

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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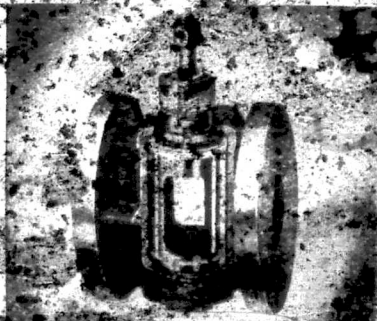
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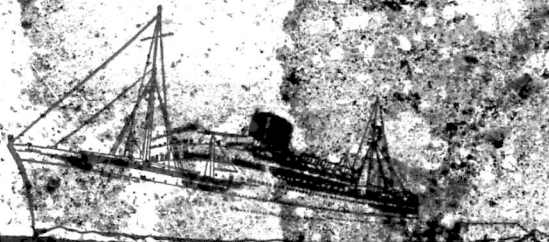
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS:

	PAGE		PAGE
Matters of Moment	471	African Management of K.N.C.U.	477
Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council	473	Kenya Budget Debate	480
Outlook for Tobacco	474	Company Meeting Union Minière du Haut-Katanga	495
Parliament	475	Latest Mining News	496

MATTERS OF MOMENT

AT THE BEGINNING of a new year it is helpful to look both backwards and forwards in order to assess successes and failures and estimate short-term prospects. In retrospect, 1946 appears to have been a year of confusion and many missed opportunities. Southern Rhodesia's general election put the United Party in office with a majority of one vote over the Liberal Party (which, however, lost a seat on a recount so that the position of Sir Godfrey Huggins became less precarious). In Northern Rhodesia a serious strike of European artisans on the Copperbelt stopped production for weeks. Both territories suffered a railway strike, which was quickly settled. In Kenya the European settler leaders, having declined to discuss the Colonial Office proposals for the closer union of the three territories, suggested alternatives which their own followers rejected. In fact they campaigned against the budget and demanded a reduction in the basic rate of income tax. European settlers in Tanganyika protested at being handed over to the United Nations. Indians in the East African territories fumed at the introduction of restrictions on immigration. In Eritrea trouble broke out between Sudanese troops and the local population which resulted in the replacement of the Sudanese by British units. During negotiations between the

British and Egyptian Governments for a new treaty, unrest in the Sudan culminated in mass demonstrations in Khartoum, where angry crowds prevented the Governor-General calling for independence and Gordon College had to be closed. At first glance, then, the year which has just closed would seem to have been sadly troubled. Yet an examination of events in more detail shows that economically and socially a great deal of ground was gained in the march towards the objective of a happy, healthy and prosperous Africa. Politically, in this period of post-war skirmishing, areas of difference were demarcated and common ground established.

In the sphere of economics, on which all political construction must be based, there have been praiseworthy efforts at maintaining stability. The Labour Government in the United Kingdom, which had been suspected, not without reason, of rooted enmity to white settlement in Kenya, admitted its vital place in the structure of East Africa, and sanctioned the expenditure of large sums of public money for closer settlement of the White Highlands. In Southern Rhodesia many ex-Servicemen were established on the land under Government schemes, and some thousands of immigrants entered to make a new start in life.

Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika began to shape plans for an extension of white settlement. A large measure of inter-territorial co-operation and apportionment of resources, necessitated by the war, was retained. Commerce, though still subject to many controls and shortages, began to stretch its cramped limbs, and secondary industries prepared for further development. Guaranteed market prices for staple products for several seasons ahead allayed the fears of agriculturists that they would forfeit their right to consideration when the period of national emergency ended, and sisal growers, who had been receiving far too low a price for their fibre, were granted an increase of no less than sixty per cent. Lack of consumer goods from British or other factories handicapped not only business houses, but farms, plantations and Government departments employing much Native labour. For the African saw little incentive to work if he could not spend his earnings, whether wages or the proceeds of the sales of his own produce. There were far fewer complaints on this score from Southern Rhodesia, presumably because that Colony now manufactures a wide range of articles for Africans. The Government of Southern Rhodesia reduced the tax burdens on small workers and large companies engaged in gold mining, actively assisted other industries, and began investigations into several major and far-reaching proposals. In East Africa there were notable advances in African enterprise, including the registration in Kenya and Uganda of a number of African companies with considerable capital. Bright auguries for the economic future of Tanganyika were the decision to build a railway to Mpanda to vast new leadore discoveries, the official suggestion that Dr. Williamson's mine near Shinyanga may contain the richest diamond pipe in the world, and the appointment towards the end of the year of the United Africa Company as managing agents for a Ministry of Food project to grow groundnuts in that Territory on an area of some three million acres in the Southern Province.

Social welfare work received great stimulus from the large grants made available by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and the consciousness in all the territories that this was one line of action African on which all were agreed, and in Self-Help which there need be no delay. The Commission which investigated the strike of African labour on the Rhodesian Railways emphasized the need for the appointment of a senior official for African affairs, together with welfare officers. In Northern Rhodesia Mrs. Hay carried out

most encouraging experiments in mass education. The reabsorption of about a quarter of a million ex-askari focussed attention in East Africa on the need for co-ordinated social welfare work, and in this respect the formation of an African Section of the British Legion did much to bring home to Europeans and Africans alike the importance of retaining and building upon the mutual spirit of fellowship fostered by the war. Major Ode Browne's report on labour conditions confirmed malnutrition as a prime factor in the low efficiency of the African, and set men pondering how the African's diet could be improved, and, indeed, how the African could be induced to pay more attention to his own well-being. But the report also laid stress on the impossibility of expediting desirable development while tens of thousands of Africans work so little. The same obstacle to progress was noted in the Development Reports issued in the Dependencies.

What does the coming year promise? There are signs of a deeper desire for amalgamation between Southern and Northern Rhodesia. Sir Stewart Gore-Browne's resignation from the leadership of the non-official members of Council in Northern Rhodesia and the election of Mr. Welensky, a staunch champion of amalgamation, indicates that the settlers in that Protectorate will press the point. Steady progress has been made by the Central African Council, but both the Rhodesias and Nyasaland want something better than this merely advisory body, and demands for extension of its functions are to be expected. There can be little doubt that East Africa this year will see the introduction of some form of closer union on lines not very dissimilar from those proposed in White Paper 191, and it is highly probable that an Imperial garrison will for the first time be stationed in East Africa. The political, social and economic consequences of this decision would, of course, be immense, not least in providing a ready local market at remunerative prices for a great range of foodstuffs, raw materials and local manufactures. The Sudanese may expect early clarification of their position; the announcement will no doubt confirm the recently wavering faith of many of the Native leaders in our policy of seeing them through to eventual independence. Against this general background the vast development programmes prepared throughout East and Central Africa will come into operation and gather momentum until they achieve the fundamental changes which are their objective.

Rhodesian Amalgamation Proposals Defeated

Debate in Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council

THAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA should be amalgamated as soon as reasonably practical, in the best interests of Europeans and Africans, was proposed in the last session of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council by Mr. Welensky, Chairman of the Non-Official Members' Association.

MR. WELENSKY said that in London he had received no reply to his question as to the political future of Northern Rhodesia. There has been a tremendous change since the first representative was nominated for Africans in 1938. In under 10 years these nominated representatives on the Legislature had grown from one to three and in 1948 the number would be four, including two Africans. That was a 400% increase in a decade.

If it took 10 European elected members to represent 15,000 or 20,000 Europeans, it could not be logically contended that 1,500,000 Africans should be represented by only two or four Africans. The sooner the European community faced these facts the better. If present policy continued there would be an elected African majority by 1958. If that was the intention of the British Government, then the people should be told. Mr. Welensky said that unless there were a change of Government that would happen. He emphasized that the black man would not be ready for the British form of government in the next 15 or 20 years. The African had an important part to play in the next 50 or 100 years, but it was that of a junior partner.

He felt that the country's future would not be decided merely on what was good for Northern Rhodesia, nor should it be decided by nations which were using parts of the British Empire as a whipping-boy for scourging British Colonial policy. That, however, was happening.

Political or Economic Progress

He wondered whether anti-amalgamationists really did represent the view of the majority of Africans. He had been told that Africans would prefer political progress to economic advancement, but he doubted that. From a defence viewpoint a strong Dominion with a 100% British sympathy would be of vital importance to the Empire.

Reverting to African objections concerning pass laws, land, the power of chiefs, and African representation, Mr. Welensky said he did not favour pass laws. Under amalgamation they could be abolished and Africans' land rights would be protected. He was not satisfied with the present system of rule by the chiefs, and prophesied that it would only be a matter of time before their power was greatly reduced. He considered direct African representation premature but inevitable in the light of world events. Southern Rhodesia might do without it for three or five years, but would then have to have it.

Mr. Welensky said he was going to issue an invitation to members of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament to meet Northern Rhodesian non-official members as soon as possible. He would also invite Sir Stewart Gore-Browne and Mr. Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who should visit Northern Rhodesia and preside at this meeting. He believed that 95% of the Europeans supported his demand for some form of self-government, which only amalgamation could give. If the British Government opposed the progress of the country, he would resign from Council, and non-officials to follow him, and urge the country to support him in any step he might take.

Referring to the suggestion that Native delegates from the African Representative Council should visit Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Welensky said he was authorized by the Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister to extend a welcome to them. Sir Godfrey Huggins had said, "We are not proud of everything in Southern Rhodesia, but we have nothing to hide, and anything that the members of the African Representative Council want to see we want to show them."

Sir Stewart Gore-Browne said that no one could fail to be impressed by the sincerity of Mr. Welensky's speech, but he could not vote for the motion for the same reasons which had dictated his recent resignation from the chairmanship of the non-official members' committee. He was not convinced that amalgamation

in existing circumstances was in the best interests of both races. He believed that the great mass of Africans, whom he represented, also opposed amalgamation. If he had been able to vote for the motion, he would in common honesty have had to resign his position as representative of Native interests.

Being anxious to defend Africans from the charge of unreasoning opposition, he would gladly accept the invitation to a conference between the two legislatures; he had already consulted members of the African Representative Council about the matter and had obtained their consent.

Sir Stewart read a letter from Mr. George F. P. The former Secretary of State for the Colonies, which he had been authorized to make public. It was sent from the Colonial Office on August 16, 1946, and read:

"My dear Sir Stewart, In course of our talk on July 26, you handed me a letter from the Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, in which mention was made of a recent resolution by the Western Province African Provincial Council on the subject of possible amalgamation of the Rhodesias."

"I promised to let you have a letter on this point, and you will be pleased to hear that I have now asked the Acting Governor to convey to the Council at the first opportunity that I should not fail to consult the wishes and interests of the inhabitants of the territory in regard to any changes which might from time to time be contemplated affecting the status of Northern Rhodesia."

A Central African Dominion

MR. H. W. PRIEST hoped that the proposed meeting would find a solution to the African side of the problem of amalgamation and recalled that the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia had stated that other African territories would join in if a Central African Dominion became a success, and that a United States of Africa could be developed with greater resources than the U.S.A.

MARJORIE K. MCKEE hoped that the official side of the House would state the Government point of view on the motion. If not, she wondered whether they gave no reasons, it would show that they had no sympathy with amalgamation or only that they were not sympathetic to immediate amalgamation. He had no antipathy towards ultimate amalgamation, but was merely anxious to safeguard the interest of the people of the country.

MR. H. M. WILLIAMS, dealing with the African problem in relation to amalgamation, said that the real things to take into account were mass poverty, illiteracy and disease. There was no urgent need for Africans to have political rights. The important thing was economic development, which would be better achieved by 100,000 whites in many industries than by 20,000 whites in one copper industry. The African could not grasp what was involved and was unable to say whether he wanted amalgamation or not.

Country would Become Native State

MR. G. B. BECKETT ardently wished for amalgamation but not amalgamation at any price. A union must be a negotiated union for the good of all. Without amalgamation the country would become a Native State, which would not bring the African the advancement he desired. Colonial Office policy in Uganda and West Africa had achieved only African distrust; what was wanted in Central Africa was a Dominion with all the virtues, tolerance and fair play characteristic of the British race.

MR. F. S. PAGE hoped that the proposed meeting would be able to form a scheme of amalgamation acceptable to the people in both Rhodesias, to clear up the misunderstanding that Northern Rhodesia policy would be inflicted on Southern Rhodesia or vice-versa.

MR. B. GOODWIN said people on the Copperbelt thought the elected members should withdraw support from the Government and take a stand on amalgamation, even to the extent of a passive resistance campaign. If amalgamation could not be got through reasonable negotiation, they would have to explore other actions. It was high time to stop talking about amalgamation, throw down the gauntlet and take some action towards achieving it.

THE RT. REV. R. SAUNDERS-TAYLOR, Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, hoped that the time would come when amalgamation would be possible, but said there was no doubt of African strong opposition to the proposal. He did not think that a comparison between economic development in the two Territories entirely in favour of Southern Rhodesia, and in any event did not believe that economic development was all important. Africans said that development in political and economic spheres was the benefit of Europeans. He had also been impressed by the attitude of

of Africans in their existing Governments. He felt that this trust should not be imperilled by such a fundamental change as amalgamation.

MR. MORRIS was firmly convinced of the European population's desire for amalgamation. Referring to Mr. Hays' remark on the growing trust of Africans toward the Government, he hoped that they would display that trust in those who went to meet the members of the Southern Rhodesia Parliament in order to bring back a scheme for earlier amalgamation.

Mrs. WALENSKY, winding up the debate, asked how much longer the Imperial Government was going to say that amalgamation was impracticable, an opinion with which the elected members disapproved. He thought the real root of

African objections to amalgamation was their dislike of change.

MR. H. F. CARROLL ROBINSON, the Chief Secretary, informed the Council that a record of the debate would be sent to the Secretary of State. Government would not accept the motion. The time might come when amalgamation would be desirable in the best interest of all, and the subject would be considered from time to time. The Secretary of State's promise that the wishes of the inhabitants of Northern Rhodesia would be consulted had been given in the ABAMA and will hold good. Official members of the Council could not take part in the proposed discussions with members of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

The motion was defeated by 127 votes to nine.

The Outlook for Tobacco Rhodesian and Nyasaland Prospects*

FROM THE PURELY FINANCIAL point of view there is not much reason to look for a lowering of the duty on tobacco. It is such an easy way of raising money. Normally, when such a tax is reduced, there is the hope that increased demand at the lower price will offset at least some of the loss of revenue at the higher rate. But there is at present no hope of that until supplies of leaf and dollars are more plentiful.

There may, however, be psychological reasons for lowering the duty. It is also said that manufacturers must in any case soon put up the price of cigarettes to meet the rising costs all round, and that this could best be done by a reduction of the duty without giving the smoker the full benefit of the deal. Although we are by now used to jumps in price, we are also getting pretty sick of them, so a rise in the price of cigarettes or a fall in duty which was not passed on in full to the smoker might raise the cry of monopoly and demand for the nationalization of the industry.

To nationalize an industry that is already such a well-oiled part of the financial machinery might not be hush to the liking of the Government, but Governments follow as well as lead. The social and economic tides may speed up very rapidly in Great Britain, especially if the new battleship of freedom in America ends in casting fresh doubts on unrestricted private enterprise. One dare hardly hope that a nationalized tobacco industry, buying leaf and selling products without the fear of competition, would always look for the best leaf or pay the highest prices.

Increased Trade

Usings of African tobacco have shown a heavy recovery from the low ebb of a few years back. With the sales of Rhodesian tobacco are now running at something like 55% over the pre-war figures, and although Nyasaland cannot claim the same spectacular rise, the figures this year will be at least one-eighth more than they were three years ago. Between them they now account for nearly 60% of the total Empire usings, as against 51% in 1933. Rhodesia has 37% and Nyasaland 21%. In 1939 they had 27% and 14% respectively.

