, Egypt and the Sudan

## Statements by British Government and the Governor-General

UNDERSTANDING about British intentions regarding the Sudan caused the Governor-General, Sir Herbert Hirst, to resign in London last Saturday. A statement issued by the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, in the House of Commons, said:

The British Government are determined that nothing shall be permitted to do in the Sudan which would prevent the complete independence of the Sudanese Government, whose constitution and powers remain unchanged by the recent negotiations, from the task which that Government has applied themselves to the realization of the Sudanese for self-government and for the task of raising freely their standard of living as to be.

It is a mistake to suppose that the Government consider that the rights used by the Egyptian Prime Minister to the British Foreign Secretary, nothing in the world is likely to be proposed, the right of the Sudanese to achieve their independence of their people in season of 1948. The British Foreign Minister pointed out to the British Foreign Secretary that this was a universal principle and therefore not a matter for special consideration.

**Position of Advisory Council**

The Governor-General also announced that he was appointing a conference to consider the recommendations of a sub-committee that the Northern Sudan Advisory Council be abolished and replaced by a body in full administrative and financial powers and consisting of a majority of Sudanese.

Mr. Hirst, then Prime Minister of Egypt, promptly declared the Governor-General's statement to be in accordance with the recent London talks resulting in the Sikki-Bowen draft.

**The statement added:**

The Egyptian Government regard the Sudan Governor-General, who represents the Egyptian and the British Governments took the liberty to issue a statement authorized by the head of one of these two Governments without proper reference to the head of the Egyptian Government, who at the same do not approve it.

A high level talks Pasha resigned. He had been unwell for some time.

Nor had he until on Monday accepted King Farouk's invitation to form a coalition Government of Socialists and Liberals. In a letter to the King, accompanied by a sketchy Pasha wrote:

The new Government's main programme is to achieve the complete evacuation of British troops from Egypt and to carry out the wishes of the inhabitants of the Nile Valley for the unity of Egypt and the Sudan. I do not wish to conceal from you the fact that the people have become restless through the protracted negotiations. There has been an increase over the Sudan question, and I am sure that the welfare of the Sudanese in order to lead them to self-government and achieve their unity with Egypt under the Egyptian Crown for 1948.

After the signature, an official statement was made in London by the following words:

The Governor-General's statement was necessitated by the situation created in the Sudan itself by serious and partial disturbances in Khartoum. The British Government are not prepared to see the Sudanese people would have resulted in serious internal disturbances.

In the circumstances under the Sudan Government is not the British Government can be blamed for their position clear and it should be noted that the British Government has endeavored to make it plain that, when the time is ripe for the Sudanese to choose their future, they will be free to say if they so desire that they choose the status of an independent State. Clearly this is one of the choices open to them. For example, they may choose union with Egypt.

But it would be manifestly impossible for any British Government to acquiesce in an interpretation of a treaty with Egypt or any other State, which denied one of the fundamental rights of free people—a right which Egypt has never ceased to claim for herself.

Exchanges of view on these points are now being

# The Future of the African Colonial Forces

## Lord Tweedsmuir's Tribute in Upper House

**D**URING THE DEBATE on the defence proposals in the House of Lords last week, LORD TWEEDSMUIR, once mentioned as the African Colonial Forces and the British officers who served with them. He said:

"There are over 10,000,000 people in the British Colonial Empire and as the Empire dies the African Continent. That continent is now of vital strategic significance and whatever the upshot of the talks with the people of India and of Egypt, it will not detract from that significance, but may even well enhance it."

"Our Colonial Forces before the war were just adapted for peace and, but now conditions have changed entirely and they are no longer adequate. The African has made his debut into 20th century war. He has shown himself a soldier of courage and tenacity. When the war started, very natural doubts existed as to whether he could take his place as the modern tempo and demands of the modern battlefield. Those doubts were dispelled in Ethiopia, Madagascar, and on the battlefields of Burma."

"There were those, too, and with them the Jeremiahs, who said that the African would not be willing to fight for the British Colonial Empire. Their croaking was stifled for ever. There were 19,000 men under arms in 1939 and something of the order of 375,000 in 1945. At a time when we were incapable of putting pressure upon them to join our cause they flocked to our standard and showed the world that they thought that the British Colonial Empire was something for which it was worth fighting."

### Lessons Learnt from Africans

"We learnt a lot of lessons from them. No race learns modern war in any one week, however bitter and long drawn out, and the African now needs our guidance. We are, which is true, the finest fighters and which made them an administrative and technical units, and the fact was underlined if underlining was necessary, that they must always have the very best British officers to command them."

"The old system may well have gone by now, but before the war the Colonial Office commanded these forces; they looked most of the time and officers were lent by the War Office. The Commander-in-Chief in each Colony was the Governor, who was always peacefully handed his forces over to the care of the War Office. The forces were based on no strategic consideration at all, but on Colonial budgets; they were the smallest forces that could be maintained commensurate with security. They were, in fact, little more than police battalions."

"They were unbalanced forces, wholly inexperienced in higher collective training and infinitely very ill equipped, but they never lacked for first class white officers. These officers were in something of a dilemma. They knew that they would have to serve for periods of years—two years at least—in Africa before they could do their job properly. As a rule they could not speak the language, the customs, and the outlook of the African, and they felt that if they stayed away too long from their own regiments they would become out of touch with current military affairs. They also, rather naturally, felt they might be missing opportunities for promotion at home."

"Can Lord Pakenham give us some idea of how to form the reorganization of the African Colonial Forces will take and some idea of their future. Secondly, can he tell us something of the conditions of service under which the British officers who officer these forces will serve?"

"Some think that the African army might be reorganized in the lines of the present Indian Army in other words officers would serve in Africa, but that returned to England only on leave. I do not share that view. I think the old system, though un to give officers serving with the African forces an opportunity and returning to England to refresh themselves, is far the best."

"I am, however, sure that the bill for the Colonial Forces, as it is, will not provide for the African. We shall never have three main armies: their other will be calculated to provide a small strategic force, and not too individual to purely strategic considerations, and not too individual to purely strategic considerations, and not too individual to purely strategic considerations. However small a force we maintain there, it must at all costs have the nucleus of a force of all arms which can, if war threatens again, expand into an East African and West African Division. The officers who go out on secondment from the British Army to lead these troops must have sufficient inducement in the way of pay, promotion and prospects to make it worth while for a man of reasonable ambition."

### Connections with Home Regiments

"Much more could be done to keep the connection between African Forces and the home army by having detachments of the King's African Rifles and the other native units affiliated to battalions of the home army and allied to them. It is extremely desirable to have a form of service to the home country which places the soldiering and one in which officers in the field are sure of the promotion should be invited to participate. Now that home has developed so greatly it is much easier to travel to and from Africa, and it should be possible for an officer serving with an African regiment to be home perhaps once or probably more often during his tour of service to enable him to bring himself up to date on current military practice. The ideal would be that an officer who in a junior rank had served in a home regiment and whose tour came in seniority that he might return to command that African battalion."

"It may be that in the near future it will be expedient to have a large base somewhere on the African Continent, and then we shall have perhaps a sufficient force of all arms to enable proper large-scale collective training to take place in one of the finest potential training grounds in the world, and perhaps have an African Staff College too, but before that time comes—and it may be some distance ahead—I foresee that the system I have mentioned is probably the best."

"There are two bugsbears to any army. One is lack of money in peace-time and the other is lack of man-power in war-time. Lack of man-power will always be a bugbear, but in Africa there is a great reservoir of man-power who have shown that they have not only courage, but capacity as soldiers in 20th century warfare. It has always been the practice of the British Commonwealth that as a nation progresses down the road towards the ultimate goal of self-government its people should take a greater and greater share in defence of their own country. It is in this sphere that the African, who is now making great strides forward, needs our wise guidance and help."

### Balance of All Arms Ensured

In reply, LORD PAKENHAM said:

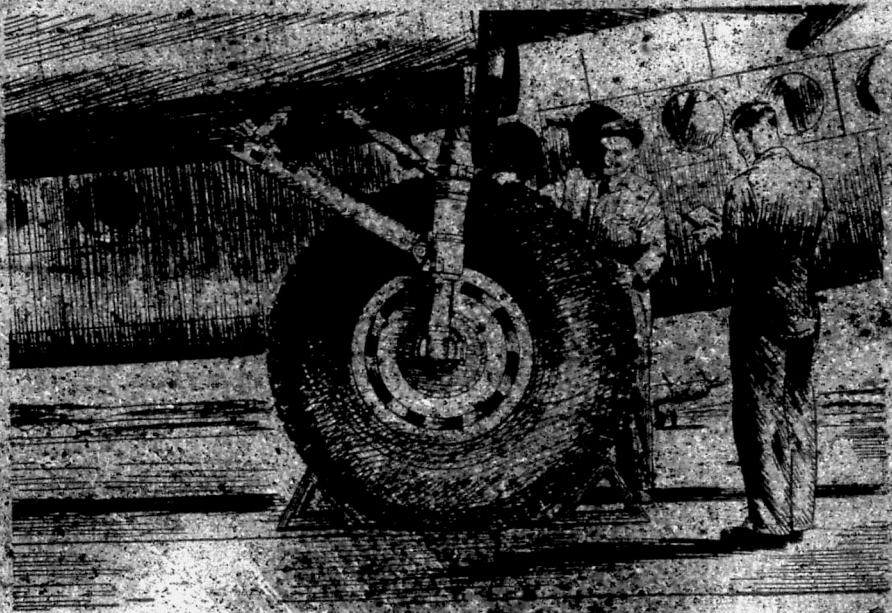
"The forces that Lord Tweedsmuir mentioned will be brought under the War Office, and particular pains will be taken to ensure that they are balanced forces of all arms to meet the requirements in peace and war. The actual strength of the forces is now being worked out as are the terms of service."