Certainly, so that trade both countries have also increased their exports to other countries. In some ways commodities can now move more freely than money, and it is probable that instead of money being used to pass the ownership of goods, raw materials are often used as a means of getting money from one country to another, even if there is a loss of the real commodities and sometimes the landed more easily than currencies, and it is possible to bring the goods back found or under contract. Several of us expect that

By Mrs. S. S. Morris, *Nyasaland Correspondent*, *Financial* in London, in the course of a visit to Rhodesia.

be disguised finance, and the figures relating to exports may not always tell us the final resting place of the tobacco concerned.

Again, the removal of price control in America has meant that the low-grade leaf, which many countries want, can now be got at more reasonable prices. The advantage to the Empire of sterling balances is also likely to grow less as the clauses of the Loan Agreement come into force, by which money earned from sales to us can be spent anywhere in the world. The recent decision of the Board of Trade that we must allow imports of luxury goods from distressed countries in Europe will help in this direction. When we use a French lipstick, or drink Italian Cognac, or eat a pineapple from the Azores, we may have the melancholy satisfaction of knowing that we may be helping in an indirect way to sell low-grade American tobacco.

Local Demand

It is said that the local demand for tobacco in Africa is strong enough to push the price up to a point where foreign buyers complain and show signs of being restless. If that is the case, it is hard to know what to do about it, but it is perhaps a point that needs looking into. It seems certain that large crops can be taken up next year, both the cured and dark. Prices must depend largely on world conditions that may hide the simple pull of supply and demand.

As the cotton-growing areas of the United States tend to move away from the tobacco areas, there is not quite the same direct causal link between them that there once was. But the price of cotton will always have a bearing on that of tobacco. Lately there have been sharp movements in American cotton prices, following the removal of control and they have generally tended to fall. Just after the British Government had been forced to raise the price to spinners from £1,850 to £2,020 a pound. If cotton goes on falling, notwithstanding low stocks and heavy demand, we may expect tobacco prices to follow suit in due course.

The general economic and social condition of America may have an upward or downward effect on consumption of tobacco in that country that would soon affect prices if production there continued at its present level.

I should expect that, although the price of cigarettes here will be increased, there will be no lowering of the duty in the next budget. If Rhodesia and Nyasaland have larger crops than they did this year, which is expected, demand will be strong, but Rhodesian prices will be about 6d to 8d a pound lower, with a wider price spread and a fall in the price of lower grades.

I do not expect the preference to be touched in the near future. The matter no longer depends merely on arrangements between any country and America, but on agreement covering so many different things. It is doubtful whether the Government spokesmen in

America could carry Congress or even all their own soldiers with them. I make the necessary reservation and other arrangements.

On Turkish tobacco I would advise slow and sure rather than dramatic advances. There may be such voices calling us that it is better to expand Turkish tobacco, for which America will give us a ready market, rather than Virginia, to which we will fight us. But tobacco is possible and fine. Greece and Turkey are said to have a world supply of some 150 million pounds in all, so that we should be wary of the road ahead.

Particulars

Secretary of State for the Colonies Attacked

Heated Exchanges in the House of Commons

BEFORE THE CHRISTMAS RECESS, SIR LAW FRASER, an M.P. in the House of Commons, attacked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and said that his life making trouble in the Colonies, and that a poacher turned gamekeeper was not always a success.

MR. CREECH JONES replied: "I repudiate the malicious and libellous insinuation that I have been guilty of making trouble in the Colonies, and that I am poacher turned gamekeeper. It is a wicked insinuation. I have consistently and for many years fought for justice in the Colonial administration (hon. Members: 'Do it now') and I have done my best to 'build up a better standard of living, better economic opportunities and wider political freedom for the people in our Colonies.'"

SIR LAW FRASER: "I do not know that either poachers or gamekeepers are necessarily worse people; they compare favourably with the Secretary of State."

"Lying Insinuation"

MR. CREECH JONES: "At least the hon. gentleman might have the decency to withdraw his lying insinuation."

HON. MEMBERS: "Order."
LIEUT. COLONEL BRAITHAIRTE: "Is it in order for the right hon. gentleman to accuse an hon. Member of a lying insinuation?"

MR. SPEAKER: "I think lying insinuation are not words which we ought to use."

HON. MEMBERS: "Withdraw."
MR. CREECH JONES: "I will withdraw the word, but I do not withdraw the content of the word."

MR. SPEAKER: "On a point of order: Do we not make complete nonsense of all debate and empty all words of their meaning if we allow the hon. gentleman to withdraw a word without withdrawing its content?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "A serious accusation has been made against me. I repudiate completely that insinuation, and therefore I do not withdraw the content of the words which I have used."

LIEUT. COLONEL BRAITHAIRTE: "Which word?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "The word 'lying.' It is not true."

MR. SPEAKER: "I think the position is this: While the right hon. gentleman used those words, what he wanted to do was to repudiate, and he has done so. The statement made by the hon. Member, and that of mine, is perfectly in order."

MR. DONNE-PARKER: "Surely, Mr. Speaker, you have said again that the hon. gentleman should withdraw?"

MR. SPEAKER: "The right hon. gentleman has stated perfectly clearly that he has repudiated what the hon. Member said. I think he put it in the wrong way round when he said the word 'lying' was wrong and that he did not withdraw. I think, however, that the hon. gentleman is not at all right now by saying that he repudiates entirely what the hon. Member said."

MR. SPEAKER: "Why no Indians had been appointed as judges in Kenya."

MR. CREECH JONES: "Judicial appointments in Kenya are made in accordance with the usual principles of the Colonial Service appointments, namely by the selection of candidates who appear to be the most suitably qualified for the post. Appointments to judgeships in all Colonies are normally made in accordance with the Colonial Legal Service, and Indian members of that service are equally eligible for consideration for office in such promotion."

MR. BALFOUR: "Which responsible organizations are representative of British interests in Kenya and should be

helped to go full speed."

I have been vague because it is so hard to make an open mind about anything these days. Smoking is still at its peak level and as yet there are signs of falling. Stocks are still low and are not likely to rise much as a result of this year's buying in America. There is still a large demand for African leaf, especially if prices were lower. But the more distant future of tobacco is tied up with the future of man, for, alas, everything else that it is almost a waste of time to try and fathom it out.

willingness to support the registration scheme applicable to all races in the Colony."

MR. CREECH JONES: "All organizations representing European interests in Kenya which presented evidence to the committee appointed to examine the question of registration expressed their willingness to support a scheme applicable to all races. The organizations concerned were the Makuyi Association, the Rongai Valley Association, the Mitubiri Association, the Njoro Settlers Association and the East Africa Women's League."

MR. SPEAKER asked whether full publicity was being given in the West African Colonies to the Government's announcement that they had complete confidence in the United Africa Company for the execution of the scheme for large-scale production of groundnuts in East Africa.

MR. CREECH JONES: "The statement has no doubt been reported in the press, and I see no need for any other publicity in West Africa."

MR. THURLOW: "Can the Minister say that the confidence he has in the United Africa Company is based on their experience in East Africa?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "I think the object of my hon. friend has been achieved by the question he has put."

MR. THURLOW asked whether opportunity would be given for owners and occupiers of land to be used for large-scale production of groundnuts in East Africa to present their views prior to the disposition.

Groundnut Areas Generally Uninhabited

MR. CREECH JONES: "The areas in contemplation for the groundnut scheme are generally uninhabited, and indeed, in some conditions uninhabitable owing to dense bush cover, bare soil or absence of surface water. No question of transferring communities from these homes arises, and if it should prove necessary to do any land already in private ownership or occupation, the protection and compensation of owners and occupiers will be governed by the laws of the territories concerned."

MR. THURLOW: "In African interests be consulted in this proposal?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "Yes, certainly. As far as tribal lands are concerned consultations with the Native Authorities will take place."

MR. OLIVER STANLEY: "Can the right hon. gentleman inform us and in what form he intends to give the House full details of these plans?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "The hon. gentleman should be addressed to the Minister of Food."

MR. STANLEY: "Is the right hon. gentleman not going to be responsible for these developments in the Colonial areas?"
MR. CREECH JONES: "I think it has been announced to the House that the Ministry of Food will take responsibility in regard to these development plans, but that there would be the fullest consultations with the Colonial Governments, and of course with the Colonial Office."

MR. STANLEY: "When the Minister of Food made a statement in the House on 20th September, and he said that they ought to be consulted by the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

MR. CREECH JONES: "I should be prepared to answer any question which arises in those matters and which comes under the jurisdiction of the Colonial Office."

MR. DONNE-PARKER: "I wonder if it had been decided to use the port of Lindi for the shipment of Tanganyika groundnuts to be grown under the scheme, and if the Minister would give us assurance that the natural advantages of Kiwa, Kiswani, would receive consideration as a harbour for general as well as commercial purposes."

Mr. CREECH JONES: "No final decision has been reached on the use of Lind as the point of export for groundnuts. The advantages of Kibera-Kibuni have certainly not been lost, and out of the possibility of using this port as an alternative is under consideration."

Mr. CREECH JONES: "Can the Minister give any indication what a decision will be reached in this very important matter?"

Mr. CREECH JONES: "I regret that for this morning I am unable to do so, but the whole scheme is receiving most careful consideration and a decision should be taken very shortly."

Mr. STANLEY: "May I ask the hon. gentleman what he is answering these questions on the groundnut scheme and not the Ministry of Food?"

Mr. CREECH JONES: "The development of groundnuts is obviously a matter for the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Agriculture, and this scheme relates to a port matter."

Mr. CREECH JONES: "May I ask you, Minister, as Speaker, as to which Minister these questions should be addressed to in future in order that we may receive a reasonable answer?"

Mr. CREECH JONES: "Does it not appear that the groundnuts will be ready before the port, in which case there will be no embarrassment, and would it not be as well to know which Minister will be embarrassed?"

Mr. CREECH JONES: "The matter is perfectly simple. There is no confusion between the Minister of Food and the Colonial Office. We work in perfect harmony, the latter on respective responsibilities and each in his own right, so far as to secure the production of groundnuts as early as possible."

Geological and Economic Surveys

Mr. CREECH JONES: "The Minister was pleased to appoint a commission to undertake a geological survey of Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya."

Mr. CREECH JONES: "I am glad to see the need for a much increased effort in the sphere of geological survey in the Colonies generally, including the East African territories. My recently appointed geological adviser is bringing all these questions into immediate review and will advise me on the best means of obtaining speedy results. The chief limiting factor is the shortage of trained geologists. I take this opportunity of reiterating my former appeal to young men entering upon higher studies to consider the attractions of this important profession in the Colonies."

Mr. CREECH JONES: "The Minister contemplated the preparation of an up-to-date edition of the 'Economic Survey of the Colonial Empire' in the general plan of his department's publication programme for 1944."

Mr. CREECH JONES: "Yes, sir. The preparation of a revised edition has already been begun, but owing to staff difficulties both in the Colonial Office and in the Colonial administrations, progress cannot be speeded up. I am unable as yet to predict when the new edition will be available."

Mr. HECROT HUGHES: "In view of the changes which have since taken place, will the Minister consider making a new survey on a somewhat wider and more comprehensive scale?"

Mr. CREECH JONES: "All these points are being taken into consideration."

Mr. LESLIE HALE: "Meanwhile will the Minister consider putting one of his officers in touch with the librarian of the House with a view to providing a comprehensive bibliography which will be available to hon. Members and will cover the interim period?"

Mr. CREECH JONES: "I think that the Librarian of the Colonial Office has been in touch with the Librarian of the House. There is now a private exchange of books and papers and a bibliography has been supplied."

Mr. CREECH JONES: "The Minister proposed to make available copies of development plans published in the Colonies."

Mr. CREECH JONES: "Yes, sir. I have caused to be placed in the library copies of the plans published in Great Britain, Economic Survey of Tanganyika and Kenya, and have arranged for copies of further plans for other territories to be placed in the library when they are published and sent here. I think it is appropriate that publication of a plan does not necessarily mean that it has been approved, and that these plans are not to be regarded as blue-prints to be followed in detail. The plans themselves indicate the general nature of the development to which they refer."

The details will be determined by the United Kingdom Government, and the Development Council, Western Africa, will be the main body to be consulted by the Government from the local resources. The general programme will be submitted to review from time to time, but centrally and by the Government, and the local opinion will be in accordance with the principles laid down by my predecessor in his report to the House on November 12, 1945, which was published as Cmd. 6725."

Mr. HALE asked to what extent Dominion Governments were consulted on social and economic planning for Colonial territories.

Mr. CREECH JONES: "It is not the normal practice for His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to consult representatives of the Dominion Governments regarding economic and social planning in particular Colonial territories, in matters of general policy affecting the Colonial Empire. His Majesty's Government do normally consult Dominion Governments as may be necessary."

Imperial Preference

Mr. HITCHINBROOKE asked which Colonies had expressed approval of the suggestion that the system of Imperial Preference should be discarded, and which Colonies had declared in favour of elimination of the preferences in which they were individually interested.

Mr. CREECH JONES: "The suggestion that the system of Imperial Preference should be discarded has not been put to the Colonial Governments and accordingly they have had no opportunity of expressing approval or disapproval. Nor has the matter arisen when those Governments can usually be asked whether they are agreeable to individual preferences being reduced or eliminated. As has been frequently pointed out, this will depend on the negotiation of international agreements which will effectively increase world trade and so give wider markets to Colonial producers than they at present have."

Mr. CREECH JONES asked what plans had been made concerning transport between Tanganyika and Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. CREECH JONES: "Tanganyika Railways operate a road service southward to Mbeya and a Northern Rhodesian service provides service for passengers between Mbeya and also the road and the Rhodesia Railways system. The expansion of this link will depend on public demand. No definite projects are yet under consideration."

Mr. WILLES asked how many Africans were serving on the Municipal Council of Nairobi and by whom were they nominated, and whether the Minister would take steps to introduce a system of election for the filling of African seats on that body.

Mr. CREECH JONES: "Under an ordinance made in the year two African members have been nominated by the Governor to sit on the Nairobi Municipal Council. As provision in the appointment of African members has been made, presently it is altogether too premature to consider making any change in the present method of their selection should be made."

Trusteeship Agreements

Mr. WARREY asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what steps had been taken by the British delegates to the General Assembly of U.N.O. to apply the provisions of Article 82 of the United Nations Charter to territories in respect of which draft trusteeship agreements had been submitted to the Trusteeship Committee of the Assembly, and in which cases the British delegates had proposed that the administering authority for trust territories should be the United Nations.

Mr. MAYHEW: "His Majesty's Government see no necessity to apply the provisions of Article 82 to any of the United Kingdom mandated territories in Africa, though provision is made in the terms of trusteeship now approved by the United Nations General Assembly for the subsequent designation of areas as strategic areas if this should later be considered necessary. His Majesty's Government have not yet proposed that the administering authority for trust territories shall be the United Nations itself, since we believe that the interests of the inhabitants are best preserved by maintaining continuity of administration."

Air Rescue in Bush

Mr. V. W. Wood of Mbeya, Tanganyika, who served as a wing commander in the Royal Air Force during the war, was the central figure in a daring rescue recently of an elderly lady from an aircraft stranded in the bush south-west of Kasama, Northern Rhodesia. The lady had been rescued passengers in an Anson, which was forced to land owing to lack of fuel. The pilot and six of the passengers, including a two-year old boy and the elderly lady, a mechanic and a married 70-year-old man, were picked up by a party taken in Kasama, where Mr. Wood heard of their plight and volunteered to take fuel and food and fly to the plane. Although it was a very close shave, he landed safely, despite a damaged tail, and caused no landing, he took off with the lady at 6.30.

Influence in the World of Rhodes Scholarships

Lord Elton on the Work of the Rhodes Trust

LORD ELTON, secretary of the Rhodes Trust, recently addressed a meeting of the Dominions and Colonies Section of the Royal Society of Arts on the work of the Trust.

"Rhodes's will, he said, was the first example of the dedication to public purposes of a great fortune made possible by the industrial revolution. That example had been so widely followed that it was easy to forget that Rhodes's course was then unprecedented.