"I do not appreciate the need for strengthening these forces in connection with the defence of the British Commonwealth. I hope the noble lord will agree when I say that we must make sure that we trust the African because that will be the most important element in solving the problem he has in mind."

"I certainly would not like to let the occasion pass without paying a tribute to the forces that the noble lord mentioned for their splendid part in the war, and indeed, to all that was accomplished by the Colonial Forces. There were many other aspects of this matter which the noble lord has in mind, and which I would be most pleased to discuss with him in detail at any time."

The Hon. Member, CASHEL, who is due to sail on Wednesday next for Mombasa and Durban, will carry Major-General Sir John Kennedy, Governor-designate of Southern Rhodesia, and Lady Kennedys.





## Making sure

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## Direct Taxation in East Africa

### Comments of Sir Philip Mitchell

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, was very frank when he addressed the annual session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa. He said, *inter alia*—

"It should be realized that large parts of these East African territories are becoming unable to support themselves in foodstuffs. This is certainly due in part to lack of rain in recent years, but it goes much deeper than that and is part of the major social and agrarian problem with which nearly all Colonial territories are faced.

Within the limits of the knowledge which we possess, once the necessary finance has been voted by the Legislative Council, you may rely upon a vigorous, well-planned, long-range offensive on this front from which we wish to derive a far greater measure of security than we have to-day.

#### High Standards of Living

In comparison with tax levels elsewhere, the taxes which you in the East African territories will be asked to pay next year are fair and reasonable. Your President has himself said that East African commerce has remained remarkably buoyant and that most of our primary producers still look forward with confidence to an assured future for some years to come.

You, Sir, might have added that the income-tax-paying public enjoys a standard of living far higher than that of the United Kingdom and most other countries, and that the typical man with a wife and two young children will not be asked for any income tax at all until his income is to the neighbourhood of £300 per annum, and that on an income of £1,000 a year he will be asked for a sum which I am prepared to bet any of you is less than the average club bills of anyone in this room about 1945.

And, talking of clubs, you might have added that this impoverished and over-taxed community maintains within a half-hour's drive of this place magnificent courses—Dubai has I think four—and I do not know how many social and sports clubs, to say nothing of four large and a number of less large hotels.

#### European Taxpayers

And, if I have not misunderstood you at all, I must also disagree with your apparent acceptance of the pro-posterior suggestion now being backed up and down the country that income tax is paid almost exclusively by Europeans. There may be a few Europeans with incomes derived exclusively from Europe, and a few professional and business men whose clients and customers are exclusively European, if there is any truth to be said in a rather loose general way that their income tax was paid by Europeans.

But the tax is a tax on profits and earnings, and is derived from those who provide the profits and pay the earnings: the tax paid by an oil company is, in fact, paid by everyone who uses oil in any of its many forms, by a light and power company, by everyone who turns on a switch, by a bus company, by everyone who buys a ticket, by a merchant firm, by everyone who buys from it, and by a farm or plantation, by everyone who consumes any of its products. The same is true of course, of salaries.

To suggest that, because the ownership, direction or management is European, the tax paid by an enterprise is paid exclusively by Europeans, is a piece of economic ingenueness which, it is indeed, surprising to find served up for consumption by adults. You might as well protest against the entire burden of the income tax paid by Imperial Chemical Industries being borne by Scots because Lord MacGowan is a Scot! The proposition that it is immoral to tax the well-to-do and very available means of extracting money

from the poor has been exhausted is certainly of respectable antiquity. It has indeed been mainly responsible in the past for some notable historical events, including the French and Russian revolutions and the rise to power of Messrs. Franco, Mussolini and Hitler. It has been the general basis of fiscal policy in most parts of the world right down to our generation, but I cannot say that I am much enamoured of its consequence, as seen in the present state of the world.

The further proposition that it is immoral to ask honest men to pay their taxes because they evade them if they can seems to me to be the oddest expression of political economy I have heard for a long time.

## Ex-Askari Make Best Civilians

### Governor's Appeal for Hard Work

SIR JOHN HAGA, Governor of Uganda, said when addressing the first annual general meeting of the Uganda Branch of the British Legion—

"This arm is an Association of ex-Servicemen of European, Indian, and African race who will carry into peace the comradeship created and tested in war. The Legion is not just a charitable organization, much less is it one of those profitable investments some people dream of in which you put in five shillings and draw out five thousand. It is primarily an organization to help you to help yourselves.

"I am pleased and proud, say by no means surprised, at the admirable way in which ex-askari have returned from the Army to civilian life. Their behaviour has been an example to their fellow countrymen and a credit to the Army. A good soldier makes the best civilian; that is my personal belief, and I want the ex-askari to demonstrate the basis of that belief here in Uganda.

"I advise ex-askari to take full advantage of the training facilities provided by the Government. In war knowledge of how to handle his weapons is a great asset to the soldier and to his unit. It is just the same in peace. Skill in using tools, knowledge of sound farming practice, training for this or that job, all these are of invaluable help to a civilian and to the community. So take this opportunity of learning a job and learning it well, and bring to that job when you have learnt it those qualities which stood you in good stead in war—loyalty, discipline, honesty and tenacity.

"You will find them just as much in peace as in war if you mean to come out on top. No one can much out of this world without working hard for it, unless he is very lucky or very crooked—and luck does not find and the crook ends in prison. So learn your job and then work honestly and hard at it."

For the ensuing year the following Special were elected: President, Mr. James Anley, Chairman, Mr. C. I. Holcom, Vice-Chairman, Mr. J. J. F. O'Connell, Treasurer, Mr. E. J. O'Connell, Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Green, other members of the Committee, Colonel Cross-Upcott, Mr. D. W. Robinson, Mr. J. J. O'Connell, S. Din, Mrs. P. H. R. Evelyn and Mrs. J. J. O'Connell, Kusunbira.

At the end of October the Uganda Branch had 8,550 African life members.

## Uganda Legislative Council

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has reason to believe that Mr. C. I. Holcom, a partner in the legal firm of Hunter and Greig, Kampala, will be nominated as a European non-official member of the Legislative Council of Uganda. A third Indian member is likely to be appointed to the Legislature, and the most likely candidate seems to be Mr. C. K. Patel, who has for some years been a magistrate in the Eastern Province.



INTERNATIONAL RELIABILITY

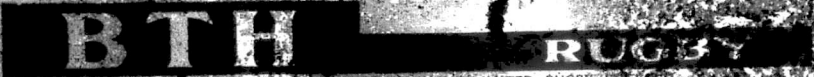


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## BACKGROUND

Last week the German Social Democratic Party, in its former step, have the undesirable result of making the visit with more significance than it was ever meant to be, at least by its British sponsors. The French protest is, however, significant as an expression, for which Dr. Schumacher's visit is little more than an accidental pretext, of a growing distrust in France about British and American policy towards Germany. These fears do less than justice to the firm determination of this country to ensure that Germany remains ultimately impotent, yet they have the basis in history and common sense which it must be admitted, in that instability in judging Germany which French opinion too often displays. The notorious, which French opinion has expressed, exaggerated though they may seem, deserve and indeed require the most sincere reassurance. A convincing reply should not be difficult to frame. It is perhaps a pity that the guests of the Labour Party should have been interpreted at an official Government reception, but the main concern is not to make more of a protocol. The justification for the invitation of Dr. Schumacher and his colleagues to England is not based on lies or the desire to crush the German people for which an apology need be made, but that there are Germans prepared to break with their country's past traditions and to do their best to establish a peaceful and democratic Germany. The Labour Party and its friends may have been regarded as the champions of peace. He himself has been in London on several occasions, and has been seen by many of our leading statesmen. It is not necessary for Germany to be a slave state, dominated in addition by a growing with much candour that our own people have learnt something from what they have seen and heard in England. Even if their party were to a lesson in the technique and good will of British politics, and Dr. Schumacher's speech on Saturday evening amounted to an audience of 100,000, the Labour Party's policy towards Germany would be unimpaired. — *The Times*.

**U.S.A. Copyright.** — In the United States legislation in regard to books is recorded as to penalize almost exclusively the British Commonwealth. A book in any language other than English can be copyrighted in America by deposit in Washington and the payment of a nominal fee. No book written in English can be copyrighted in America unless it is separately printed there. Any book printed in a foreign language can be imported into America free of duty; any book printed in English is liable to duty, and that duty is calculated not upon the amount paid by the importer but upon "an arbitrary assessment of what is supposed" by the customs authorities to be the ordinary wholesale price in the country of origin. Furthermore, the rate of duty is dependent upon the nationality of the author. It is strange that our three great Allies, the United States, Soviet Russia and China, are none of them signatories of the Berne Copyright Convention, whereas our late enemies, including even Japan, as well as the neutral Powers (apart from some South American States, which have their own convention), are all of them signatories. — Sir Stanley Unwin in the *Observer*.

**Nationalizing Transport.** — "What most damns the Transport Bill in the eyes of anybody who still believes that men should be free and not forced to become the chattels of an impersonal bureaucracy is that over 45,000 holders of A and B lorry licences—that is to say all those who at present gain their livelihood by carrying goods by road 40 miles or upwards—will at a stroke be deprived of their liberties, goodwill and all the appurtenances of their business, and be left without means of subsistence beyond a few Government grants or a small compensation which is fixed arbitrarily by the Minister of Transport, neither of which can possibly provide them with the living in which they have been obliged for more than a few months. These men—small owners, as may be seen from the fact that the average on an average less than three vehicles each—are to have the business that their tentative economy and hard work have built up forcibly liquidated, and they themselves are to be faced with the insecurity and responsibility of unemployed persons with no stake in their country, no incentive to work, no claim for the invaluable qualities they have cultivated, most emphatically in a labour market which grows more insecure and inefficient every day. — *Weekly Review*.

**Labour Discipline.** — The suspension of Parliament has emerged from the stress of war with undiminished authority, as is with respect to its power, nor is its American counterpart controlled by the presence of an alternative Government, and it is upon a change of Government that those parts of the Socialist experiment which have proved to be workable will have to come to be accepted as part of the national order. If the Labour Government becomes unpopular because of a failure in production a Conservative Government might be required to office yet be quite unable to do anything effective, for if a Labour Government supported by the trade unions cannot effect self-discipline from the workers, could a Conservative Government hope to do so. In such a situation Parliamentary government might be paralyzed by the conflict between the political will of the majority and the industrial self-will of the manual workers. The Communists would eagerly exploit such a situation which would give them an opportunity of splitting the Labour Party. The crisis of the domestic situation is labour capacity for self-discipline. The future viability of democracy depends (1) on the capacity of labour to discipline itself by working reasonably hard on the job (Lewis Mumford says that a bricklayer in U.S.A. lays two and a half times as many bricks in a given time as a British bricklayer), and (2) on finding an effective substitute for the objective price-fixing of the capitalist free market. If men worked reasonably hard price-fixing would be relatively easy, because labour costs would correspond to a fairly definite output and cost-plus would be a reasonable basis. As things are now, the disproportion of money reward to work done in the different trades is such that there is a steady drift from the more arduous occupations. We could not have got in this year's harvest if we had not 160,000 German prisoners working on the land. The economy of Britain is in a precarious condition because there is no balanced wage system and because the money reward to labour has no dependable relation to output. Unless democracy can propose a solution for sharing the economy must be run down. — Mr. Middleton Murry in the *Christian News-Extra*.

"Good clothes increase the nation's self-respect and contribute to social stability." — Sir Henry Deter.



# TO THE NEWS

... shortage in America is a shortage of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. — New York taxi-driver's comment quoted by Mr. Paul Hoff.

... The thousand years ago Charlemagne drew a line of demarcation across Europe and what lay west of it became the civilization that we know. It is strange that it is this ideological boundary that faces us today. — Lord Rennell.

... "If a crowd of boys from Southwark kick up a row around the Elephant, they are hooligans; if a crowd of boys of a different type kick up a row in Piccadilly, they are *high school*." — Mr. George Lansbury, Minister of Labour.

... "The stonages ought to be and could be power-houses and out of those power-houses should come millions of men and women possessed with a new dynamic vitality and resolve." — The Rev. W. H. Elliott, in the *Sunday Graphic*.

... "Recruiting is better than it has ever been in the British Army in peace times. The new army in about five years' time will be as 'cracker-jack' as I have only known an army to be in war, never in peace." — Field Marshal Lord Montgomery.

... "We are living to a large extent upon goods from the U.S.A. and Canada because 50% of our imports come from these two countries. But only 4% of our exports go there." — Sir Stafford Cripps, addressing the House of Commons on British Industries.

... **B.A.R.-marked.** — "The firm has become more important than the firm." — Captain Alec Roschman, M.P.

... "The way to raise people's standards of living is to buy from them, not 'boycott' them." — Mr. G. L. Schwartz.

... "We are the only nation in the world which is solving its housing problems." — Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Minister of Housing.

... "The real test of a political party is not winning one election, it is winning two consecutive elections." — Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P.

... "There is probably more technical genius in this country per head of the population than in any country in the world." — Professor M. L. Oliphant.

... "A nation must be in a neurotic condition when a cigarette becomes worth at least half a crown and is not the general means of barter and exchange." — The Bishop of London.

... "The total weight of all incendiary and explosive bombs delivered on the London region during the war from aircraft and V weapons is estimated at 12,745 metric tons." — Chuter Ede, the Home Secretary.

... "Eighty per cent. of naval officers in the last war were V.R. officers. They numbered 10,000 of whom 33,000 came from the lower deck." — Earl Howe.

... Anglo-American General Staff conversations are taking in an entirely new dimension for a third time — war, against the U.S.P. — Mr. K. Z. Haas, M.P.

... "It is not a humanitarian which is not explicit. Christianity is certainly more explicit than may still provide a testimony to the authors of the constitution." — Mr. Robert Speaight.

... "I would rather we grow our food in this country than import it, even from Canada, Australia, New Zealand or any other part of the Empire." — The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

... "Non-employment of the Government agencies is worth 10 million dollars in savings in raw materials from the beginning of the year to June 30, 1946." — U.S. Information Service.

... "The ... .. spread- ing. ... .. towns ... .. to London ... .. of 50 or 10 ... .. cheer- leaders." — *Daily Herald*.

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# PERSONA

VISCOUNT and VISCOUNTESS have sailed for Australia on December 14.

SIR GRAHAM BUSHB is retiring from the Department of Government and Command in Rhodesia on December 15.

MR. H. WEALE DOWN, Union Cattle agent in Rhodesia for 10 years, and lately agent in East London, returned recently.

MR. JACK ALLANSON, an early pioneer of Southern Rhodesia, who hunted with Selous, has received the freedom of Bulawayo.

MR. ILLUM SNOW, a member of the East African Board, has been appointed a Lord Commissioner of the Treasury and Government Whip.

GENERAL SMUTS arrived at London Airport on Monday from New York. He is staying in this country for a few days before returning to South Africa.

THE VEN. GEOFFREY F. ALLIN, Archbishop of Birmingham, has been appointed Bishop in Egypt in succession to Bishop Gwynne, who recently resigned that office.

MR. G. R. E. SANDERS, Deputy Governor of Khartoum Province, has been promoted to Governor and appointed Deputy Civil Secretary in the Sudan.

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD, Governor-General of Malaya, and MRS. AUDREY FELLOWS ROYCE, were married on Monday in Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa.

MR. R. J. S. THOMSON, who has been appointed A.D.C. to Sir Hubert Huddleston, Governor-General of the Sudan, was an assistant district commissioner in the Blue Nile Province.

MR. GUY RICHARD NAPIER-MARTIN, of Colchester, and MISS ANNE BROOK EDWARDS, a daughter of Lord Chesham and eldest daughter of Lady Chesham, will be married shortly.

A daughter has been born to SIR PATRICK and LADY FOLKES, of Ghigi, Kenya. Sir Patrick served during the war as a staff captain with the British forces in Adais Ababa and Hargeisa, British Somaliland.

SIR MILES THOMAS, Vice-Chairman of the Rhodesia organization, may visit Southern Rhodesia next year to investigate large-scale emigration with SIR FRANK ENGLENDOW, Professor of Agriculture at Cambridge University.

SIR HENRY MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, has donated £50 towards the creation of a new chaplaincy. He wrote of his intention to remain in the Colony for the rest of his life, and expressed the conviction that we are trying to do in Kenya do in any other part of the world.

DR. F. B. WASHINGTON, author of "Science and a former director of the Freshwater Station at Lake Windermere, has been appointed to the service of the East African Government as research secretary. He was expected to take up his duties in Nairobi this month.

DR. JULIAN HUXLEY, recently elected Director-General of the United Nations' Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, had been secretary of the preliminary organization since its initiation. The appointment carries a salary of £3,750 a year, travel and £2,500 expenses. Dr. Huxley is the author of "The African View."

The prepaid charge for small advertisements (not of trade character) is 1d. per word per insertion.

**APPOINTMENTS.**  
EX-MAJOR E. A. GIBBERS, 367 public school education, fluent Swahili, seeks interesting job in East Africa or Rhodesia with view to settling. Please reply Box 321, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66, Great Russell Street, C.I.

MR. T. A. BROWN, Solicitor-General of Kenya for the past six years, has taken up his new duties as puisne judge of the High Court of Malaya. Mr. Brown served in the Indian Cavalry from 1920 to 1924, before studying law at Oxford. He was called to the bar in 1926 and joined the Colonial Service in 1931.

MR. T. D. WALLACE, who was Crown Counsel and acting Solicitor-General in Kenya from 1934 to 1939, has been appointed Attorney-General in North Borneo. He was captured by the Japanese in 1942 in Borneo and was interned until 1945, when he resumed his duties as Solicitor-General before coming to this country on leave.