Paying tribute to the founder's great intelligence, Lord Elton continued: "It is not to be wondered at that Rhodes left behind him one of the most imaginative testaments on record—and the will which founded the scholarships was the last of a series of seven over which he meditated profoundly during the last 20 years of his life from 1877, when he was 24, until 1899." The first provided for the disbursement of a fortune which had not then been made. It was to found a secret society for the advancement of the British Empire.

Instinct to Lead

The will of 1899 founding the scholarships contained a key phrase which must always be in the minds of those responsible for administering it. It was the phrase describing the sort of men to be chosen for the scholarships—"those who have shown during school days that they have instincts to lead and take an interest in their schoolmates, which attributes will be useful in later life to guide them to assume the performance of public duties as their aim."

Rhodes's firm conviction was that the power and cohesion of the British Empire formed one of the greatest contributions to the stability of the world. Who could deny that the world to-day urgently needed the characteristically Anglo-Saxon ideals of liberty, justice and toleration? With the prosperity of the British Empire, Rhodes had linked its closest possible association with the United States—if necessary under the American flag.

At the last moment Rhodes had added a codicil extending the system of scholarships to Germany, which qualified for five annually. He had done this because he had been very impressed during an interview with the Kaiser and had heard that the learning of English had been made compulsory in German schools. We must suppose also, said Lord Elton, that he recognized the power and ambition of Germany and believed that only by friendship between the two Anglo-Saxon races could the peace of the world be assured.

Emphasis on Character

What differentiated the Rhodes scholarships from others was the emphasis on character combined with and yet distinct from intelligence, the absence of any written examination, and the decision to bring young men out of their own countries to Oxford University. The selection committees had interpreted the qualifications laid down by Rhodes as applying neither to the "spineless book worm," nor to the "spineless book worm," but to the all-round man of intelligence combined with character.

At first the scholarships aroused suspicion on both sides of the Atlantic. The advocates of Oxford were flustered by Dominion and Colonial opposition, while America received with scorn the suggestion of sending young men to a "backward" university like Oxford, instead of to Germany. An interesting consequence of the scholarships was the adoption by a number of American universities of much of the Oxford system of tutors, seminars and college life. Each year 12 scholars were sent to America and 24 from the Dominions and Colonies. The two German scholar-

ships, cancelled in 1914, were revived by Act of Parliament in 1929; they lapsed again in 1939 and the next year were allotted to India.

Achievements of Rhodes Scholars

Rhodes scholars had won 521 honours up to 1940, said Lord Elton. Twenty of the scholars were Presidents of universities or colleges; Harvard had seven professors, four assistant professors and eight tutors, and Oxford four professors and eight fellows. There were 19 judges and 20 K.C.s. In medicine there were 150, two being the leading brain specialists in this country, while another was chief health officer of the Union of South Africa. Sir Henry Flory, the co-discoverer of penicillin, was a Rhodes scholar, as were the director of the American Council of Scientific Research and the general manager of the British South Africa Company.

In the Church they had an archbishop, a bishop, and a considerable group of missionaries in China. In public service could be found, among others, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, the Inspector-General of Forests in India, and the head of the Far East Bureau in the American State Department. In politics were Mr. Jan Hofmeyr, General Smuts's right-hand man, and the Canadian Minister of Defence.

Of the German Rhodes scholars since 1920, 19 had served in the German anti-Nazi resistance movements; eight of them had managed to leave Germany altogether, and several were decorated for their work with the American Army. Four were known to have conspired against the Hitler regime and three had been executed.

It had been a great imaginative stroke of Rhodes to stipulate simply that the scholars should be chosen at Oxford and turned loose to discover England for themselves. Perhaps one in 500 might turn into an Anglophobe, or a temporary Communist, but by and large the system had produced men with a lifelong attachment to Oxford and England. The American Association of Rhodes Scholars, for instance, which words no "old school tie" was a more lively and cohesive body than any public school has known.

Pre-History Conference in Nairobi

PROFESSOR W. E. LE GROS CLARK, Professor of Human Anatomy at Oxford, will represent both that university and the Royal Society at the Pan-African Scientific Conference to be held in Nairobi this month. Dr. Kenneth Oakley will represent the Natural History Museum, South Kensington; Professor F. E. Zeuner, the Institute of Archaeology, London University; and Mr. J. Wilson, the Anthropological Society of Glasgow.

Professor E. Van Riet Lowe, Director of the Archaeological Survey of South Africa (who at one time worked in Uganda with Mr. E. J. Wayland), Dr. Robert Broom, of the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria, Dr. A. J. Du Toit, of the South African Archaeological Society, and Dr. S. N. Haughton, Director of the Geological Survey of the Union, will represent South Africa.

Southern Rhodesia is sending Mr. Neville Jones, Keeper of Archaeology and Deputy Director of the National Museum, Bulawayo, and Dr. Geoffrey Bond, geologist, to the Museum.

Dr. Desmond Clark, Curator of the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. E. J. Wayland, from Bechuanaland; Dr. J. Andrews, geologist to the Sudan Government, and Mr. A. J. Arkell, Commissioner for Archaeology and Anthropology, will be among the other British delegates. The United States of America, France, the French Colonies, Sweden and Angola are also to be represented.

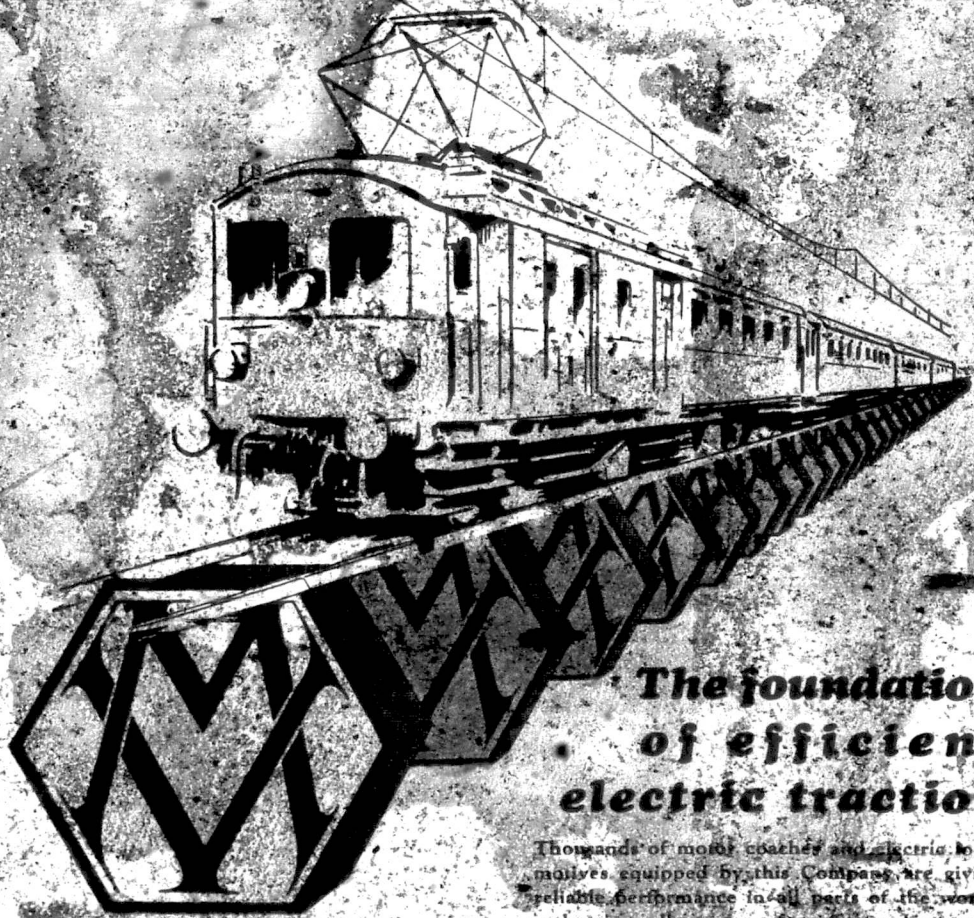


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Budget Debate in Kenya Legislature

Committee to Investigate National Income and Expenditure

KENYA'S BUDGET for 1947, which the European elected members of Council have severely criticized, has been referred to the Standing Finance Committee after a lengthy debate.

Official spokesmen gave no indication that the Government will yield on any major point of criticism, but the Administration has accepted the proposal for a statistical investigation into the national income and expenditure by a local committee with a non-official majority.

SIR ALFRED VINCENT, leader of the European elected members, took the first opportunity after his return from South Africa of making it clear that he and his colleagues dissociated themselves from the campaign of the Electors' Union, during which various meetings resolved that the elected members should walk out of the Legislature and that the Government ought to budget for a deficit and suspend the collection of income tax until all outstanding areas had been collected. One elected member declared in public that his colleagues would walk out of the Chamber if their views were not accepted, and another announced that they had decided to ask for the suspension of the collection of income tax.

Claim for Relief

Any such action, Sir Alfred Vincent declared during the debate, would be misinterpreted throughout the world. The European taxpayers would willingly pay equitable taxation which was fair in its incidence and capably collected, but they knew that very large sums due in the past five years were outstanding. Relief should therefore be afforded on a basis equivalent to a reduction of 1s. in the £ in the normal basis on the individual, and at least another £100,000 should be sacrificed in customs duties. Until a statistical investigation of the national income and expenditure had been made it was not reasonable to plan any permanent basis for taxation.

Mr. S. V. JOSEPH criticized the Information Office and urged its abolition, with the saving of £18,000 a year.

Mr. W. S. NIJOR pleaded for lower income tax on young people, single or married.

MR. E. E. K. JOYCE advocated increased excise duties on sugar and the pointing out that from £20,000 to £150,000 could be raised by a three or five-cent duty on sugar. Heavy taxes which damaged the roads should also pay higher taxes.

MR. J. F. C. TROUGHTON, Financial Secretary, announced that a huge abnormal increase in Customs revenue would bring in £2,000,000 more than had been recently estimated, making the surplus for 1946 at least £500,000.

SIR CHARLES KENNEDY, Chief Secretary, emphasized that expenditure on African education under the Development Report would total £200,000 in the next 10 years and that recurrent expenditure under that head would increase by £147,500. He said that the consulting engineers to the Development and Reconstruction Authority considered that the costs of building a road for or by the P.W.D. were generally about the same as that D.A.R.A. was trying to recruit foremen and trained operators in South Africa. Government would be content to spend its economic and financial advisers at a suitable opportunity.

DR. A. M. C. B. HAY, Director of Medical Services, said that 60,000 people were doing extremely good work in the hospitals, and that D.D.T. had been valuable during an epidemic of sleeping fever at the coast.

MR. G. H. ROSSIGNOL, Commissioner of Lands, Mines and Survey, expressed his confidence that Kenya could get the plan to carry out its five-year programme. This country will compare very favourably from a mining point of view with Dalmatians.

MR. ROBERTSON L. T. BECKETT, representing Native interests, suggested that at least one-third of the total revenue was now paid directly and indirectly by Africans; that the non-Indigenous communities were by no means overtaxed in comparison with other countries; that extravagant standards of living must be reduced; that what income tax could be levied should be applied to reflect on the lower income levels for Europeans and Asians; that there ought to be an underdeveloped land tax; that postal charges should be reduced; and that Government staff badly needed overhauling. For many young women in Government offices were, he said, arriving late, wasting their time and leaving early.

No two people could, in his opinion, adequately represent the African community, and he pleaded with the Government to examine the position immediately. He hoped that in 1947 at least six seats on Council would be made available to representatives of African interests who, like other non-official members, should receive an allowance sufficient for the effective discharge of their duties. The time had come for younger men and women to sit in the Legislature without being dependent on the possession of private means.

The Archbishop severely criticized the Public Works Department, regretted that provision was not being made for more Africans to visit Great Britain in 1947; and that the Information Office, which claimed to be giving only all its attention to the Native peoples, was not achieving its purpose, with the consequence that there was little confidence in Government planning.

Development Proposals Inadequate

He criticized the Development Report as impersonal, its approach required fundamental change so that it would be concerned with the whole reconstruction of African life. The proposals in regard to education and social welfare were inadequate and revolutionary changes were needed in regard to African land settlement.

SIR ROYALD ROBINS said that during his 22 years in East Africa he had never been more pleased to sign a document than the Development Committee's Report, which he regarded as a great advance in social development. The Development Committee had been very conscious that nothing could be achieved without the willing co-operation of the African people, and he had therefore felt very disappointed at the criticisms of Archbishop Beecher, whose speech would be interpreted by Africans as meaning that they need not bother to co-operate.

The truth was that East Africa faced economic disaster unless the Africans did co-operate. To raise the standard of living of all peoples in Kenya in the shortest time was the aim and need of Government. Surely that attack at the very root of the human problem could not be said to lack the human touch. The report set out the evils of want, disease, ignorance, squalor and idleness. The attacks on the giant of want could be only on the human side. All must work harder to raise the national income. The Bible declared that the man who did not work should not eat, and it was the simple truth that unless the African would work willingly and hard there was no hope for him. Education, hospital and social services, better wages and so on could be obtained only by working.

Need for Co-operation

Everyone in Kenya must realize these simple, essential facts, and all officials must emphasize the need for co-operation. There must be mass literacy in order that Africans should understand that their interests and those of all other people were the same. Only by increasing the national income could any additional services be given, and everyone knew that the recommendations of the Development Committee were a beginning, not all that was necessary.

The money needed must be largely raised in Kenya for while taxpayers in the United Kingdom have to pay 9s. in the £ it would be absolutely improper to ask them to make further sacrifices, especially when Kenya had the latent capacity to help herself. Kenya's national income was, at a rough guess, about £15,000,000 a year. Europeans in Kenya could do nothing finer than work harder and set a first-class example to the Africans.

There ought to be a social stigma on those who did not make their proper contribution by work. There had been much too much sentimentality about the African; it would be far better to treat him as a man, put him on his feet as an independent citizen, and help him help himself. To talk plainly to Africans was not a popular line; but it was certainly the right one.

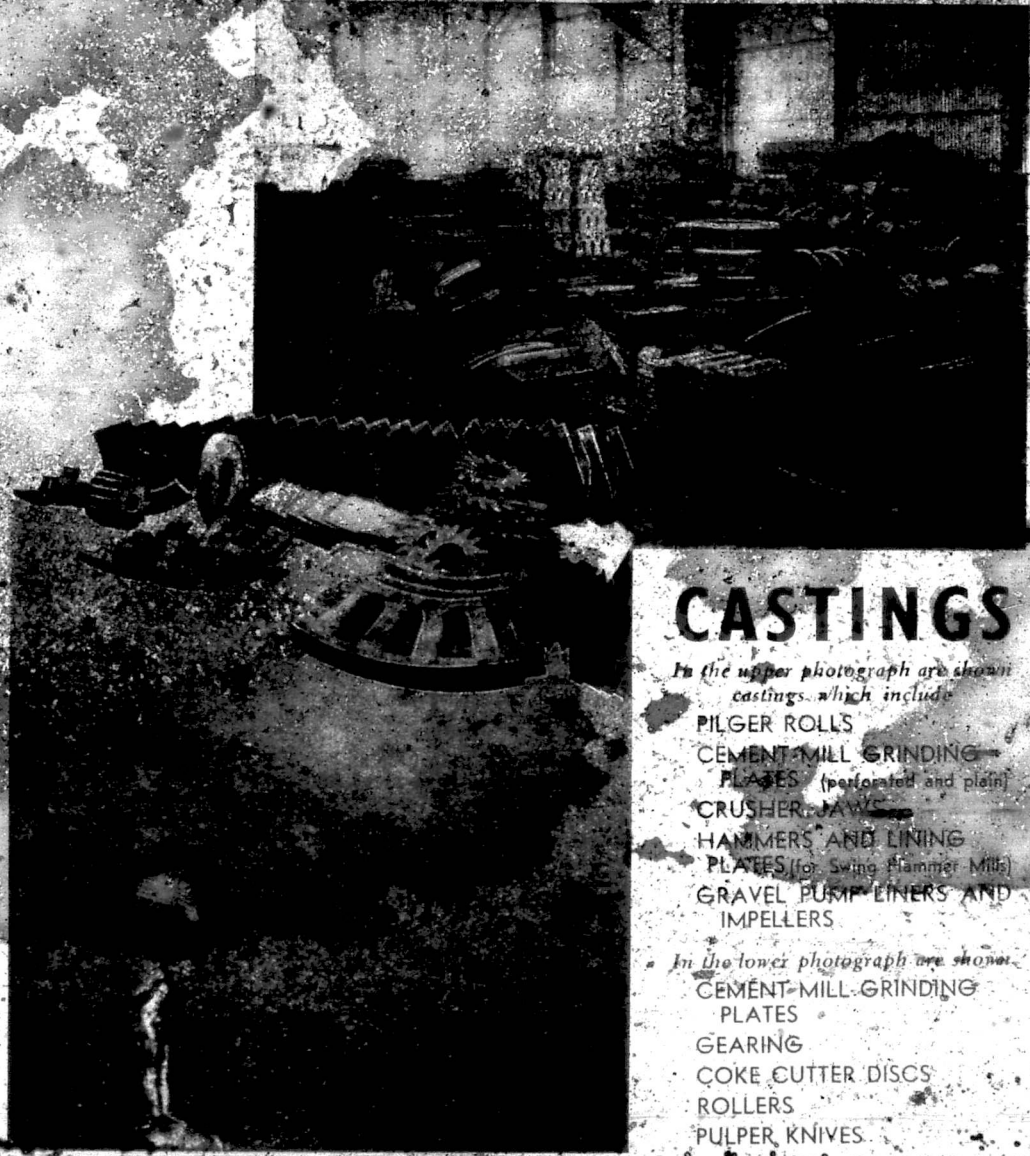
MR. E. MATHU, the African member, endorsed the plea for increased African representation on Council and asked for improved agricultural training facilities.