Of the seven Knights of the Garter appointed last week by The King, two have had very close connections with Africa while at least three others have visited Rhodesia. VISCOUNT ADAMSON, the present Secretary of State for the Dominions, VISCOUNT CAMBORNE was a former Secretary of State for the Colonies, and FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT ALMOND, a Marshal of the Royal Air Force. VISCOUNT BURNHAM and FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT MONTAGU have all visited East Africa in recent years.

THIS MORNING, MRS. WILSON FOX, Vice-President of the Society for the Oversea Settlement of Women, and for many years Chairman of its Rhodesia Committee, will leave England next week by air to visit Southern Rhodesia. Her late husband was M.P. for the Tamworth Division of Warwickshire, and a director of the British South Africa Company, and Mrs. Wilson-Fox has been keenly interested in Rhodesian development since her marriage to the Colony with him.

**OPENING FOR FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN.**  
WELLS-KNOWEN COMPANY, interested in East African and Rhodesian business, has vacancy for a man of character, preferably under 40 years of age, who is a first-class salesman, is ready for hard work, has personal knowledge of East, Central or West Africa, and is a self-starter.

Dependability and reliability are essential qualifications. Allied to real salesmanship, they should lead to a substantial income. After a period of training in the London office, the successful candidate would be expected to reside in Africa, travelling constantly.

Applicants should not enclose originals of testimonials but non-returnable copies only. They should state age, full details of career in business and in Forces, with clear proofs of measure of success in salesmanship, whether married, and, if so, ages of any children, and list of a satisfactory starting salary, considering that travelling expenses would cover most of their living costs.

Remuneration will be mostly by salary but mainly by commission on turnover obtained—which should be considerable for a good business-getter. Applications are therefore to be made only from men with confidence in themselves and a firm belief in their own work, ready for an enterprise which will require financial support. Members of its present staff have been informed of this advertisement. Applications (which should be typed) and resumes in strict confidence should be typed and sent in strict confidence to Box 322, East Africa and Rhodesia, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

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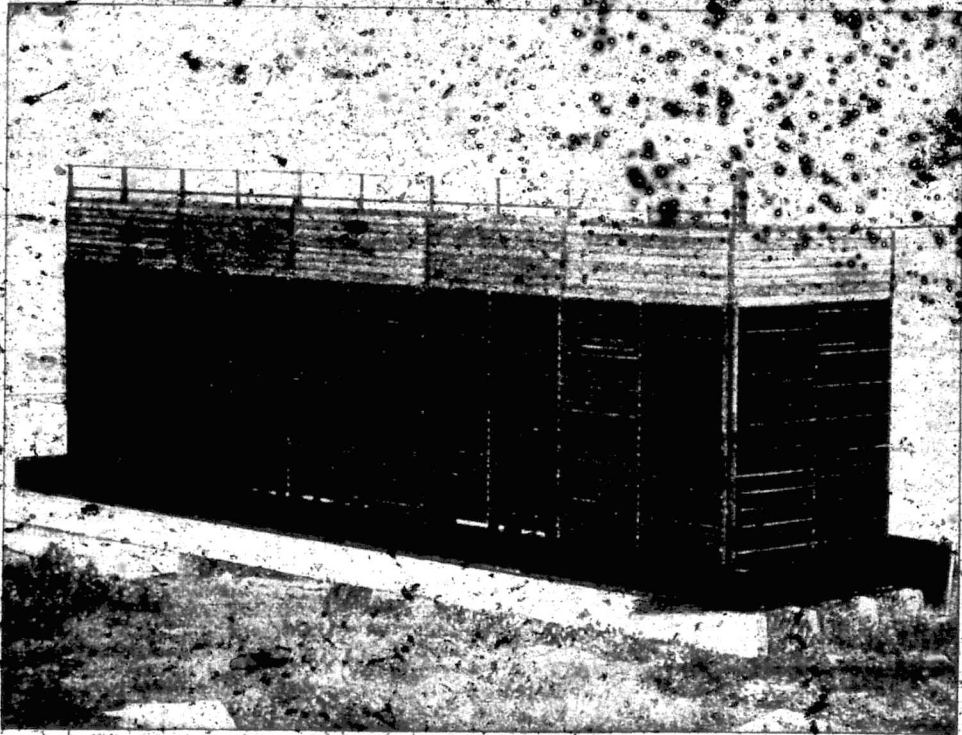
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## Obituary

**Mr. A. R. Tulloch**

MR. ALISTAIR RHODES TULLOCH, the first European child to be born in Matabeleland after the occupation, has died in Panhalonga at the age of 34. Second son of the late Alexander Tulloch, who went to Umfali in November, 1899, he was educated at St. Andrew's School, Grahamstown, and after working as a learner on the Rezendé mine, farmed at Sunnifield with his father and which had been given by Cecil Rhodes to commemorate the first European child born in the district. He served in East Africa in the 1914-18 war, being some time in Australia, and then engaged in mining in Matabeleland and the Umfali area. Mr. Tulloch had lived for the past nine years in Penhalonga. He leaves a widow and two sisters.

**Mr. Joseph Martin**

MR. JOSEPH MARTIN, of Odzi, who reached Rhodesia soon after the 1890 Column and pioneered gold mining in the Umfali district in the early days, has died in Umfali hospital. In addition to his mining activities he had a farm near Odzi. Mr. Martin was a bachelor.

MAJOR ALASTAIR GUY SPENCER CAMPBELL, The Black Watch, who was attached to the East African forces during the fighting in Burma, and was reported missing on November 10, 1944, is now known to have been killed in an ambush on that date.

MR. E. BAYLISS, general manager of the Bechuanaland Exploration Co., Ltd., by which he had been employed for 47 years, has died in Rhodesia at the age of 65. Mr. Bayliss, who was secretary of the company in London before going to Rhodesia in 1923, was Chairman of Bushbuck Mines, Ltd., and Premier Portland Cement Co. (Rhodesia), Ltd., and President of the Rhodesian Chamber of Mines from 1932 to 1934. He leaves a widow.

**New Tanganyika Bishopric**

BISHOP J. HOLMES SIEDLE, of the White Fathers, who was recently appointed Vicar Apostolic of the new Roman Catholic Vicariate of Karema in Tanganyika Territory, was consecrated as bishop on Sunday last in the chapel of St. Joseph's College, Beulah Hill, his old school. The consecration was Archbishop Amigo, Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, assisted by Bishops Myers and Parker. Among those present at the ceremony and at luncheon afterwards were Father's J. Miller and J. Heys, of Ruwenzori, Uganda, and Father Arthur Newman and Bro. Umfali, of Uha, Tanganyika.

The new vicariate of Karema results from the division of the Vicariate of Tanganyika, Karema being the name of one of the first missions founded by the White Fathers on the shores of Lake Tanganyika. The new vicariate comprises the whole of the Ufipa district and includes 12 mission stations.

Bishop Holmes Siedle first went to Tanganyika in 1936, and has since worked in Ujiji and latterly in the northern Uha district. Uha is now in the Vicariate of Kigoma under Bishop Van der Meer.

**East Africa Film Studios**

EAST AFRICAN SOUND STUDIOS, LTD., have acquired the exclusive film rights of the history of the Kenya and Uganda Railways which is to be published shortly, and a director of the company is coming to this country by air in the near future to discuss the making of a full-length Technicolor film for world-wide distribution.

The company is building near Nairobi the first specially designed film production and gramophone recording studios in East and Central Africa. It is hoped that these facilities will enable more of a film to be completed on the spot than has been possible in past pictures dealing with East Africa, thus obviating the "distortion of atmosphere" which so often occurs when such films are produced in studios remote from the scene of the action.

The directors of the company are Dr. Guy Johnson (with Mr. J. G. S. Blackbar as alternate), Mr. L. Kaplan, Mr. F. A. D. King and Mr. E. A. Vasey, M.L.C.

**Stranded in the Desert**

IN THE NEGAN DESERT, slightly north of the Sudan-Egypt border, an Englishman, his wife and two children were stranded for several days last week. The party, in which they were travelling overland from this country to South Africa, ran out of petrol on the second day of the journey from Aswan. One member of the party, Mr. Hardier, set off on foot and made contact with an Egyptian Camel Corps post at Kerbasa. He returned with camels and transported the whole family to the post. Meanwhile a private aeroplane, owned by Mr. L. Akhmed, Chairman of Mitchell Cotts and Company, Ltd., was searching for them. The party was composed of Mr. and Mrs. MacAllister, of Ashington, Northumberland, and their two children, Mr. Dixon, and Mr. Leslie. Mr. MacAllister and Mr. Dixon later returned by road to recover the party while the others were flown to Aswan.

**News Items in Brief**

Southern Rhodesian issue of Victor stamps will be on sale from January 1 and March 11 and one commemorating the Royal Air Force will be available during April.

Reproached by a 15-manorary deputy in the Belgian Chamber during the colonial budget debate last week for failing to protect Protestant and Catholic missions in the Belgian Congo on the same basis, M. Huysman, the Prime Minister, declared that equality of treatment was justified since the Protestant missions had spent a million francs (£5,668,750) for the good of the natives.

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 the North Pole, of Marconi's has  
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 It will continue to do so in the years  
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## Parliament

## Conditions in the Seychelles

### Tourist Trade to be Developed

QUESTIONS ABOUT THE SEYCHELLES were asked in the House of Commons last week, when in reply to Mr. C. SMITH the Secretary of State for the Colonies said:

The Seychelles development plan envisages a total expenditure during the next 2½ years of some £350,000, of which £250,000 is the Colony's allocation under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The preliminary plan, which has yet to be elaborated in local discussions, includes £150,000 to be devoted to the expansion of educational services. A further £100,000 is provisionally allotted to health services, including both hospitals and health centres but also such measures of indirect benefits to health as sanitation and road improvements. In Victoria, water supplies, sewerage and a cattle importation scheme designed to increase milk production. Other proposals include expenditure on land settlement, re-forestation, fisheries, public buildings, and smaller sums for harbour extensions, a general staff and further road improvements.

#### Wage Increases

MR. C. SMITH asked the present cost of living index in the Seychelles compared with 1939, and whether wages had increased accordingly.

MR. CREECH-JONES: The Seychelles maintains separate indices for two classes of wage earners—town workers and countrymen. The index figures have fallen substantially since 1943. The increase in the cost of living over the year for these two classes at the latest available date in 1946, were 12½% and 13% respectively. Increases in wages amount to 110% in the case of town labourers and 166% in that of agricultural workers.

MR. SMITH asked the position in regard to Government-sponsored cocoa clubs in the Seychelles, and whether the local Government would consider a prohibition of toddy.

MR. CREECH-JONES: The Government of the Seychelles, which has a monopoly of the sale of toddy in the public interest, operates two distilleries in Port Victoria, where plants are in hand for 20 plants and also distilling centres for the sale of the liquor in other places in the island of Mahé. This industry is regarded as an economic entity and all profits are chiefly devoted to the improvement of social amenities and education for the whole. Since the supply of sugar cane is at present insufficient to satisfy a reasonable demand for alcoholic beverages, it is also sold in the Port Victoria distillery. The sales last year were 13,288 litres of beer and 18,044 litres of toddy, and I am satisfied that the system whereby basic liquors are operated by the Colonial Government is having beneficial results. The general position with regard to toddy is, however, close and constant review by the Colonial Government. The present system of controlled sale was introduced in 1944 because of the abuse which existed under the previous policy of prohibition.

#### Food Supplies

MR. SMITH asked whether the Minister is satisfied with the food position in the Seychelles.

MR. CREECH-JONES: Yes, sir. The Colony's food import programme is being adequately met in spite of the shortage of shipping. Stocks of cereals are sufficient with the exception of rice, in which there is a temporary scarcity. Pulses and lentils are still hard to obtain. Recently the Colonial Government was able to obtain a good store of frozen meat from Kenya and to arrange for lamb, consignments from shipping permits. In the Colony itself the Government gives every encouragement to vegetable production, seed being distributed free of cost.

MR. SMITH asked what steps were being taken by the Government of the Seychelles to encourage development of a tourist trade.

MR. CREECH-JONES: A special committee was appointed by the Governor in 1944 to draw up plans for developing the tourist trade after the war. I understand that one of the results of the negotiations are now in progress with a view to the provision of suitable hotel accommodation for visitors. Both the Governor and myself are anxious to encourage tourism in the Colony.

MR. CREECH-JONES: I am expecting the first interim report on African settlement and land utilization from the Governor of Kenya shortly.

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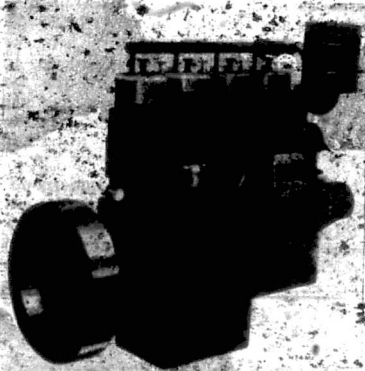
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## Company Meetings

### Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)

#### Sir William Goodenough's Statement

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS) will be held at 20, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.4, on Friday, December 20, 1946.

SIR WILLIAM MACNAMARA GOODENOUGH, B.T., Chairman of the Bank, has circulated to the stockholders with the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1946, a statement in the following terms:

"Following the procedure of recent years I am sending out this statement with the report for the annual general meeting.

"During the past year your directors have elected to the board Marshal of the Royal Air Force the Rt. Hon. Viscount Porfial of Hungesford, G.C.B., G.M., D.S.O., M.C. We are indeed fortunate in securing his services, which we believe will be of great and increasing value to us in the years that lie ahead.

"In previous days it was always our policy for the Chairman and other members of the board and also for senior head office officials to keep in personal touch with our business overseas by periodic visits. Unfortunately, this policy had to lapse during the war, but we have now been able to resume these visits.

#### Visits to Branches

"In February last I was able to make a journey by air, accompanied by Mr. R. D. Smith. We visited Egypt and Palestine, and I had the opportunity of seeing most of our branches in these territories and coming into personal contact not only with our local directors but also with a great many members of our staff, both senior and others. I was also particularly glad of the opportunity of meeting a large number of the Bank's customers. The fact that I was able to be back in London in exactly four weeks illustrates the value of air travel for this purpose. Mr. Crossley has also paid a visit to our affiliated bank in Canada and to our New York office. Mr. Barnes has visited most of our West Indian branches by air during the year.

"Since our last meeting, Mr. W. W. Milne, formerly an assistant general manager, has been appointed a general manager, and he has paid a visit by air to our West African branches.

"I would now like to refer briefly to the various changes which have taken place during the past 12 months in the composition of our local boards overseas.

"Mr. W. S. Webber and Mr. H. O'K. Webber have retired from the South African board. They were both formerly members of the board of the National Bank of South Africa and we are grateful to them for their many years of devoted service. We welcome to our Cape local board the services of the Hon. Mr. Justice Hendrik Stephanus van Zyl.

"In Egypt Mr. B. V. Chahey has retired from the Alexandria local board and has been succeeded by Mr. E. E. Philip, formerly manager at Cairo.

"In Palestine Mr. D. H. Starr has been appointed a local director, and Mr. J. Hackney has been appointed a local director in Tel-Aviv on retirement from the management of this branch. We are glad that we shall continue to have the benefit of his valuable services with so many of the Bank's customers. I can refer to Palestine with an added word of praise for the splendid manner in which our staff have worked in that country, are striving to in these days. It is indeed difficult to speak too highly of them, and I am sure that stockholders would desire that I should place on record our appreciation of their services.

"Mr. Arthur Warner, formerly an assistant general manager in South Africa, has been appointed an assistant general manager of the Bank, and we are glad to have him with us here in London. Mr. C. D. Alcock, previously manager of London Wall branch, has been appointed an assistant general manager in South Africa.

#### Mr. Rigby's Retirement

"Before leaving the question of staff I particularly wish to refer to the impending retirement of our senior general manager, Mr. D. F. Rigby, who leaves us on the 26th of this month. Mr. Rigby has given 32 years devoted and able service to this Bank and to Barclays Bank, Limited, and I would like to say how grateful we are to him for all he has done for the Bank and for the particular qualities he has brought to bear on our many problems at head office, especially during recent difficult years. I know that he will carry with him into retirement the warmest good wishes of his colleagues here.

"I now wish to turn your attention to the balance-sheet and profit and loss account.

"As the figures cover the first full period of 12 months working since the war ended, they are, I think, of special interest on this occasion, and you will perhaps forgive me if I deal with the whole subject at rather greater length than usual.

"Although it is true that trading conditions are still far from normal (whatever may be implied by that term), and numerous war-time restrictions still cover a wide range of business activities, we can nevertheless detect in these figures for the first time since 1939 a marked upward trend in commercial loans and advances. In spite of the continued increase in deposits, the ratio of advances is substantially higher than it has been for some years past. We welcome this change in the composition of our assets, which we believe to be a healthy sign.

"Our balance-sheet figures have undergone great changes since the war began. Deposits, for instance, which stood at £106 million in September, 1939, are now in excess of £350 million, or about seven times the figure at which they stood when the Bank was established

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in its present form 24 years ago. Our issued capital in the meantime has remained unchanged. Looking to the future, I think we have to realize that further capital will be needed, not only to sustain the rapidly expanding business of the Bank in territories overseas, but also to provide for the possible requirements of our recently formed Development Corporation, in which the Bank has already invested £1,500,000. Stockholders therefore, may not be surprised to learn that the board have recently been giving thought to the question of strengthening our capital position by offering to our existing A stockholders a further issue of A shares at the price of £2 10s. a share, in the proportion of four new A shares of £1 each for every complete £5 of A stock held. Full particulars of this offer will be sent about the middle of January to A stockholders on the register on December 28. The approval of the Capital Issues Committee for this issue has been obtained. While we believe that the expansion of our business and the scope of future operations alone warrant this change, we also have in mind the potentialities of the Development Corporation about which I shall have something further to say later on.

#### Additional Capital and Future Earnings

The question of additional capital cannot be properly considered without reference to the question of future earnings. While I will not attempt to forecast the future, I think it can fairly be said that a conservative dividend policy has been followed since the Bank was formed. In spite of the almost continuous expansion of the business, stockholders have not received any increase in the dividend since 1938, but it has to be remembered that the increase in gross revenue has been largely offset by increased taxation and higher working expenses. I am glad to say that we have, notwithstanding, again been able to grant a 10% bonus to the staff this year. Stockholders will also have noted the slight increase in earnings shown for the year under review and the proposed increase in the dividend from 6% to 8%. There does not appear to be any good reason to feel that we shall be unable to continue to earn the slightly increased rate, which is, however, of less significance than might appear, on account of the change in the regulations respecting Dominion income tax relief.