MR. A. B. PATEL, an Indian member, expressed dissatisfaction with the rate of development at the coast and suggested that one session of Council should be held in Mombasa every year, preferably in July or August.

MRS. OLGA WATKINS said that the African Press could become really free only if the Information Office—which ought to be much better than it is—bought machinery on which African papers could be printed; now they had to be printed on machinery belonging to members of other races.

(Continued on page 481)

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CASTINGS

In the upper photograph are shown castings which include:

- PILGER ROLLS
- CEMENT-MILL GRINDING PLATES (perforated and plain)
- CRUSHER JAWS
- HAMMERS AND LINING PLATES (for Swing Hammer Mills)
- GRAVEL PUMP LINERS AND IMPELLERS

In the lower photograph are shown:

- CEMENT-MILL GRINDING PLATES
- GEARING
- COKE CUTTER DISCS
- ROLLERS
- PULPER KNIVES

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BACKGROUND

We Have Been Warned.— We take the strongest objection to the United Nations or anyone else unilaterally granting a reprieve to the system of Imperial Preference, which is a domestic matter solely within the jurisdiction of the British Commonwealth and Empire. We claim that the extension of this system to other countries would be of the utmost benefit to world trade. Apparently the nations of the world have been so hypnotized by American propaganda that they have accepted without question the claim that an expanding world economy and the establishment and maintenance of high levels of employment and real income are to be attained by throwing their countries wide open to the influx of goods produced by the largest, wealthiest and most highly industrialized countries—to the detriment of their own expansion and the progress of their own people. In this connexion it is interesting to note that Mr. Winthrop Brown, chief of the American State Department's Commercial Policy Division, declared in a recent broadcast: "In future we plan to include in every trade agreement a clause which will permit us to withdraw or modify any concession if, as the result of unforeseen circumstances, it results in such an increased volume of imports as to cause or threaten serious injury to domestic producers." Tariff reductions and agreements are therefore to be the subject not of any long-term arrangement but of a bargain which can be cancelled at any time. The U.S.A. think it advisable in their own interest. If there was one thing about the American plan which could be claimed as an advantage it would be that, carried out in the form originally proposed, it would ensure stability—the stability of stagnation admittedly, but still stability. If this escape clause is to be put into effect by the Americans, they must concede the same right to all other countries in respect of any tariff agreements and in the British Empire in respect of tariffs and preferences. We are then confronted with a series of agreements which can be cancelled at any time by anyone, and world trade would be faced with the prospect of not knowing from year to year, or possibly even from month to month, what the tariff position would be."—Empire Industries Association.

When a farm worker contrasts his lot with a brother or cousin employed by a big firm or Government department, working 374 hours a week, sitting in a comfortable room, getting a hot meal off the ration and once an hour a cup of sweetened tea, it is not surprising that he keeps his children out of agriculture."—Lord Cranworth.

Japan's Post-War Trade.— In the first 12 months after her defeat Japan's exports totalled over £40,000,000, giving her a favourable trade balance of £6,000,000. Raw silk accounted for nearly half her exports, but there were also electric bulbs, bicycle parts, vacuum tubes, rice paper and meteorological instruments. Between May and August she exported 378,644,000 lb. of cotton yarn, and arrangements were recently announced for her to export £10,000,000 worth of cotton textiles and yarn to South-East Asia countries."—*Observer*.

Taxation Without Tears.— "Time was when Labour financial theory held strongly that direct taxation was to be preferred to the indirect variety. This view has changed. With practically all workers brought within the scope of income tax, and the feeling that they do not like it, the greater taxes to be taken from them by indirect means while they are not looking, as it were, at ten shillings taken in taxation, by way of tobacco and beer, with the consumer a complaining party is not the same painful operation as a like sum deducted as tax from pay. I suspect Mr. Dalton intends to recognize this attitude and shape course accordingly. He will retain existing indirect taxation, seek other sources like betting and reduce income tax. Thus he hopes to make cuts meet, achieve popularity, and, incidentally, give greater incentive to production and enterprise, which present taxation is said to be hampering."—Mr. Ernest Thurtle, M.P.

Violence in India.— "More people would have lost their lives or been wounded by violence since the interim Government under Mr. Nehru was installed in India four months ago than in the previous 90 years. This is only a portent of what may well come. It may be only the first few heavy drops before the thunderstorm breaks. This frightful slaughter over wide regions and in obscure villages has in the main fallen on Moslem minorities, Jews in Bitter cast into the shade of Armenian atrocities with which Mr. Gladstone once stirred Liberal Britain. The official figures of the lives lost since the Government of India handed over to the interim administration of Mr. Nehru stated at 10,000. I doubt whether that represents half of the total carnal and religious murders which have occurred up to date. An outbreak of animal fury has ravaged many large districts and may at any time result in devastation through terrorist cities and provinces as big as England."—Mr. Winston Churchill.

Sudan Independence.— "The Sudan Protocol pledges the contracting parties to follow a policy designed to assure to the Sudanese their well-being, the development of their interests, their active preparation for self-government, and the exercise of their right to choose their future status. This policy is to be executed within the framework of unity between the Sudan and Egypt under the common crown of Egypt, and until the high contracting parties can attain their final objective after consultation with the Sudanese, the agreement of 1899 is to remain in force. The protocol is carefully designed to reconcile the interests of the Sudan with the claims of Egypt, and is consistent both with Egyptian intentions, as expressed in King Farouk's recent speech, to treat the Sudan as a brother State, to be prepared for self-government, and with British pledges that the Sudanese shall in due time determine their own future. Unfortunately Egyptian statements about the attainment of the unity of the Nile valley have induced both violent protests in the Sudan and British endeavours to emphasize the other aspect of the formula, which in turn have aroused Egyptian suspicions that British engineering an artificial opposition and encouraging anti-Egyptian feeling in the Sudan. This has led to a claim that the union of Egypt and the Sudan was to be 'permanent,' to which Britain has retorted that the right of the Sudanese to eventual self-determination must not be prejudiced. Thus the present regrettable misunderstanding developed. If the issues were not so serious, the controversy could be dismissed as artificial. Britain and Egypt are agreed that the Sudanese are to be brought to the status of self-government as quickly as possible through the continuation of existing arrangements under the Crown of Egypt. Egypt has an admitted right to see that her interests are not prejudiced and that her share in the process of Sudanese development is complete. Britain has an equal right to ensure that her pledges to the Sudan shall be effective. This should be a solid enough basis for Agreement except with that section of Sudanese opinion optimistic enough to suppose that the time for complete independence has already arrived."—*The Times*.

There has always been argument concerning the composition of the tail of an army. I have often wondered whether Joshua's army divided the seven trumpeters who blew down the walls of Jericho as feet of clay."—Lord Mansfield.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. market. — Take your hands out of your pockets and be like a Minister. — Sir Gifford Fox, M.P. to Mr. Stuchey, Minister of Food.

"The other day I saw a cow in a prefabricated house described as an anti-draught flue terminal." — *Chanticleer*, in the *Daily Herald*.

"The total number of men and women released and discharged from the forces from June 18, 1945, until the end of November, 1946, was 4,267,070." — The Minister of Labour and National Service.

"Ever since 1939 the inhabitants of this island have been getting less and less of more and more. The Government appear to regard scarcity as something as unavoidable as the weather." — *Evening Standard*, London.

"It was unfortunate that Lord Trenchard tried the experiment of bringing into the police young public school men with no previous police experience and making them junior station inspectors after passing them through the Police College." — Lord Jowitt, the Lord Chancellor.

"Ninety-five per cent. of the 1,009,883 sacks of foreign mail stopped from New York in November contained packages of food and clothing, with Italy and Germany receiving the largest number." — U.S. Information Service.

Owing to the continued shortage of labour and the shorter working week in the cotton and wool industries, supplies of clothing to the United Kingdom public are unlikely to increase and might decrease. — Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade.

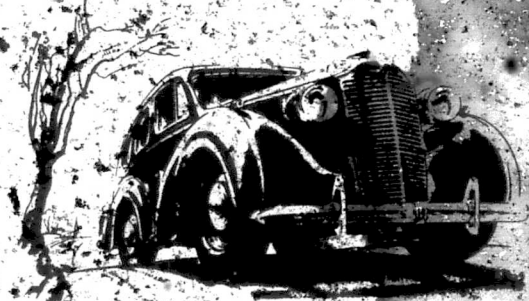
The dingy stations on the railways, the miserable unrefurbished restaurants and their apparatus for eating and sleeping make one ashamed as an Englishman when one travels abroad and sees how well these things are done in Sweden, France and Italy. — The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

If we assume that our peacetime army requires 250,000 permanent Regular soldiers, we need 2,800 recruits a month on average with normal wastage. In October we had 2,791 Regular engagements and the numbers of Regulars serving had sunk to a good deal less than half 250,000. — Lord Pasfieldham.

Our mines are playing a vital part in one of the greatest gambles in our industrial history. Nationalization of the coal mines can fail unanimously, but can bring a Government tottering down. If we do not give the Government coal it may be faced with an economic crisis. — Mr. W. S. Hall, President of the Yorkshire Mineworkers' Union.

The real core of the Conservative Party is the Big Five, on the Front Bench: Churchill, Eden, Butler, Macmillan and Stanger, though most informed Conservatives regard Hudson and Maxwell-Fife as considerably taller than any of the Big Five, except Churchill. Eden is doubtless having a tough job playing second fiddle to a man with Churchill's personality, but he is regarded by some members of the party as loyal and straightforward, though not always sufficiently tough. He is the centre of a great deal of intrigue, a minority of the party wanting him for leader, a majority regarding him as the worst Foreign Secretary of modern times and having no knowledge of any other subject. It is said that both Butler and Macmillan fancy themselves as future Foreign Secretaries, and if it came to a showdown it is likely that Butler would win. — *National News Letter*.

Vauxhall for Economy



BASED on the proved design of the immediate pre-war models, the new Vauxhalls have many refinements and detail improvements. Low fuel consumption and light upkeep charges make them particularly economical to run, and the Vauxhall forty-year tradition in building fine cars is a guarantee of quality.

30 h.p. 4-cylinder De Luxe Saloon does 40 miles per gallon at 30 m.p.h., has lively performance and a top speed around 50 m.p.h.

42 h.p. 4-cylinder De Luxe Saloon in the same body style as the 30, 36 m.p.g. economy at 30 m.p.h., rapid acceleration and a top speed of about 65 m.p.h.

14 h.p. 6-cylinder De Luxe Saloon, with 40 m.p.g. at 30 m.p.h., gives excellent performance and the maximum speed of about 70 m.p.h.

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PERSONALIA

SIR Cecil HUNTER-RODWELL was 72 on Sunday. Mr. GEORGE H. SEWELL, director of a Colonial unit, is now in East Africa.

Mr. B. H. DOOPER has won the Uganda golf championship, beating Mr. M. RITCHIE.

Mr. L. EVERETT has been elected to the board of Messrs. Gailey and Roberts (Tanganyika), Ltd.

Mr. A. C. CHRISTIE has been appointed a director of the United Africa Company (Tanganyika), Ltd.

Mr. J. R. FARQUHARSON is now Chairman of the European Civil Service Advisory Board of Tanganyika.

WING-COMMANDER V. W. SOLTAN and Miss GRACE SPEDDON were recently married in Mbeya, Tanganyika.

Mr. E. H. BUXTON WICKINS, a provincial commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, is retiring from the Colonial Service.

Mr. TORSTEN BURSELL, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Bursell, of Kenya and Miss Ellen Holmbo have been married in Nairobi.

Mr. F. C. WAITS, the new manager of the New Stanley Hotel, Nairobi, has arrived in Kenya and settled upon his duties.

Air Commodore G. C. BANTING, Air Officer Commanding the new R.A.F. Training Wing in Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in the Colony.

Mr. L. J. BISHOP, former manager of the Derby Hotel, Beira, and of the Manor Hotel, Mombasa, has been appointed manager of the Moffat Nelson Hotel, Cape Town.

MGR. ANTONIO RIBERI, Titular Archbishop of Dara, acting Apostolic Nuncio for China, who was previously Apostolic Delegate in East Africa, is to leave Rome for Nanking.

CANON W. J. WRIGHT will at the end of January retire from active work. On leaving Nairobi, of which he is vicar, he will settle in Frinton-on-Sea. He hopes to revisit Kenya.

Mr. R. O. WILLIAMS, Director of Agriculture in Zanzibar, is acting as secretary-manager of the Clove Growers' Association until a permanent appointment can be made.

COMMANDER C. R. ("SKIPPER") SWANSON, R.N.R., has just celebrated his 72nd birthday. He was round Cape Horn in sailing ships four times before he was 17 years of age.

CAPTAIN DENNIS LE POIDEVIN, of the Zanzibar Police, and Miss Joan Fenton were recently married. Captain Poidevin had until recently been A.D.C. to the Acting British Resident.

COMMISSIONER DAVID LAMB, of the Salvation Army, sailed from this country on Friday in the UMGH. He will disembark at Beira to start his good-will tour of Southern Africa.

The Muthaiga Golf Club has elected Mr. J. H. INNES its President and Mr. W. J. WHEELER, Vice-President. The captain and vice-captain are Mr. R. C. ATKINSON and Mr. J. LITTLEFAIR.

Mr. HOWARD CAMPBELL, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Campbell, of Kidmore End, Reading, formerly of Kenya, and Miss BARBARA ANN BAXTER, of Northwood, have announced their engagement.

Mr. J. S. BROWN, manager of the Farmers' Co-operative Ltd., of Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. H. D. H. TOBLCOCK are on a visit to India in order to seek an increased quota of jute and cotton goods.

Mr. E. MUNDAY has retired from the administrative service of Northern Rhodesia and purchased an estate 11 miles north of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, where he now resides. Mr. Munday first went to Northern Rhodesia in 1919, became a Native commissioner in 1927, and had latterly served as a provincial commissioner.

SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER, former Financial Secretary of the Sudan, has resumed the chairmanship of Home Colonial Stores, Ltd., and the associated companies.

Mr. JOHN FREEMAN, Labour M.P. for Watford and Parliamentary private secretary to the Secretary of State for War, attended a meeting of the Legislative Council in Kenya recently during a short stay in Nairobi.

WING-COMMANDER CASTLE, which is due to sail on Wednesday next for Mombasa and Durban, will carry Major-General SIR JOHN KENNEDY, Governor-General of Southern Rhodesia, and Lady KENNEDY.

SIR VINCENT GARDNER, British Resident in Zanzibar, will pay a tribute at the recent session of the Legislative Council to the "able, energetic and far-seeing manner" in which Major E. A. T. BUTTON, the Chief Secretary, had acted as President for almost a year.

Mr. J. D. WATLACH, former Crown Counsel and Acting Director-General in Kenya, who, as reported in our issue of December 12, has been appointed a puisne judge in North Borneo, held a similar appointment in Malaya before the Japanese occupation and later, as stated, that of Solicitor-General, although he had acted as such on several occasions.

MONS. J. P. HARROY, Conservator of the Gambia National Park in the Belgian Congo, to the south of the Sudan border, is about to leave Belgium to return to his post. He hopes to have early discussions with the Sudan authorities in order to establish mutual arrangements for the preservation of white rhinoceroses and certain other animals in danger of extinction unless such measures be taken.

Mr. E. J. WAYLAND, Director of Geological Survey in Bechuanaland, and formerly Director of Geological Survey in Uganda, flew from London to Johannesburg a few days ago and will shortly fly back to Kenya for the Pre-History Conference which is due to open in Nairobi next week. Mr. Wayland was the pioneer of archaeological work in East Africa, the first geologist to suggest work on the Kakamega goldfield in Kenya and the discoverer of copper deposits in the Ruwenzori Range.

MAJOR C. S. SCARFE, who is about to go on leave pending retirement from the Colonial Service, has spent 20 years in Tanganyika Territory. He served with the King's African Rifles from 1914 until 1922, in this country in the Regular Army for the next three years, and then did another three-year tour with the K.A.R. After holding various appointments in Tanganyika until the outbreak of the recent war, he rejoined the forces in 1939, and in 1943 was released to resume duty as a Government labour officer. He intends to settle in the Territory.

CANON NORMAN ALDER, LESSER, Sub-Dean of All Saints' Cathedral, Nairobi, has been elected Bishop of Waiapu, New Zealand, and has accepted. One of the most popular preachers Kenya has had, Canon Lesser, who was educated at Fitzwilliam Hall and Ridley Hall, Cambridge, was ordained deacon in 1925 and priest in 1926. He was Chaplain of Everaard Cathedral from 1930 to 1931 and vicar of St. John the Evangelist, Barrow-in-Furness, from 1931 to 1933, in which year he became canon residentiary and sub-dean of the Cathedral in Nairobi.

The prepaid charge for small advertisements (up to a word character) is 3d. per word per insertion.

BIRTH

A daughter was born on December 14, 1946, in Nairobi, to Miss and Mrs. F. S. G. Brown, of Mombasa, Kenya.

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25-26, aged 24, public school education, single, no special preparation, saw fourth year of appointment, but commercial firm, East Africa, 18 months training in business, maths, accounting and auditing, available for interview now. Please reply Box 323, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 60, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.



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TELEGRAMS

Success of Pawpaw Growing Increasing Export of Papain

PAWPAW GROWING has reached such a stage of development in the Moshi and Akusha districts of Tanganyika Territory that it must now be regarded as a major factor in their production for export.

There are already upwards of 100 European growers of pawpaw in those two areas, most of them with over 100 acres under the crop, and there is probably not one who does not wish to increase his or her acreage as quickly as possible. The "herd" is in this case very necessary, for the pioneer of the movement was Mrs. Rydon, who has a larger area under pawpaws than anyone else in East Africa.

Because it is essential to encourage the maximum production of food and avoid the diversion of Native labour needed for that purpose, the Government introduced control measures some time ago. It will not authorize the planting of more than 50 acres of pawpaw on any estate in any one season, and then only if it can be shown that such activity will not curtail the acreage under various food crops on the estate. Present and prospective food shortages thus act as a temporary restriction upon a most lucrative new industry.

High Financial Return

Its attraction from the financial standpoint is evident from the fact that some coffee growers, especially on the volcanic soils at and near Usa, have uprooted their trees in order to make room for pawpaws. Many of the coffee growers in northern Tanganyika have now planted pawpaws between the rows of coffee, and a considerable number derive more revenue from papain than from the crop which they have tended for many years.

Yet this profitable new enterprise has developed fruitfully, and was not even started as a subsidiary cash

crop. The intention of the first growers was merely to try the pawpaw as a means of providing shade for coffee. Being a quick grower which takes little out of the soil, it quickly justified itself, and so the initial experiment was extended.

The pawpaw flourishes in such climatic conditions, producing an abundance of fruit, which yields the papain for which the United States of America are the world's main market. Some parcels of that product shipped to New York towards the end of the war realized prices which surprised local growers by offering the prospect of entirely unexpected prosperity. Hence the occasion within the past three years of a new industry which has made such headway that it can conservatively be estimated to be worth well over £100,000 a year already.

The fruit is pricked on the tree with steel brushes, or sometimes with knife blades, so that the juice, or latex, oozes out and dries on the green skin of the unripe pawpaw. The warm sun soon turns the latex to a white powder which is brushed off into petrol tins. Without further preparation the product is ready to be sent to market. Twelve years ago the average price was about 12s. 6d. per lb., and by January, 1945, there had been a fall to 11s. and by January of last year the price went down to 8s. 9d. By the beginning of 1946 there had been an improvement to 10s., and now the papain powder realizes 21s. per lb.

Its main use is in chewing gum and for other domestic purposes, but it has lately been employed by textile manufacturers as a means of minimizing the shrinkage of cloth. There is a ready demand for all supplies, and planters have been assured that there is no likelihood of overproduction.

Immigration into Tanganyika

The Tanganyika Government Administrative Secretary has recently made public the immigration statistics for the years 1930 to 1945. The annual total of immigrants taking up permanent residence in the Territory are:

European immigrants: 1930, 1,086; 1931, 592; 1932, 584; 1933, 606; 1934, 813; 1935, 721; 1936, 742; 1937, 769; 1938, 875; 1939, 874; 1940, 479; 1941, 472; 1942, 124; 1943, 105; 1944, 116; 1945, 147. Total, 1930-45, 7,844.

Asian immigrants: 1930, 1,976; 1931, 1,024; 1932, 720; 1933, 654; 1934, 843; 1935, 885; 1936, 1,162; 1937, 1,405; 1938, 1,760; 1939, 1,104; 1940, 375; 1941, 484; 1942, 301; 1943, 314; 1944, 293; 1945, 223. Total, 1930-45, 11,190.

The total number of immigrants classified as non-Europeans other than Europeans and Asians was never more than 222 in any one year, and that was in 1930, decreasing to 39 in 1944 and 27 in 1945, the lowest of any recorded immigrants under the heading during the period under review. No figures are compiled by Government of emigration from the territory.

Auctioning of Land

A recommendation of the General Purpose sub-committee of the Dar es Salaam Township Authority that the system of auctioning plots of land should be discontinued, aroused considerable concern. The sub-committee recommended that Government take steps, including amendment of the law if necessary, to enable applicants to obtain a specific plot of land if available at reasonable rents. Dr. S. B. Maki said such an amendment of the law would lead to segregation, the formation of boxes and many other complications. It would also cause a big loss in revenue to the Government. Other members expressed the view that the present system meant that the man with the most money won every time, and pointed out that cases had occurred of syndicates being formed to outbid an individual who really wanted the land. The matter was referred back for further consideration.



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1947 a Year of Opportunity

Mr. K. M. Goodenough's Broadcast

MR. K. M. GOODENOUGH, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, said, *inter alia*, in a recent broadcast to the Colony—

I am convinced of the necessity of Southern Rhodesia accelerating her development plans without any delay. The time has come for us to shed personalities and predilections and sectional or individual selfishness, and to get down as one man to the tasks of fuller production of wealth with a sense of urgency. I assure you that it is an urgent matter. Accelerated development will present immense and manifold difficulties—difficulties of man-power, materials, machines, money, but problems have always been a challenge to British people, not a stumbling-block.

Beginnings of a Great Advance

If each will co-operate without endless argument, without jealousy, and without self-seeking, if there are not too many generals in the ranks, or armchair critics sitting on their shoulder-blades, I am confident that 1947 will see the beginnings of a great advance in our country. To-day we have our greatest chance to vindicate and confirm the future we have attained by our past contributions to the Commonwealth. If we seize upon it, if we prove ourselves as a people under the stress of the next five years, as we have already proved our quality under the stress of the last, we shall reap a full harvest.

Not only will work and sacrifice now mean the development of our land and the increase of our population and of our wealth, but it will also mean that fuller recognition of our status within the Commonwealth that we all so ardently desire. I believe that 1947 will be our year of opportunity. Certainly it will not be a year for spinning wheels and palsied hands.

Workmen are still labouring under the blitz-shaken foundations of Rhodesia House in the Strand, but up above we have at last got our windows in, and are making a start with fresh displays of Rhodesian life and products. The painters have been making us bright and cheery inside.

and printers will, and fire-lighting have brought a very close imitation of Rhodesian sunshine, if not its warmth. Here is an excellent opportunity for some employed citizen to commission one of our local artists, say, Mr. A. G. May, of Bulawayo, to paint us some murals giving that impression of space and light that only a local man can adequately portray. South Africa House has some beautiful murals which are an outstanding feature of that magnificent building. As to Rhodesian exports, that is supplied by the staff, who, although well-nigh swamped with work, are giving visitors the Rhodesian welcome.

Warning to Visitors

And, talking of welcome, although we are pleased to see friends from home, I do hope that those of you who are thinking of coming over in 1947 have heeded the warning already given about the risk of a protracted stay in this country if you do come. Rhodesia House will be powerless to get you back.

The Ministry of War Transport is returning requisitioned ships to their owners, and when this process is complete the Ministry takes out of the picture and so, of course, do we. The shipping companies and agencies will then do all the booking and already their waiting lists are appalling. As ships are returned from war service they have to be dry-docked for refitting as passenger liners. It takes about six months, so at any one time there are bound to be fewer ships on the high seas than has been the case during 1946.

Kenya Budget Debate

(Report continued from page 486)

MR. E. M. HARRIS, Labour Commissioner who suggested that the African population of Kenya had risen in the past 20 years from two and a half millions to four, and possibly five, thought that the major problem of the future would be unemployment. Generally speaking, Native wages in Kenya were now about two-thirds of the 1939 level, that was not a fair sharing of the prosperity enjoyed by the farming community in recent years. The African who had been discharged with an average of about £50 per head, so that something like £5,000,000 had gone into the Native reserves in Kenya alone. Until more consumer goods offered an outlet for that money the men could not be expected to come out and work at wages from 9s. to 12s. monthly.

MR. W. F. O. TRENCH said that the Governor had spent two years on planning and ought now to cut red tape and expedite real development action. He pointed out that Post Office deposits had increased from £500,000 in 1932 to £5,000,000 to-day.

Visit of Soil Conservation Expert

MAJOR F. W. COOPER-BENBROCK, Member for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Natural Resources, agreed with Archdeacon Beecher that the erosion problem must be the long run be solved on an inter-territorial basis, but said that more had been done in Kenya in the past 18 months than in the previous 25 years. An eminent agriculturist with experience of land reclamation in the Sudan and the Middle East would soon visit Kenya to advise the Government. Admitting Socialistic views in regard to land, the Member urged that this was the time to spend money on development.

MR. J. C. MUNDY, Commissioner for Income Tax, said that he had a card index for every person in Kenya liable for income tax, there being 12,281 such cases. Areas assessed for 1946-47 were £1,945,000 and £2,000,000. For 1947-48 the areas would be £2,000,000 and £2,000,000, of which half will be due in September and half in March, 1947. Of that first half, £250,000 would be paid by the end of 1946, so that there would be approximately £200,000 in arrears for the rest of a grand total of £450,000 at the end of December.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY, speaking on behalf of the Government, accepted the principle of an inquiry into the national income, expenditure and distribution, and said that there would be consultation with non-official groups, as to the terms of reference and membership of a committee to be set up under a non-official chairman to make such an investigation.

The influence of the League of Nations had, said Mr. Troughton, been embarrassing to the executive officer of that body, had impeded the Council's making speeches which showed that he knew nothing about the real facts. The response to the election of the elected members during the debate on the future of the League was welcomed. He hoped that the body would be able to get on the standing committee with a view to the future of the League.

The main shipping lines which serve East and South Africa, recently opened new offices in Liverpool and Glasgow for the re-arrangement of cargo.

N.A.P.T.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND EMPIRE HEALTH AND FOOD CONFERENCE

will be held in London on the 7th and 10th, 1947.

Representatives from British Commonwealth and Empire, from the United States of America, Europe, and the Middle East will be invited.

Our programme is for single days, 9.30 a.m. to 5.0 p.m. on the 7th and 10th.

Admission is free. Tickets are available from the Secretary, N.A.P.T., 10, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

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East African Service Appointments

The latest list of Colonial appointments includes the following:

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS, Kenya.—CAPTAIN G. N. HAMPTON, of Manchester, was educated at Upton Grammar School and St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. He served in the war with the Royal Artillery. He was appointed as Africa Command in 1945. CAPTAIN W. F. B. ... of Alloway, Ayrshire, served during the war in the Royal Artillery and later in the Royal Scots. MAJOR A. F. SGADE, of Blackburn, was educated at Accrington Grammar School and Balliol College, Oxford. He served in the Middle East during the war. TANGANYIKA.—MAJOR J. A. FOLLOCK, of Renfrewshire, was educated at Coatbridge Secondary School and the Scottish School of Physical Education and Hygiene. He was before the war, games leader in Stirling under the auspices of the National Fitness Council. He was mentioned in despatches. **Nyasaland.**—MR. J. C. L. DUNN, of Oxford, was born in India and educated at Rugby School. An officer in the Northumberland Fusiliers during the war, he was attached to the King's African Rifles. LIEUTENANT COLONEL E. M. STRATMAN, St. Margaret's Bay, was educated in the north of England and at an English school in Cairo. A coffee planter in Kenya, he served with the King's African Rifles in the Sudan, Ethiopia, Ceylon, India and Burma. **Northern Rhodesia.**—CAPTAIN H. P. ... of London, was born in Cape Province and educated at Alverton School and Jesus College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. Joining the Army in 1940, he was commissioned three years later and was mentioned in despatches. CAPTAIN C. HAINSWORTH, of Pickering, Yorkshire, was educated at Letchford's Grammar School, Pickering, and Peterhouse College, Cambridge. He was commissioned in 1940 and served in the Middle East. CAPTAIN A. B. SHORE, of Liverpool, was born in Wales and educated at Haverbury College and Keble College, Oxford. He served in the Royal Artillery during the war and saw service in Burma. R. S. P. PINNAR, of Bedford, was educated at Bedford School and King's College, Cambridge. He served with the Intelligence Corps during the war, and was wounded and taken prisoner at Arrhen.

AGRICULTURAL OFFICERS, Kenya.—MR. M. A. BARRETT, of St. Leonards, Isle of Wight, was born in Guinnersbury and studied at Reading University. An officer in the R.N.V.R. during the war, he was mentioned in despatches. He was formerly employed on bacteriological work in cheese making. MAJOR A. B. BRIDGES, of York, was born in Oxford, studied at Leeds University and graduated B.Sc. in agriculture. He has held appointments in Leeds University Department of Agriculture, the Ministry of Agriculture and as an assistant instructor with the Oxford County Council.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, Uganda.—CAPTAIN D. BOND, of Kingston-on-Thames, studied at Battersea Polytechnic and graduated B.Sc. with first-class honours. He served with R.E.M.E. during the war. MR. J. E. MOROAN, of Swansea, studied at University College, Swansea, and served with the Royal Engineers during the war. He has held appointments with Sir John McAlpine and Sons, and in the technical office of Vickers Armstrongs (Aircraft), Ltd.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, Kenya.—MR. G. E. KNIGHT, of Llanfyllfan, an education officer, was born in Stockton Heath, Cheshire, and educated at Friars School, Bangor, and University College of North Wales. He graduated B.A. with honours and qualified for a college teachers certificate. He held a commission during the war and was taken prisoner by the Japanese. MISS E. F. ... of Reading, an assistant schoolmistress, was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne and studied at Every Hall Training College. She has held appointments under the Reading Education Authority.