#### Deduction of Income Tax

We are no longer able to pass on this relief directly to our stockholders as in former years, as under the provisions of the Finance Act (No. 2), 1945, income tax is now deducted at the standard rate instead of at the standard rate as reduced by Dominion income tax relief. Consequently, if stockholders are to receive approximately the equivalent net amount it would be necessary to raise the dividend to 7½%, from which tax at 8s. in the £ would be deducted. In these circumstances, we have felt it desirable to bring the dividend up to the rate of 8% for the year, which is the same rate as preference stockholders enjoy.

While the holders of preference stock are also deprived of the benefit in their dividends which accrue from Dominion income tax relief, I regret that we have no direct means of recompensing them. We are proposing, however, to lay before them shortly a scheme under which they will be enabled to participate in the further progress of the Bank by exchanging their stock for A stock on a pound for pound basis. We have long felt that this 8% preference stock has become something of an anomaly. The condition of the Bank has changed almost beyond recognition since the date when this issue was made, and we have reason to believe that a large proportion of preference stockholders would welcome this opportunity to convert.

I might add that we have in mind for future years the desirability of bringing the interim and final dividends into line in order to equal out the distribution.

If the necessary proxies in favour of the proposal to convert the preference into A stock are received at the meeting which will be specially convened for the purpose towards the end of February, our capital will then consist of one single class of stock, apart from the B shares, which will remain in their present form. These B shares carry an uncalled liability of £2,000,000, constituting a further reserve cushion for this Bank. Barclays Bank Limited, as the sole holder of the B shares, has agreed that these shares shall be excluded from the scheme for increasing the capital. Consequently, neither these shares nor, of course, the preference stock, will rank for participation in the forthcoming new issue. Barclays Bank Limited have also entered into an arrangement under which they will take up at the issue price any of the new shares not applied for by existing holders, without making any charge for so doing.

#### Overseas Development Corporation

Last year I referred to the pending formation of Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Limited, and a circular address to stockholders was enclosed with my statement giving more particulars of what your directors had in mind. Incorporation of this new company was effected on January 30 last, and at the first meeting of the board of directors held on January 24, the Hon. Geoffrey C. Gibbs, C.M.G., was elected Chairman, and Mr. Julian S. Crossley, Deputy Chairman, the remaining directors being Mr. Bernard Bourdillon, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., Mr. E. C. Holden and Mr. G. M. Garto Jones. Mr. R. N. Wilkinson, who had been for some years a member of our local boards in Egypt and Palestine, was appointed manager.

#### Preparation and Organization

The period covered between incorporation and September 30, 1946, on which date the accounts of the new Corporation were made up, has naturally been mainly one of preparation and organization. The first ordinary general meeting was held on November 26, when the accounts for the period up to September 30, 1946, were received. These showed a net profit, after payment of all charges and necessary provisions, of £3,750, which has been carried forward. Loans amounting to more than £500,000 had been approved by that date, although these had not yet been drawn upon.

This rather slow initial progress conforms with our expectations, as indicated in my statement last year. In present conditions, and particularly having regard to the difficulties in the delivery of goods, the growth of this business must necessarily be slow. This is, indeed, only as we should have wished, for the Corporation has much new ground to break and the risks attendant upon a rapid and spectacular start might have been considerable. It is our hope to build up the business of the Corporation gradually upon sound foundations, and I have little doubt that the credits already granted will be substantially drawn upon in the coming year.

Although there can be no question of the value of this investment, which stood in our books at £1,500,000, we have, as you will see from the report, applied £250,000 out of the year's profits towards extinguishing the premium, which we should like to write off entirely at the first suitable opportunity.

In my statement at the annual meeting last year, I was able to welcome back to the Bank many of our staff who had just been demobilized. I am glad to be able to tell you that during the past year practically all the remainder of our staff serving with the Forces have returned. We do indeed welcome them and are doing what we can to smooth over for them the many difficulties involved in a return to civilian life. I am not amongst those who feel that their period of service in the armed forces will have been time wasted from the point of view of their careers in the Bank. It is true

that some of them will inevitably have much leeway to make up. On the other hand, I believe that many of them will have gained immeasurably from the wider experiences which have been opened to them. I am confident that in course of time their war service will prove its value and that before many years have gone by both we and they will have convincing proof that this is so.

In rejoining the Bank these men can feel that they are in a company which performs an essential service for the community. A bank such as ours is called upon to fulfil functions of many different kinds; the fact that these are sometimes too readily taken for granted does nothing to lessen their importance, and I think it is right that not only the public but the men and women who work in the Bank should appreciate this. On December 20 a proposal will be submitted at the general meeting of the Bank to place on record our gratitude and appreciation to the whole staff.

### Kentan Gold Areas Limited Earl Grey's Statement

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF KENTAN GOLD AREAS, LIMITED, was held in London yesterday, December 11, 1946.

THE RT. HON. EARL GREY, Chairman of the Company, had circulated to the shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1946, the following statement:

“Since we last met we have lost the services of our secretary, Mr. Ednie, who died on April 13 after a comparatively short illness. He was an efficient and loyal officer of the company having been secretary since its incorporation in 1934.

“The operating profit of Geita Gold Mining Company, Limited, for the year ended June 30, 1946, was £6,226, as against £11,865 for the previous year. Although the tonnage mined was greater and the costs per ton lower for the year under review, the revenue per ton of ore was higher in the previous year. After charging depreciation, debenture interest and the year's provision for debenture redemption premium, the loss for the year under review was £66,462, reducing the credit balance on profit and loss account carried forward to £50,153.

“Operations of the Geita Company are still seriously affected by a shortage of Native labour, which dropped to a low point of 1,440 in November, 1945. From then a gradual improvement was shown, and the force at the end of the year under review was 2,292. Unfortunately, this rate of increase has not been maintained, and there has since been a falling off in the labour force, the strength being only 2,000 at the end of September.

The calibre of the force is also below that of pre-

vious years and this should be remedied when the demobilized troops return to work. This may take time, however, as these men have abundant funds compared with the supply of goods on which they can spend them. Until there are more goods available there is little incentive for them to earn more. The cost of labour has increased greatly during the past two years, and this, in addition to higher prices for stores and materials, must affect previous estimates of production costs.

#### Development of Properties

“With regard to mine development, the total Development of all properties now amounts to 20 miles of underground work. As you will see from the directors' report, the end of the Mawe Meru mine, and possibly also of the Ridge 8 mine, appears to be in sight. The ore reserves at both of these mines have been drawn on heavily since 1939 and are now becoming exhausted. These two mines have always been considered as likely to be on the small side, but they have served a useful purpose, as their higher unit values have enabled operations on a reduced scale to be continued without closing down, and as a result to pay on £80,000 5½% Redeemable debenture stock carrying a premium of £16,000, to do some 55,000 feet of mine development, including the opening up of Prospect 30, and to provide funds for capital expenditure up to June 30, 1946, of an amount of approximately £250,000.

#### Ore Reserves at Geita Mine

“The future of operations at Geita was always recognized, depends on the Geita mine, which, being of a lower grade, has to be worked on a larger scale to be profitable. This mine is now in good shape and ready to supply ore for operating at 1,000 tons per day, and it is hoped will be profitable for an extensive life. The ore reserves at present developed at this mine are approximately 1,000,000 tons averaging 3.7 out of gold per ton.

“Construction to expand the plant to 1,000 tons daily capacity is proceeding, and a considerable number of the orders placed for this purpose have already been shipped. Provided delivery dates for the remaining orders are maintained, the plant should be ready about the middle of 1947. Owing to operations having to be on a much reduced scale, the Geita Company's funds are insufficient to cover the whole of the cost of the extension, but arrangements have been made for temporary loans to cover the deficiency.

“The health of the community at Geita continues to be good. Our managing director visited Geita in July last and reports favourably on the satisfactory condition in which the mines and plant and equipment are maintained. Mr. Weldon, the general manager, and his staff are to be congratulated on the splendid way in which they have kept things going under very difficult conditions.

It is explained in the directors' report that the Sara-

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gura Development Company, Limited, is being wound up. This will have no real effect on the share interest of Kentan Gold Areas Limited, in the Geita Company, as it is anticipated that the Geita shares held by the Saragura Company will be distributed in specie.

Kentan Gold Areas Limited, have recently increased their interest in Uruwira Minerals, Limited, a private company incorporated in Tanganyika Territory and holding two special mining leases covering an area of approximately 47 square miles in the district of Kigoma, Western Province, Tanganyika Territory. One of the deposits so far located on which underground work and diamond-drilling has shown promising assay of lead, copper, gold and silver, is being actively developed.

## Port of Beira Development, Limited

### Mr. Vivian L. Oury's Statement

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF PORT OF BEIRA DEVELOPMENT, LIMITED, was held on December 3, 1946, at the registered offices of the company, Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4.

MR. VIVIAN L. OURY, the Chairman of the company, presided.