ASSISTANT AUDITORS, Kenya.—MAJOR G. J. GRANHAM, of Leighton Buzzard, was born in Cambridge, educated at St. John's College, Pembroke College, Oxford, and University College, London, graduating B.A. (Lit.). He was commissioned in 1940 and served in East Africa and Tanganyika. MR. F. N. BROCKETT, of Southsea, was born at Oxford, had various banking appointments, subsequently he served as an officer of the accountant branch of the Royal Navy. He was mentioned in despatches for services more at Dunkirk. **Northern Rhodesia.**—CAPTAIN K. A. ... of Broughty Ferry, Scotland, a native of Dundee, was educated at Dundee High School and St. Andrews University, and qualified as a Chartered Accountant in 1939. Captain Lane was commissioned in the Royal Army Service Corps and was awarded the M.B.E. in 1945.

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Consternation in Tanganyika High Cost of Imported Foods for Africans

THE STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE of Tanganyika, of which the Chief Secretary is Chairman, has made an unusually frank report to the Legislative Council. That document, recently received in London by air, says—

"The Committee have learnt with consternation that the cost of imported African staple foodstuffs from the East African Cereals Pool is so high. They are informed that the total estimated claim from the beginning of the 1943-44 pool year to the end of 1946 is in the neighbourhood of £640,000. They are also informed that imported foodstuffs already ordered for Tanganyika in 1946 will involve a further loss, by way of subsidization, of £400,000. They understand that the Government has so far only received the accounts of the pool year 1943-44 (which have not been accepted by the Government) and they wish to press for the very early submission of accounts in respect of the 1944-45 and subsequent pool years.

Dissatisfaction Expressed

They desire to express their extreme dissatisfaction in that the true position over the cost of these foodstuffs was not put to the Tanganyika Government until June, 1946. The Committee appreciate that the accrued debits up to December 31, 1946, must be met from the sums already set aside for the purpose from the surplus balances, but they recommend most strongly that the full commitment for 1947 should be reflected in the estimates and that extraordinary steps should be taken to meet it.

To this end they recommend, first, that a cess should be imposed on those exporting industries employing labour in bulk. It is estimated that such a contribution should produce revenue of £77,500. Secondly, that the burden of taxation should be spread over the population generally, and for this purpose suggest that a levy should be imposed on all taxpayers at the rate of 10% of the existing poll tax rates. It is estimated that this contribution will produce some £77,000 from the African and some £4,000 from the non-Native sections of the community.

These measures will involve £115,000 to be met from revenue, which will have the effect of reducing the budget £42,500 in deficit. The Committee recommend that to meet this deficit a tax on domestic servants and employees in industries not subject to cess should be imposed.

No less candid is the following passage in regard to East African Airways Corporation—

"The Committee desire to express their keen dissatisfaction over the present position of the East African Airways Corporation. They consider the existing service poor, the aircraft inadequate, and the organization costly and inefficient.

In these circumstances several members of the Committee felt disposed to oppose the continuance of the subsidy to the Corporation and to recommend that the Government should be asked to investigate the possibilities of private enterprise being induced to step in and supply the various needs of the East African territories. The majority of members, however, felt that the Corporation should be given another year to settle down and get rid of their technical difficulties. Meanwhile the Committee would wish to have the question of fares and freight rates examined with a view to increasing them and reducing the subsidy, and also ask to be supplied with a copy of the agreement with British Overseas Airways Corporation and full accounts and traffic statistics of the past working of the Corporation.

In connection with aviation in general, the Committee wish to record their extreme disappointment at the withdrawal of the British Overseas Airways Corporation flying boat service, which will isolate the Territory from all trunk air routes. This fact must be borne in mind in the question of a contribution from this Government in respect of meteorological and telecommunication services is under consideration.

Government Complacency

Speaking of the report on the agriculture Mr. J. B. Leslie criticized the complacency of a Government which could present estimates which ignored the heavy liability of the Territory to the Cereals Pool for operations during the past three years and failed to provide for an estimated shortfall of £400,000 in food subsidies in 1947.

To meet this heavy and unforeseen liability it was proposed to levy a cess on imported industries, a tax per head on all employees including personal servants, and to increase the Native and non-Native poll tax by 10%. An increase in Native poll tax was in any event overdue.

East African rates of income tax could not be said to be oppressive when the tax on incomes up to £1,000 was still only about 5% in the £—especially as, almost everywhere, and under bad, despite to war-time controls, paid on the demand and accumulated considerable capital.

Hardly a new settler had entered the Territory since the end of the war, and in 40 years the German and British administrations combined had alienated less than 1% of the total area; the sooner some of it was used by proper farmers, European or Indian, the better. He approved the policy of leasing ex-enemy estates for 99 years to tenants most desirable from the country's standpoint, but was suspicious that the policy might in practice be used to the detriment of non-Native agriculture.

He complained at the delay in the Colonial Office or Treasury in dealing with repeated requests for reduction in the interest rate on the loan of nearly £2,000,000 from Imperial funds. Those loans still stood at 5% plus 1% sinking fund, but the debt could and should be paid off if necessary by borrowing part of it more than 3%. There had been repeated appeals for reduction, the last 18 months ago, but with nothing happened.

Drab Lives of Africans

The formation of social clubs for the African staffs of large employing concerns in Kenya has been suggested by Mr. Colin B. Owen, the probation officer in Nairobi. Mr. Owen, who has had considerable experience of social welfare in London, said the conditions under which many African employees lived were drab, and that social centres and canteens would brighten their lives and that men would work with a better spirit if they were given welfare amenities. He has also appealed to the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce to help him in giving employment to offenders on probation. Since the ordinance creating the probation service was gazetted in April, 25 Africans have been placed on probation in Nairobi, and it has been placed under voluntary supervision.

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Northern Rhodesian Affairs Views on Development Report

DURING THE RECENT SESSION of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, part of the proceedings of which was reported in our issue of last week, the following views were expressed:

MR. T. S. PAGE congratulated the Development Committee on its work but doubted whether Council could constitutionally vote funds for more than one year. He thought Government had decided not to provide funds for secondary education in Northern Rhodesia for European children while it was necessary to spend more on African than on European education, the ratio of 10 to one was disproportionate.

MRS. HAY in her maiden speech appreciated the emphasis laid on research work, but hoped that amateurs who had lived long in the country and had valuable knowledge of the Native would be encouraged. A two years flying start in preparing the Africans for co-operation with each other had been gained through the mass literacy campaign. The old community spirit could be revived if Africans were rightly handled. Arrangements should be made for development teams to work in the Copperbelt as well as in rural areas.

MAJOR MCKEE said he presumed that the absence of provision of European education was due to the proposal to set up a joint European Education Department with Southern Rhodesia. It might be a step towards amalgamation, but there was a danger of the establishment of European departments in Southern Rhodesia and Native departments in Northern Rhodesia, which now had 15,000 to 20,000 Europeans; whose number would increase. Suspicion would be removed if a secondary school for European boys and girls were established in Lusaka.

Better Balance in Expenditure

MR. R. WELENY said that the whole territory would welcome the development plan, and urged that the chief official associated with it should remain in Northern Rhodesia for at least two years. He did not like the strings which were being pulled because £2,500,000 of the £13,000,000 were being obtained from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. There should be a better balance in expenditure between social and economic development. Expansion of welfare services was useless without the equal economic development necessary to maintain the social services. For road, air and water transport £1,500,000 was not enough, and the £500,000 allocated to agriculture, marketing and secondary development was insufficient.

He was surprised that there was no mention of European education in the plan, and thought that a token figure should be included despite the proposal for joint European education with Southern Rhodesia. He supported that proposal and suggested that a secondary school for Northern Rhodesia should be a first consideration. Until cheap wireless sets could be obtained Natives would not benefit much from broadcasting, the educational value of which was being overstressed.

MR. G. B. BELKENT, who described Major McKee's objection to unified education as an attempt to throw a spanner in the works, hoped for more unified departments in the future.

CAPTAIN R. E. CAMPBELL considered that the proposed development expenditure would be greatly exceeded in 10 years. Research work should start as soon as possible, particularly in the development of exportable crops.

Southern Rhodesian Progress Visit from Tennessee Valley Expert

More men and more money, the two factors most needed for the prosperity of Southern Rhodesia, are pouring into the Colony in unprecedented quantities, according to Mr. T. H. McBeadie, M.P. Minister for Justice and Internal Affairs. Speaking in Bulawayo recently, he said that 300 immigrants were arriving monthly, so that the Government's target of 5,000 a year might easily be doubled, even though the scheme agreed with the Imperial Government had not yet started. Immigrants had brought with them £1,975,000 since January last, which compared with the next highest figure of £467,648 for 1945.

The Sabi Valley, with its mineral and other resources, might well be exploited on lines similar to those used in the Tennessee Valley, and Mr. Beadie hoped that a highly qualified official of the Tennessee Valley Authority would visit Rhodesia. Mr. C. J. Robertson, a former Secretary for Agriculture, would probably go to the United States next year to arrange for such a visit.

Rhodesian Statistical Bulletin

The current issue of the Economic and Statistical Bulletin of Southern Rhodesia shows that 5,116 European immigrants and 29,291 European visitors entered the Colony during the period January-August, 1946. The first figure includes 1,269 persons previously admitted temporarily whose permanent residence has now been approved. Dairy production in the period January-August amounted to 860,000 lb. of butter and 474,000 lb. of cheese. During the season ending in 1946 it is estimated that 239,000 acres were planted to maize, with a production of 1,503,000 bags, while 80,000 acres of tobacco are expected to produce 43,291,000 lb. Returns of external trade, excluding specie, for the period January-July show imports at £10,652,000, exports at £10,121,000, and re-exports at £1,480,000. Rhodesia Railway figures for January-June disclose a train mileage of 3,234,000 miles; 2,051,000 tons of freight, and 1,063,000 passengers carried and total earnings at £3,568,000. In the first eight months of the year 614 motor-cars, 589 trucks, and 129 motor-cycles figured in the new registration.

Game in Rhodesia

THE SALE OF IVORY from elephants killed in Northern Rhodesia in 1945 by the Game and Tsetse Control Department realized some £10,000. The 458 elephants killed represented a supply of about 1,000 tons of meat to Africans, yet, states Mr. T. Vaughan-Jones, the Acting Director, in his annual report, the elephant population is as large as ever. During the year 1,350 buffalo were shot, 435 being killed under rinderpest control measures.

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Affairs of Tanganyika

SIR WILLIAM BATTERSHIP, the Governor, said at the opening of the budget session of the Tanganyika Legislature that endeavours would be made in 1947 to create a chain of grain mills in the provinces to store reserves in case of food shortages, and that since the end of the war the Economic Control Board had reduced the number of major contracts from 45 to 17. Wheat as well as the Territory had been disappointing under the Northern Province wheat scheme, the total area ploughed was 27,140 acres and the yield 57,300 bags, a decline from 1944 of 14,000 bags.

The Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State would, he hoped, pay a visit early in 1947 to assist in a review of the country's educational policy. Crime was on the increase, and the daily average prison population during 1946 had been 4,376, compared with 3,976 in 1945 and 2,716 in 1944. The proportion of convictions to crimes reported was increasing.

Junior E.A.W.L. Dance

THE JUNIOR EAST AFRICAN WOMEN'S LEAGUE held a Christmas Dance at 11, Crownwell Road, London S.W. by permission of the Victoria League. In recognition of her work as Chairwoman, an azalea plant in flower was presented to Miss Young.

Those present were: John Afford, Rosemary Ashapp, Jill Brooke-Anderson, Basil Ashmore, Mary Banks, Mr. and Mrs. Bragge, Mark Brambridge, Peter Conic, D. Cooper, Henry Davidson, Leonard Davidson, Mrs. Eagleton, Philippa Everard, Rosemary Griffiths, Ruth Ginsberg, Julian Hill, Peter Hopkins, Joan Hulton, Daphne Jewell, Valerie Barry Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Keys, Elizabeth King, Ian Kincaid, Miss Knapman, Basil Knowlton, J. S. Lightbody, Laurie Lindsay, Lorna Lloyd, Gerald Luckhurst, E. Mulcahy-Morgan, Angela North, Gillian North, Mark Norman, Elizabeth Pratt, John Poulton, Ian Rowe, R. Solt, John Spence, Miss Stern, David Stuart, Veronique St. Clair, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Tribe, Anthony Trafford, J. A. Twalford, Ian Walmsley and Miss Young.

The second edition of Kenya Youth Council's summary of educational facilities in the Colony has been printed and may be obtained from the Government Printer, Nairobi. It embodies much useful information about schools, scholarships and careers for youths. A new feature is the inclusion of information on the settlement scheme and professional training.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The preliminary survey of the new branch railway to Morada is on the point of completion and the first 30 miles of the line have been staked out.

A luxury hotel and a block of modern flats are likely to be built near Durban Salaitan. The new hotel, costing about £100,000, is planned for Oyster Bay.

While this issue is being printed, the New Year Honours List will be published. The awards to 223 Africans and Rhodesians will be given in our next issue. About 3,000 Italian refugees were due to leave Southern Rhodesia last month, leaving just over 1,500 Italians, 1,044 Germans and 1,506 Polish internees still in the Colony.

A group of Uganda Africans, mostly ex-servants, have formed a company to operate a bus service from Kampala to Soroti and to Palango. They have started with two buses but hope later to have two running.

The Union-Castle liner *Carriacou Castle*, which was in dock at Belfast for the last five months for reconditioning after her war service, will resume sailings from Southampton as a passenger liner to South Africa on January 9.

The first meeting of the English Speaking Women's Association was held in Khartoum recently. More than 120 women were present. Lady Huddleston has been elected President of the Association, which is non-sectarian and non-political.

Lord Knollys, Chairman of the B.O.A.C., expressed the opinion during a recent visit to Southern Rhodesia that unless the Colony could build an aerodrome with runways at least 3,000 yards long, there was little likelihood that the proposed international air services from the United Kingdom and America would land in the Colony.

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**Union Minière du Haut-Katanga
M. Firmin Van Bree's Review**

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA was held in Brussels on December 16, 1946, in order to receive the accounts for the financial year 1944, to authorize a payment on account of dividends for 1945, and to vote on a proposal to increase the nominal capital.

Mr. FIRMIN VAN BREE, the President of the company, paid a tribute to the memory of Jean Jadot and Robert Williams, whose two great organizers whose energy and faith had played such a vital part in the initial development of the company 40 years ago.

Gross profits for 1944 amounted, the President said to 838,516,164 Belgian francs. After deducting amortizations and various other charges, the net profits amounted to Frs. 323,603,164.

With the carry-forward of Frs. 36,452,494 from 1943 the balance available for distribution for 1944 was thus Frs. 369,667,157. After carrying forward Frs. 10,675,189 and deducting the sums for statutory payments and an allocation to the renewals fund, the balance available became Frs. 261,867,470. A final dividend for 1944 of Frs. 175 net per share was approved, and allowing for the Frs. 123 already paid on account of this dividend a final payment of Frs. 50 net per share was authorized.

A payment of Frs. 150 net per share on account of dividends for the year 1945 was also authorized. Payment of the sum of Frs. 200 net per share, resulting from the accumulation of the final payment for 1944 and the payment on account for 1945, at the Banque de la Société Générale de Belgique, Brussels, as from December 30, 1946, against coupon No. 10, was approved.

Capital Increased to 1,000 Million Francs

A proposal to increase the nominal capital of the company from 300 million Belgian francs to 1,000 million francs was also approved. To this end, the company on issue of shares (the sum of 700,000) and a sum of Frs. 60,600,000 provided from reserves will be incorporated in the capital.

In 1944, out of a world production of copper estimated at 2,550,000 metric tons, the Union Minière produced 165,484 metric tons, all of which was sold to the British Government. Despite the mining of 3,345,000 tons of ore during the year, the company's known reserves of ore increased.

The other products of the company were sold almost exclusively to the American Government. Deliveries of cobalt and uranium-radium ore were maintained at a high level. Radium sales increased in 1944 on account of the great demand for luminous materials.

At the request of the Allied Governments, the production was raised to the maximum. The treatment of zinc-bearing ores mined had yielded not only sulphuric acid and roasted blends for export, but also 21.6 tons of cadmium, which was supplied to the Government of the United States.

Silver continued to be an important by-product of certain installations, but gold production was small. The specialized workings for recovery of precious metals had been discontinued owing to labour shortages.

Tanzania Concessions, Limited, holds 177,000 out of a total share capital of 1,242,000 shares of the Union Minière, and 61,384 1/2% obligations of 100 francs each, with voting right, out of a debenture loan capital of 200,000 obligations.

Buildings erected in Leopoldville, capital of the Belgian Congo, by private individuals and companies are valued at £4,500,000.

Trans-Zambesia Railway

The Trans-Zambesia Railway Co., LTD. reports that receipts for the year ended December 31, 1945, totalled £202,400, compared with £237,887 the year before, while expenditure was £124,773 or 75% of the receipts, compared with £139,384 or 62.8% in 1944. The surplus of receipts over expenditure was thus £77,627, as compared with £98,453 in 1944. The heavy increase in expenditure is due to a reserve set aside to meet liability for income tax on profits for 1944 and 1945.

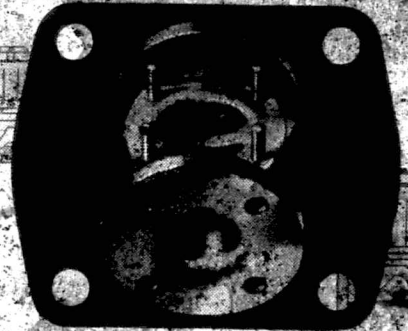
The authorized and issued capital of the company is £680,000 and issued income bonds amount to £390,000. Advances from the Government total £2,450,245, while creditors and credit balances aggregate £190,346. The reserve for renewals is £138,047.

Fixed assets include the value of the railway from Beira to the Zambezi, including the river fleet and rolling stock estimated at £2,008,609, and the Southern Approach to the Zambezi Bridge appears at £399,234. Investments are worth £37,016 and cash amounts to £112,946.

The revenue account shows £77,316 appropriated to income tax. Receipts include £43,788 from passenger traffic and £218,612 from goods traffic. The net surplus brought in £10,159. Interest on the 6% first mortgage debentures amounted to £14,902 on the 31st month of £1,683 and on the income bonds to £1,499, while the interest on the Government's advances was £20,819.

The directors are Mr. Vivian L. Oury (Chairman), Sir Henry Chapman, Mr. W. M. Codrington, Mr. J. B. Cornea de Silva, the Hon. M. W. Gifford, Brigadier-General R. D. Hammond, Colonel J. A. Monteiro du Amaral and Mrs. C. E. Roke. The secretary and London manager is Mr. C. Metcalf, and Mr. R. G. Baggot is the general manager in Africa.

An Inland Fisheries Department is to be established in Southern Rhodesia under the control of the National Parks Director who is shortly to be appointed. Mr. P. B. Fletcher, Minister of Agriculture, in making the announcement, said that the Government approached fish culture from the economic standpoint rather than that of the angler or the tourist.



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Mining

Mufulira's Net Profit of £644,549

Announcing a dividend of 10% for the directors of MUFULIRA COPPER MINES LTD. give the following results for the year ended September 30, 1946: The following figures for the preceding year being shown in brackets: operating surplus, after deducting £151,948 comprised with a debit of £151,014 (last year) transferred from ordinary stock reserve, £785,601 (£891,538) net profit after charges and payment of loan stock interest and provision of £280,000 (the same as last year) for replacements, £323,549 (£625,168) estimated excess profits tax recoverable, £17,000 (£14,000) provision for income tax for the year, £408,000 (£400,000) the net profit (after taxation) of £644,549 (£369,168) added to the balance brought forward of £192,161, makes a total to the credit of the appropriation account of £836,710 (£569,168) is left for distribution. The dividend absorbs £430,534 leaving £230,456.

London and Rhodesian Report

THE LONDON AND RHODESIAN MINING AND LAND CO. LTD., which is interested in the African Investment Trust, the Cam and Motor Gold Mining Co., Rozofo Mines, the North Charterland Exploration Co., the Oration Syndicate, the Vubachikwe gold property and other Rhodesian and South African ventures, have held their annual meeting in London.

The operations of the company for the year ended June 30, 1946, showed a net profit of £80,016, a decrease of 49,900 on the preceding year. A 10% interim dividend was paid in February amounting to £12,800, but no final dividend was recommended. Profits on sales of shares fell from £25,460 to £17,568.

The issued capital of the company is £1,000,000 in 5s. stock units. Farms and ranches owned by the company together with buildings, fencing, machinery and loan stocks and buildings are valued at £348,884, however, has appreciated from £234,430 in 1945 to £381,192, mining properties and other interests have also increased in value from £11,889 to £61,084, equipment, machinery and stores, the Vubachikwe mine are valued at £25,403, as against £72,668 in the preceding year. Investments in subsidiary companies total £247,444, these investments £322,778; loans, £13,462; and cash, £19,180.

The directors are Vincent Ehlhardt (Chairman), Sir Joseph Ball (Secretary), Sir Dugby Burnett, Mr. H. G. Laurie, Mr. Bailey Southwell, Mr. H. E. Spiker and Mr. Hugh Travis.

Nigel Van Ryn Reefs

NIGEL VAN RYN REEFS LTD. company with an issued capital of £287,071 in 5s. shares reports a profit for the year ended September 30, 1946, of £10,813, against £15,374 in the previous year. The balance sheet shows £8,017, £1,234 previously provided for taxation in the year ended June 30, 1946, and dividend amounting to £15,569 and adding £7,500 in the reserve (which represents £7,500 in 1945) is carried forward.

Quoted investments appearing in the balance sheet are £269,280 had a market value at the close of the year of £283,221 and unquoted investments appearing at £72,932. As considered by the directors to be worth substantially more than that figure. Cash amounted to £19,297 and there was a loan to Omali Mines, Ltd. of £2,898.

The directors are Colonel Sir Arthur Evans (Chairman), Major Sir Cyril Enright, Mr. Richard Fumble (alternate), Mr. H. Rissik Marshall, Mr. F. R. Rogers (managing director), Mr. W. L. Taylor, the secretary and alternate, and Mr. L. C. Walker (alternate), Mr. H. St. J. Lomley-Cook. The ordinary general meeting will be held in London on January 27.

Rhodesian Selection's Higher Profit

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST LTD. have announced the following results for the year ended September 30, 1946: credits to profit and loss account including a dividend of £91,426 from Mufulira (amounting with £176,187 the year before) £108,743 (£180,641). The net profit of £300,871 (£276,463) added to the balance brought forward of £26,925 (£15,695) makes £327,796 (£292,158) for distribution and the directors accordingly recommended a payment of a dividend of 1d. a share, amounting to £291,161 (£161,413), leaving a balance to be carried forward of £36,635 (£130,745).

Company Progress Reports

London and Rhodesian.—At Vubachikwe during November 100 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £487.

Phosco Mines.—During the quarter ended September 30, 1946, 28,580 tons of ore were treated for 4,312 oz. gold and a working profit of £9,581.

London, Australian and General

THE LONDON, AUSTRALIAN AND GENERAL EXPLORATION CO. LTD., which has interests in the Fenham Gold Mining Syndicate Ltd. with holdings in Rhodesia and the Borderland Syndicate Ltd., whose property is in Rhodesia, as well as in other enterprises, held their 5th annual meeting in London on December 30. The accounts show a trading profit for the year ended July 31, 1946, of £1,477, against a loss for the preceding year of £3,777. The issued capital of the company is £217,554. The directors are Mr. W. M. Kilpatrick (Chairman), Captain A. M. Morrison (managing director), Mr. J. A. Long and Mr. H. G. Mallet.

Siskin Compensation

At the first meeting of the Central Advisory Council the Southern Rhodesian representative accepted a suggestion by Mr. Roy Welensky, Northern Rhodesian representative, that the Rhodesian legislation which is introduced before the Southern Rhodesian Parliament shortly should embody provision for proper assessment of compensation in cases where men and records of mixed service in more than one territory. Meaning it would be possible, said Mr. Reader, to make awards dependently on whether service in mid.

Rhodesian Selection Trust

The general meeting of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., to be held on December 30 will be adjourned until early in 1947. When the report and accounts of Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., will be ready for submission together with those of the parent company.

Star Explorations

Star Explorations Ltd. made a profit for the year ended October 31 of £10,902. The profit amount is a credit for the company still has a bank overdraft of £25,000.


Cam and Motor

Cam and Motor Gold Mining Co. Ltd. announce an interim dividend of 10% Company profit for the previous year, when the total dividend was 18%.

Mining Personalities

Mr. R. L. W. Smith has left this country for England. Mr. Robert Rowley, lately undersecretary of the Rhodesian mine, has recently left this country on an office of development on the Mufulira property, Mufulira, Rhodesia. Mr. W. J. A. Brown, who was secretary of the Rhodesian mine, has been appointed to the position of secretary of the Rhodesian mine. Mr. W. J. A. Brown has passed through a course of his new position.

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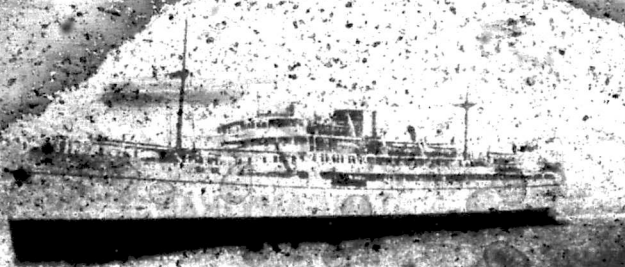
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In peace and in war sisal has remained the principal export of Tanganyika. It still holds that position today, although exports of cotton and coffee have been well maintained during recent years and gold mining remains an important industry. As a result of war-time demands, cultivation of tobacco has greatly increased in the Territory, but there has been a fall in the production of rice.

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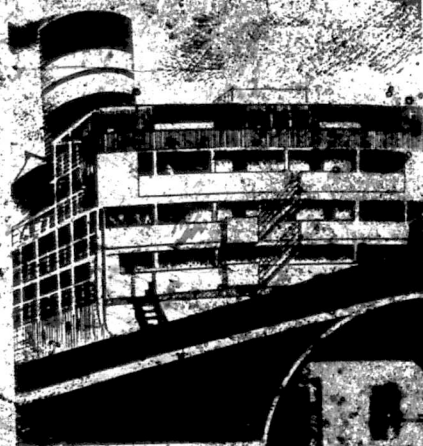
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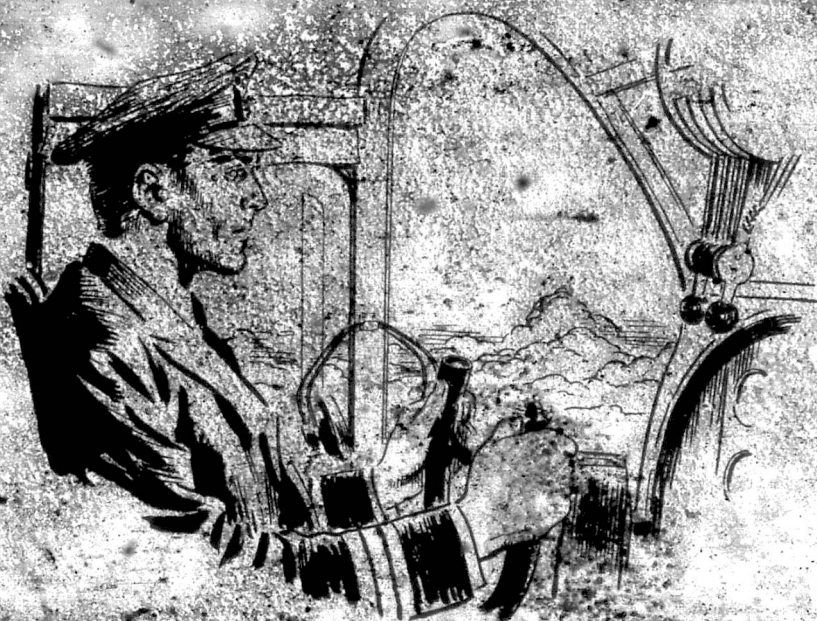
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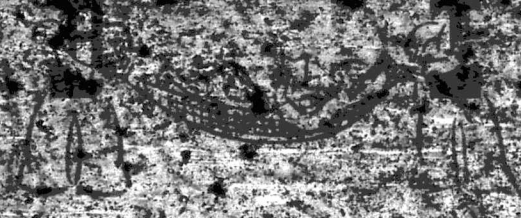
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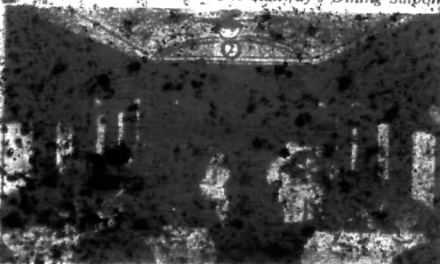
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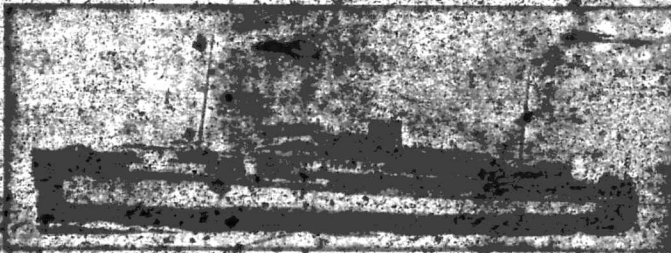
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Minutes

Progress Reports for December

... 300 tons treated produced a working profit of £1,000.

... 500 tons of ore treated in December produced a working profit of £1,900.

... 300 tons of ore treated in December produced a working profit of £1,900.

... 100 tons of ore treated in December produced a working profit of £1,900.

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Union Minière du Haut Katanga

The general managers, Messrs. ... announce that they have received the following information from the mine: ... reef split by about 130 ft. ...

Turner and Newall Report

TURNER AND NEWALL LTD., who have extensive interests in asbestos mining in Southern Rhodesia, report that in the year ended June 30, 1945, their production of asbestos was £1,531,815 in 1945, a 25% increase over the £1,138,300 in 1944.

Mining Personalities

Mr. Tom Preston has been appointed a director of Glowers Phosphatic Mining Co. Ltd., and of Phoenix Phosphatic Mining Co. Ltd.

Mr. J. M. Baker has resigned his position as a director of the Ashanti Syndicate, Ltd., from which Mr. B. S. Smith has resigned.

There are reports of ... in the ... the ... of the ...

Marketing in Rhodesian Copper

... Ministry of Supply ... the ... of the ...

... contract with the Ministry of Supply ...

... the ... of the ...

Rhodesian Copper Shares

There was strong buying of Northern Rhodesian copper shares in London last week. Nchanga Consolidated advancing as much as 4s. and Rhodesian Anglo American 4s. 3d.

Union Corporation

Union Corporation Ltd. which has large interests in ... has ...

Rhodesian Anglo American

Rhodesian Anglo American has declared a final dividend for the year ended June 30, 1945, amounting to 6s. 6d. per share.