THE CHAIRMAN had circulated to the shareholders with the annual report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1946, a statement in the following terms:

"I think it will be convenient that as usual I should, before dealing with the accounts, refer briefly to the results of the operations of Beira Works Limited, the subsidiary of the company for the year ended March 31, 1946. The net receipts from wharf dues, dredging, the company's wharves and storage charges, etc., amounted to £27,000, an increase of 23.97% while working expenses, including depreciation, for the year ended March 31, 1946, amounted to £34,283, an increase of £24,104 in comparison with the previous year. The net revenue from operations in Africa amounted to

£279,723, or £18,117 less than in the previous year. Adding interest on investments and sundry other minor receipts, amounting to £19,379, the total net revenue was £299,102, as compared with £315,561, a decrease of £16,459.

### Dividends

After making provision for interest on debentures, £138,570, British and Mozambique taxation, £149,273, general expenses in London and Lisbon, £20,707, directors' fees, £1,400 and debenture interest, £68,450, there was a loss for the year of £138, as compared with a profit of £33,610 for the previous year. This loss, deducted from the £13,600 brought forward, made the total of the credit of profit and loss account £10,442, out of which there was paid a dividend of sixpence a share, less income tax at 9% in the £, absorbing £8,250 net, and leaving a balance of £2,192 to be carried forward to the next account.

Turning now to our own accounts, these show that the balance at profit and loss account for the year was £5,015, which compares with £3,664 for the previous year, adding thereto the sum of £6,266 brought forward from last year, makes the balance at profit and loss account £11,281, out of which the Board recommends that a dividend of 2% per share, less income tax at 9% in the £, absorbing the net sum of £2,600, be paid on December 10, 1946, leaving a balance of £8,681 on 402½ to be carried forward. This dividend of 2% compares with the dividend of 5% of last year.

The report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1946, were adopted, the proposed dividend of 2% per share, less income tax at 9% in the £, was declared, and the directors, Messrs. Oury and Co., and the auditors, were re-appointed.

## On Commercial Concern

Billion to the value of £4,000,000 arrived in Liverpool from South Africa recently in the M.V. **ALBION** CASTLE.

Burel Ltd. Co., Ltd. announce an interim dividend of 12% as against 20% last year, when the total dividend was 40%.

The latest trade report of Balgaty and Company, Ltd., states that climatic conditions in East Africa generally are better than they have been for the past five years.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. report an output of sisal and tow from their Tanganyika estates for November of 130 tons, making a total of 245 tons for the first five months of the current financial year.

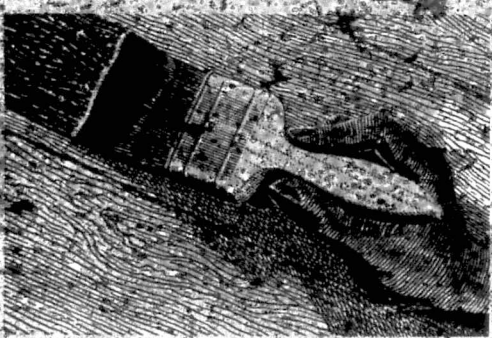
A resolution calling for the Nairobi Municipal Council to take over the bus service in Kenya's capital as a public utility corporation has been reconsidered. It was intimated that the Finance Committee of the Council was negotiating on other lines.

Mitchell Cotts and Co., Ltd. have made a record for the year, after providing for taxation of £22,842 compared with £19,630 this year before. The final dividend of 17½ (12½) brings the ordinary distribution for the year ended June 30 to 16.22½% (17%).

Production of steel from scrap metal in Southern Rhodesia for the first nine months of the current year was 7,377 short tons, valued at £214,132. During the first nine months of the year 4,422 ploughs of Rhodesian manufacture were exported. The value was £13,695.

During the 1945-6 season the Kenya Supply Board states that deliveries of coffee by Kenya planters reached 15,472,214 lb. and those of Uganda planters 352,300 lb. The average basic sale value of deliveries was 76.14s. per cwt., and the average payments to March 1, 1946, 55.61s. per cwt.

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### Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)

BARCLAYS BANK (D.C. & O.) announce a profit for the year ending September 30, 1946, of £316,765, which, added to £178,230 brought forward, makes a total of £494,995. After writing down the investment in Barclays Overseas Development Corporation, Ltd., by £250,000, allowing £50,000 for deferred repairs to premises, and charging interim dividends £21,597, there is left £297,137 of which £39,446 will be absorbed in the payment of a 4% final dividend on the cumulative preference stock and £87,518 in the payment of a final dividend of 5% on the ordinary shares, leaving £170,173 to be carried forward.

The balance sheet shows that current deposit and other deposits, including reserves for contingencies and balances on profit and loss account, amount to £333,793 11. The issued capital is £1,000,000 of which £1,793,000 is in 8% cumulative preference shares of £2,000 in a share of £1 and £500,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. The reserve fund totals £4,340,000. The balance sheet also shows a debit balance and debit provision amounting to £115,872 in respect of call and short notice of £6,706,000, remainder in respect of call and bills discounted £67,500. The company's profits throughout the Empire total £1,110,000. Other assets include shareholdings in the Development Corporation and other £1,258,000, advances to customers and other accounts, are valued at £49,885,006, liability of customers for acceptances £1,294,511, and bank premises are valued at £3,808,640.

The statement of Sir Chairman Sir William Crook appears elsewhere in this issue.

### Nyasaland Railways Report

Despite an overall increase in costs, the balance sheet for the year ended December 31, 1945, of Nyasaland Railways Ltd. shows an excess of gross receipts over working expenses amounting to £94,676, accompanied with £67,114 in 1945, the 15th annual meeting of the company will be held at the Flamingo House, Queen's Hotel, London, E.C.4, on Tuesday, January 22, next. The company has issued capital of £1 and 1s. shares of £72,450 and 5% debentures outstanding to a total of £155,495. The railway line from Fort Victoria to Blantyre is assessed at £1,441,811 and the Northern Extension and Blantyre to the Mozambique £612,797, while the Lake sector, craft and equipment stand at £76,349. Investments in the Central African Railway Co., Ltd., within the limits of £1,024,150 and in the Trans-Zambesi Railway Co., Ltd., £399,000. Stores are valued at £68,748, and the company has £195,494 in investment, nearly all in British Government securities. Cash totals £39,390.

Receipts from passenger traffic totalled £1,127 (£34,000) from goods traffic £179,455 (£15,000) and from public utility receipts £246,615 (£217,709).

After payment of £30,463 interest on debenture stock £13,245 on bridge debenture stock, and £122,299 for redemption of debenture stock and £37,106 reserve for taxation, a balance of £263 was carried forward.

### Lewa Rubber Estates

The annual general meeting of the Lewa Rubber Estates Ltd. was held in London yesterday. The issued capital is £265,122, of which £17,466 is in 10% participating preferred stock and the remainder in deferred stock units of 1s. 6d. The company is valued at £181,528 and of £28,913 in investment in the company in the Nyasaland Rubber Estates, Ltd. The profit for the year was £4,426, which, added to the balance brought forward from last year of £6,312, made a total of £10,738. The directors recommended a dividend of 3 1/2% on the preferred and of 3 1/2% on the deferred stock, absorbing £5,174, and leaving a balance of £5,564. The company's estates in Tanganyika were re-organised and secondary rubber tapping was carried on under the supervision of the manager, who harvested 184,000 lbs. The directors are Major Herbert Edington (Chairman) and Mr. A. L. Miller.

### Sugar in Southern Rhodesia

That sugar production in Southern Rhodesia can compare favourably in rate of growth and yield with that in any other parts of Africa has been claimed by Mr. P. B. Fletcher, Minister for Agriculture, as a result of experience gained on the Triangle sugar fields, on which the Government has spent £246,000. An output of 3,500 tons is the target for 1950, based on a yield of 24 tons per acre, though present indications are that it should be considerably higher. This would provide 25% of the Colony's requirements.

### Mining

### Roan Antelope Copper Mines

The 19th general meeting of ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, Ltd., will be held in London on Monday, December 30.

The issued capital of the company is £4,993,160 and general reserve funds amount to £2,458,846. Their assets include £3,147,325 in cash and £250,000 invested in 2 1/2% War Bonds. Blast-furnace copper and concentrates stocks are valued at £19,885 and stocks of materials and supplies at £764,740. Fixed assets are estimated at £2,724,233 which include mine development and equipment at £1,078,846, smelter plant at £798,000, power plant at £250,000, and haulway system and winding stock at £405,387.

During the year ending the year of £1,100,000 for 4 1/2% Aardvark (unredeemed) redeemable at any time up to September 1, 1947, at prices varying from 100 to 105.

The operating account shows that the year was started with stocks of 7340 long tons of blast-furnace material at £483,583. Production costs for 53,849 long tons of copper during the year were £2,181,615. The company sold 45,936 long tons for £2,638,785, showing an operating surplus of £457,170, against £430,528 in the year before. The profit and loss account shows a profit of £2,458,846, of which £1,000,000 is carried forward to the year ending 1947. The balance sheet shows a total of £4,993,160 in issued capital and £2,458,846 in reserves. The company's assets are valued at £10,372,383, and its liabilities at £7,879,217.

The statement of Sir Chairman Sir William Crook appears elsewhere in this issue.

### Kenyan Gold Areas

The annual general meeting of the Kenyan Gold Areas Ltd. was held in London yesterday. The issued capital is £1,000,000, of which £500,000 is in 10% participating preferred stock and the remainder in deferred stock units of 1s. 6d. The company is valued at £1,000,000 and of £28,913 in investment in the company in the Nyasaland Rubber Estates, Ltd. The profit for the year was £4,426, which, added to the balance brought forward from last year of £6,312, made a total of £10,738. The directors recommended a dividend of 3 1/2% on the preferred and of 3 1/2% on the deferred stock, absorbing £5,174, and leaving a balance of £5,564. The company's estates in Tanganyika were re-organised and secondary rubber tapping was carried on under the supervision of the manager, who harvested 184,000 lbs. The directors are Major Herbert Edington (Chairman) and Mr. A. L. Miller.

The company's assets are valued at £10,372,383, and its liabilities at £7,879,217.

The directors are Sir Grey Chapman, Sir J. U. K. Alexander, Colonel H. M. Haggis, Mr. M. Hutchison and Mr. C. E. Hutchison (managing director). The ordinary general meeting was held in London yesterday.

The issued capital of the Kenyan Companies consists of 1,000,000 shares of 1s. each. Interests in subsidiary companies are shown as £1,000,000 shares in Witwatersrand Minerals Ltd., £1,000,000 Government securities at £100,000, and cash at £1,228.

### Neyya Consolidated Goldfields

Neyya Consolidated Goldfields Ltd. report an operating loss for the year ended May 31, 1946, of £6,884, and owing to the refund of royalties paid in excess of £10,000, the year ended May 31, 1944, a net profit of £2,276. The operating loss has been appropriated to the depreciation of fixed assets.

During the period under review a total of 1,135 tons of ore was treated by the Meyers and Collinson plants at £28 per ton, and gross revenue of £31,845. The reserves are estimated at 49,100 tons at £16.40 per ton.

The issued capital consists of 1,100,000 shares of 1s. each. Interests in subsidiary companies are shown as £1,100,000 shares in Witwatersrand Minerals Ltd., £1,100,000 Government securities at £110,000, and cash at £1,228.

The directors are Lewa Colonel A. G. Hill, Major F. W. G. Hutchison, Mr. B. H. Hill and Mr. J. L. Riddoch.





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## Mining

## Bushtick Mines

**BUSHTICK MINES** (1944) Ltd. announce a profit of £30,775 for the year ended June 30, 1946 as compared with £21,287 in the previous year, which with £1,912 brought forward makes a total of £32,490 for distribution. The sum of £15,687 has been written off the development account and a dividend of 2½% now recommended absorbs £12,500, leaving £4,304 to be carried forward.

Lower tonnage and yield together with increased costs account for the reduced profit. During the year 1,764,000 tons of ore (204,000) were treated, for 25,732 oz. gold (60,056). Ore reserves are 665,500 tons averaging 2.5% gold. Development totalled 12,273 ft. New 24-hour strength fell from 1,726 lb. to 1,487, which is reported to be barely sufficient for present needs.

The consulting engineer reports that new ore disclosed is disappointingly small and insufficient for replacing stoping areas as they become exhausted. The present working faces are only sufficient to maintain the ore supply of 42,000 tons monthly, which corresponds with two daily eight-hour shifts. Reduced working hours will result in increased working costs per ton of ore which has been taken into account in re-computing ore reserves at a higher pay limit. The benefits of working costs from legislation abolishing royalty payments by gold producers does not offset this working cost increase, which is also adversely affected by increases in stores prices and cost of living allowances payable to European and Native employees.

During the past six years the property has been thoroughly explored to a depth of over 2,000 ft., and there remains little scope for new points of attack. This applies particularly to west of depth. It should be noted that new ore now being found is inconspicuously situated to permit rapid development of new stoping areas.

The estimated and audited capital costs of 1,000,000 shares of £1 each, creditors appear at £29,872 and reserves at £65,008. On the assets side of the balance sheet property, equipment, etc., are valued at £248,930 and other assets at £112,576, including £90,740 increase in investments, and £21,836 in stores.

The Chairman, Mr. R. E. Bayliss, died recently. The other directors are Mr. Harry N. Jones and Mr. H. C. Hardy. The ordinary general meeting was held in Bulawayo on November 28.

## November Progress Reports

**Geita**—8,035 tons of ore were treated for 1,383 oz. gold. **Sherwood Staff**—Clean-up value £1,064. Working profit £320.

**Wankie Colliery**—Coal sales 128,794 tons, coke sales 7,737 tons.

**Tati**—4,200 tons of ore were treated for an estimated working profit of £235.

**Cam and Motor**—18,000 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £16,004.

**Wanderer**—32,000 tons of ore were treated for 2,923 oz. gold and a working profit of £2,274.

**Bushtick**—12,800 tons of ore were treated for 1,381 oz. gold and a working profit of £1,324.

**Thistle Ems**—5,800 tons of ore were treated for 330 oz. gold and a working profit of £2,570.

**Rozende**—20,500 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £1,609. Redwing shaft sunk 24ft. for 201ft. Old west incline shaft reclaimed from surface to 650ft. level, which will permit ventilation of that section and enable development 350ft. level to position under Redwing shaft.

## Rhokana Dividend, 60

Although a high dividend had been expected from Rhokana Corporation, the announcement of 60% per stock unit (ordinary and "A" stock) at a meeting of the board last week exceeded expectations. This makes a total dividend for the year ended June 30, 1946, of 60%. Net profit amounted to £1,200,404 as compared with £1,877,119 for the previous year. Rhokana shares rose sharply by £2 during the week to 103. The whole base metal market was affected and Nehanga, Robt Antelope, Selektion, Rhodesia Broken Hill and others all recorded improvements.

## Copper Consumption Rising

Copper consumption in this country in October was higher than at any time since the end of the war. It totalled 31,976 tons, an increase of 2,700 tons on the preceding month and was therefore nearly half as much again as the average monthly consumption in the years 1935-1938. Net imports of unwrought copper in the year were 27,000 tons, bringing stocks to about 85,000 tons (May 1946, 43,000).

## Turner and Newall

Turner and Newall, Ltd., a company with extensive asbestos interests in Southern Rhodesia, announce that the dividend for the year ended September 30 is to remain unchanged at the wartime rate of 12½%. Trading profits of the group, after providing for contingencies but before paying depreciation, mines amortization and taxation, amounted to £2,767,458, against £3,792,889 for the year ended 1945.

## Gold Subsidy Passed

The proposal for a subsidy for low-grade gold mines made by Mr. G. A. Davenport, Rhodesian Minister of Mines, has been accepted by the Government as a temporary measure. Applications for the subsidy, which is limited to a maximum of 40% net, will be considered on their merits by the Royalty Review Committee.

## Tanganyika's Mineral Exports

Tanganyika's mineral exports in September were valued at £185,292, of which diamonds made up £130,761 and gold £48,135. The diamond figure in September, 1946, was £16,242. Mineral exports for the first nine months of this year were worth £1,434,939, as against £878,269 for a similar period in 1945.

## Star Explorations

Star Explorations, Ltd., propose to offer 495,000 shares of 2s. each to shareholders at 2s. 4d. pro rata to their present holdings. This step is being taken so that the company may interest itself in any new ventures by General Exploration.

## Mr. A. S. Kerr's New Strike

The new gold strike at Bukene on the railway between Tabora and Mwanza made by Mr. A. S. Kerr, formerly a very well-known prospector on the Impa goldfields, gives promise of developing into a large mine.

## Colonial Mining Policy

A memorandum on Colonial mining policy (C.M. 19, 206, 207) was published by the Colonial Office early this week, but too late for comment or discussion this week.

## Victoria Falls Dividend

VICTORIA FALLS AND TRANSVALE POWER CO., LTD. announce an interim dividend of 4½% as against 4% in the preceding year, when the total dividend was 19%.

## Nigel Van Ryn Reefs

Nigel Van Ryn Reefs, Ltd., announce a dividend of 10% for the year against 7½% last year.

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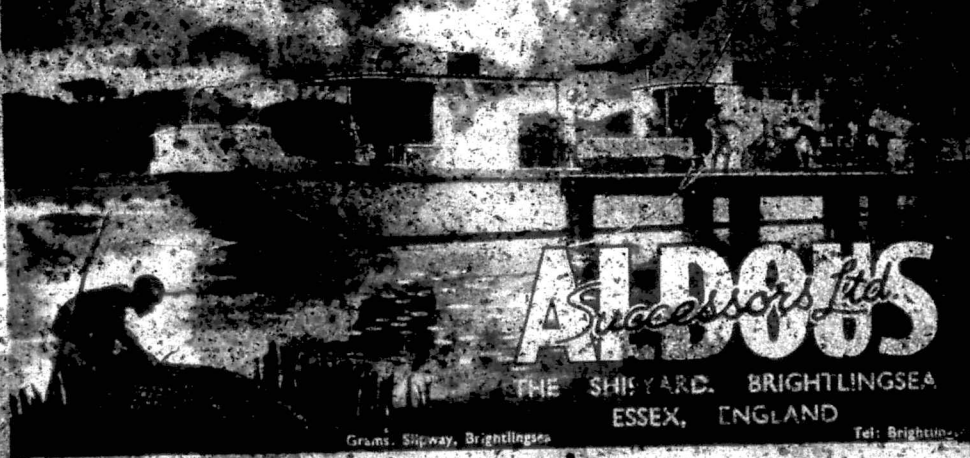


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