Rezende Mines

Rezende Mines Ltd. will not pay the usual year-end interim dividend since the directors believe it necessary to safeguard the financial position.

Lead in Tanganyika

Press telegrams from Tanganyika Territory in the mid-west reported a Belgian geologist has been engaged in Dar es Salaam and he had made in hand a number of small quantities of lead in the past 20 days.

Belgian Congo Diamonds

Belgian Congo diamonds for the purpose of auctioning the ... of the ...

Tanganyika Mica

The production of mica in Tanganyika increased from nine tons in 1940 to 40 tons in 1945.

The shareholders wish to verify the total figure of the expenditure which we wish to incur, can be made known. We have a large scheme on foot for the classification and acquisition of new mines. The cost is between 500 million and 1,000 million francs for the next four years. It will cost us at least 500 million, and possibly very much more than that.

The meeting unanimously approved the balance sheet and profit and loss accounts for the financial years 1940 and 1941, as well as the proposed distribution of profits. The meeting decided that the balance of the dividends payable as from December 27, 1945, should be 58.75 francs net for 1940 and 60.25 francs net for 1941, less a provision of 10 francs net.

The meeting also voted to elect the directors and auditors and to the members of the permanent committee in respect of their term of office, and to elect the occupied territories. M. Marthoz, General Manager of the company in Africa, was appointed a director to fill the post left vacant by the death of Comte Guy de Bafflard.

The Chairman continued: "Certain shareholders have asked the Board what attitude the company intended to take regarding the law of October 17, 1944, which imposes a tax on capital. When all ourselves of today's meeting to give you an account of the present position of the question."

Statement of Taxation

As you are aware, the law exempts Colonial companies, such as ours, from taxation. Our own company is not bound to create new shares to be handed to the Belgian State, but is bound to be treated as a company on the same basis, some of whose shares are liable for taxation on the estate of the possessor of the shares.

The law gives Colonial companies the right to elect themselves as companies which, under the law of that date, are exempt from taxation. The shareholders have a right for the tax to be levied to settle for their tax themselves, or to those who are exempt from the tax. It would be unfortunate if they would bear the burden of the tax on the date of the value of their shares.

Classes of our shares are those under the law of that date, and those under the law of that date. The law of that date is applicable to the shares of the company, and the law of that date is applicable to the shares of the company.

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the Belgian company, it is, in the first place, based in any case, either through the creation of shares or in cash, on the value of its assets. But if the Colonial company of which it is a shareholder places itself voluntarily under the regime of the law, it benefits from the State a proportionate share of the securities of a fixed value, which have not been issued by the colonial company, or which have been issued in 1945. It is not a commercial share.

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Interests of Shareholders

It is now for gentlemen that the position of our shareholders regarding the law of October 17, 1944, presents itself under very different aspects. When our shareholders are taxed, they are taxed for their own benefit, and not for the benefit of the company.

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MINING AND METALS

Union Miners Du Haut Katanga Address of M. van Bree

THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE UNION MINERS DU HAUT KATANGA was held in Brussels on December 11, 1944.

M. van Bree, Chairman of the Board of Directors, president of the association of M. Van Helysbach as secretary.

At the meeting, the speaker has deposited 507,709 francs in the name of the holders of bonds carrying a 5% interest and 100,000 francs in three holders of preference shares and 1,000,000 francs in all the holders of shares.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors, the following statement was made:

"I have the pleasure to inform you that I do not draw the attention of the shareholders to the new price of the shares of the company, but to the financial results of the year. The year 1944 has included in the account of the company a remarkable year for the value at which it appears in our books, namely more than 1,000 million francs, that is the amount of the production and a similar amount of the sales of the company. This leaves a balance of 1,000 million francs, which is a very high figure for the company."

"The only method of increasing the value of the shares of the company is to increase the price of the shares. This can be done by the shareholders if they make a dividend which amounts to 10% of the value of the shares. This dividend will be added to the 1,000 million francs which we have in our books and will reach some 1,000 million francs."

"We have thought it was preferable to adopt the mode of distribution of the dividend in a more direct manner of comparison of the value of the shares in the year with the sums paid by the shareholders and to show the importance of the share."

"On the credit side, on the contrary, the new presentation enables one to get a better idea of the importance of the first establishment from the point of view of the shareholders. It is not clear that the general meeting will approve of the new form adopted in our financial statements."

Financial Results

At the meeting, the shareholder submitted the output that increased since 1939, whereas dividends had not increased in a corresponding proportion. He pointed out that the output in 1944 amounted to 419 million francs, and that the balance available for distribution reached 302 million francs. In 1939, the figures were respectively 658 million francs in production and in 1941 they were 884 million francs in production. He inquired the reason for such a proportion, and also pointed out that in 1939 production and output of the year were 29 million francs whereas in 1940 they were increased to 142 million francs or more than a sixfold increase, and in 1941 to 146 million francs, about five times as much as those for 1939. These heavy increases, he said, were mainly responsible for such a proportion. Another important factor was that the amortizations which amounted to 55 million in 1939, to 160 million in 1940 and to 145 million in 1941.

The shareholders made the point that the establishment gave only an impression of the capital sums paid and that amortizations and dividends had been effected annually. He wondered whether this was not being overdone, and that some of the sum should not be interest of the interest of the shareholders. He concluded with

an expression of appreciation of all the company staff, and in particular of the Chairman, who had spent a long period in the Congo.

The Chairman replied:

"The shareholders' remarks are very interesting. I have to say that the company has been very successful in having produced more than 1,000 million francs in profit, which is a very high figure for the company. I am glad to see that you have been very generous with regard to the amounts of the amortization fund."

"As a matter of fact, when the Board of Directors had to go into the 1940 and 1941 accounts, their attention was especially drawn to the amortizations. It is as well to tell you that in the past amortizations were not very insignificant. In fact, we did once benefit from a situation with which we entirely wrote off our amortizations. Having nothing more to write off, we have written off less than we could have done. In my opinion, we had done very well enough. Now that we have established the position, we must revert to normal amortizations."

Post-war Expenditure

"We are going to spend during which we shall have to spend an enormous amount of money in order to be able to maintain our installations in good condition. But the way in which our efforts had to be concentrated on the production side, you could not carry out those new installations, maintenance, and repairs which we should otherwise have done. To do so, we must reduce this expenditure."

"I have you an idea for 1943 alone, I think that the Board to approve first establishment of 250 million francs. This will be a very high figure, we resorted to the cases of capital which cannot be made, so as to provide for this new expenditure, we must then take it out of profits. 815 million amounts are not lost for the shareholders, but for them it. When we proceed with a fresh installation which is a very high cost, the future 500 million years will benefit by it. This is the case when we expect very large sums in order to give new deposits. We have discovered new deposits which prove to be very rich ones."

"Promising concerns all very well, but do not forget that we have to be sold. You must remember when there is a position to sell it cheaply will be able to secure the markets. We shall be very ready to improve our reputation in the direction of the market. It is up in the interest of our shareholders. I believe that the large amortizations are looked at once they have been carried out, they will no longer have to be made in the future."

Commercial Costs in 1944

"The financial year 1940 was an exceptional year for the company, and for 1941 it was less so. The results for 1941, 1942 and 1943, which we shall hope, submit to you in the course of the first quarter of next year, are not exceedingly favorable. Therefore, in spite of that we want to keep paying a dividend to which you have been used, we must take a number of our exceptional results for 1940 in order to allow for normal amortizations."

"The shareholders are not lost. It is the company's money and will be used for improvements, for installations for the working of new mines, because the old mines are getting exhausted, to whether the shareholders will have to live when consumption comes more difficult and when we shall have to sell the markets in competition. The German market is lost, likewise the Japanese market. We must have a first quality production too."

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A telephone service between Great Britain and the East Africa Protectorate was opened on Monday.

Italy has replaced Castel Benito, Italy, as the principal port on the Finland-Romania railway.

British Overseas Airways Corporation's headquarters in London, formerly known as Overseas House, has been renamed Airways Terminal.

Italy's annual expenditure on the pensions of former prisoners has risen from £241,000 in round figures for the year at the outbreak of war to £384,500 in the estimates for 1946.

The Central African Council will meet again in Salisbury next month. Its secretary, Mr. W. A. W. Clark, will meantime have visited Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland for consultations.

A dividend of 4.8d. per share (the equivalent of two Portuguese escudos) was paid in this country last Monday on shares of the Companhia de Mocimboa in respect of the financial year 1945.

East African Sisal Plantations Ltd. produced 179 tons of sisal and tow from their Tanganyika estates in December, making 1,229 tons for the first six months of the current financial year.

About 700 Greek refugees who have been living in Tanganyika Territory and the Belgian Congo since from Dar-es-Salaam last week on repatriation. About 500 have been accommodated in the Belgian Congo, 200 in Ethiopia, and 500 in Tanganyika.

Sir Bernard Bourdillon is to address a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies at 4.30 p.m. on January 30 on 'The New Nigerian Constitution'. The meeting will be held at the Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

The Belgian Sahara Airline is expecting delivery of three Douglas 2J seater aircraft which will be used to service a week to be operated between Benghazi and Tripoli. Within about three months the company will have a carrying capacity of some 7,500 passengers.

Uganda Motor Transport Co. Ltd. will shortly start a Uganda subsidiary, the Uganda Transport Co. Ltd. 30 new buses built in this country. Each has 28 passengers in two compartments. The luggage carriers on the roof are fitted with a rack for the accommodation of bicycles.

Messrs. Anglo-Awrie & Co. have declared an interim dividend of 10% (against 5%) for the year ending June 30, 1946. For the year ended June 30, 1945, the total dividend was 10% of additions, special distribution of 10% was made out of profits realized on the sale of investments.

The International Cotton Congress will be held in the United States early in April in order to consider the revision or approval of universal standards for cotton. There will be strong representation from the United Kingdom, including members of the Manchester and Liverpool Cotton Associations and the Manchester Cotton Spinners' Association.

The Banque du Congo Belge has announced that its accounts since 1942 have not been completed. For the year ended June 30, 1942, there was a profit of 17,659,492 francs, against 12,161,506 francs in the previous year, and a dividend of 120 francs (against 100 francs) has been declared. The budget of the Belgian Congo benefits to the extent of 6,456,312 francs, compared with 5,103,344 of the previous year.

The British Export Trade Research Organization, 48, Dover Street, London, W.1, invites applications from men or women qualified to act as its overseas representative for South and East Africa. The qualifications required are as follows: (a) contacts with official, commercial, and industrial bodies; (b) knowledge of economic, sociological, and market conditions; (c) bilingual fluency in the languages of the country concerned; (d) sound administrative records; (e) good health; (f) knowledge of one or more of the following subjects: (i) marketing, (ii) trade and consumer research, (iii) economic research, (iv) commercial intelligence.

News of our Advertisers

Messrs. John Fowler & Co. (Leeds) Ltd. report that the profit for the calendar year 1944, after providing £103,000 for depreciation was £179,981. The ordinary dividend was 25% income required £90,000, and £242,624 is carried forward.

Messrs. Cossio and Blackwell (High Wycombe) Ltd. are to offer 10,000 ordinary shares of £1 each to existing stockholders at 10s. one and 6d. per share in the subscription of one new share for every 22 of nominal ordinary stock and shares held on January 1, 1945. The market price of the existing stock is about 10s. 6d.

The first year 1945 export business anticipated in the Ford Motor Co. Ltd. shows that their export turnover for November of £1,771,194, is more than one-fifth of that value was reached in November, 1944. It is estimated that the total for the year will be about £7,700,000. Cars, commercial vehicles, trucks, and tractors are now being shipped to many markets.

Sir Frank Miles, general manager of Messrs. John Brown and Co. Ltd. is to be elected Chairman of the special export company which is to be formed to promote the export trade of John Brown and Co. Ltd. and John Brown and John Brown and Co. Ltd. and other companies. Sir Frank Miles who has been the manager of the Export Credits Guarantee Department since 1921, is chairman of the United Kingdom Export Council. He is a member of the British Overseas Trade Council.

The British Electric and Electrical Engineers' Association is holding a conference on the subject of 'The Future of the Electrical Industry' at the Grosvenor Hotel, London, on January 24th. The conference will be held in the afternoon and evening. The subject of the conference is of great interest and importance to the electrical industry. The conference will be held in the afternoon and evening. The subject of the conference is of great interest and importance to the electrical industry. The conference will be held in the afternoon and evening. The subject of the conference is of great interest and importance to the electrical industry.

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...the... African... 1945... Rhodesia... Mr. P. C. Fletcher, M.P.

It is the Government's firm intention to consult the people of the Sudan regarding the future of their country... Major General Sir Hubert G. Robinson, Governor-General.

All the East Africans serving in S.E.A.C. should be back home in about eight months... Major General W. T. Simmonds, Commander of the 11th East African Division in Burma.

Mr. George Jones, the Under-Secretary of State, has promised to come as soon as possible to the various Colonies... Southern Rhodesia... Max Dazinger, Minister of Finance.

I believe the African people in this Colony want segregation more than any other system. They practise it and want to live their own lives in an area where they can live together without interference... The Minister for Mines, Southern Rhodesia.

Never during the past 20 years in Kenya do I remember any Government spokesman on any occasion whatsoever putting up a really constructive proposal to relieve the ever-growing misery on the land. The only proposal that seems to occur in the official mind is that if the Native population increases they should be given more land... Mr. F. P. Cooper, M.L.C.

It is estimated that the world's production of leaf tobacco during the period July 1, 1945, to June 30, 1946, will be 6,346,000,000 lbs. as compared with an average of 6,505,000,000 lbs. from 1935 to 1939... U.S. Office of Agricultural Relations.

The principle that African benefit, their progress, their prosperity, their health and their happiness shall be the touchstone against which all measures shall be tested stand today as it has stood during the last many years, unchallenged and unchallengeable... Sir John Hall, Governor of Uganda.

The high standards of European farming in Kenya would serve as an example to any farmers in any part of the world, and are bound to be of the greatest benefit to the African farmers in Kenya... Mr. A. W. Parsons, former editor of *Pardalo*, who has recently toured East Africa.

Whereas in 1939 it cost 18/33 cents daily to feed a European boy in the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi, at the beginning of 1945, in African schools the cost of boarding rose in the same period from 75s. per head per annum to 135s... Mr. R. S. Foster, Director of Education in Kenya.

The tendency is for Africans in Kenya to wish to go to South Africa or elsewhere overseas for higher education, instead of benefiting first by the training they can get at Makerere College, Uganda. Yet it would take a Kenya African from six to eight years to do in South Africa what he could do in Uganda in four or five years... Mr. R. S. Foster, Director of Education in Kenya.

Numbers of Africans seem to be emerging who claim to be leaders but seem to have no following. At a meeting which I attended a year or two ago I commented upon the fact that although the meeting was ostensibly one for delegates and representatives, the only present represented no one but themselves... Mr. H. E. D. Simmonds, Secretary for Native Affairs in Southern Rhodesia.

Dr. R. Bennett, the head of the conservation authority in the United States, who recently toured South Africa, told me that he considered the overall picture of soil erosion to be as bad in the Union as anywhere he had seen anywhere in the world. The truth is that we cannot produce enough food to nourish over 13,000,000 population adequately. There is widespread malnutrition, particularly among the Africans, and the situation is steadily deteriorating... Mr. I. P. Cope, a member of the National Veld Trust of South Africa.

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Erratum

By a typographical error the output of our plant at Arusha Plantations, Ltd. in the year ended June 30 was stated to have equalled 776 tons, compared with 77 tons in the previous year. The last figure should have been 771 tons.

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E. A. Industrial Research Board

THE SECOND ANNUAL REPORT of the East African Industrial Research Board states that the Industrial Research Laboratory has continued to be fully occupied on development research and control analyses on behalf of the East African Management Board and other producers. It ended the year with a staff of one ceramic specialist, eight chemists, one engineer, and the part-time services of one other engineer. The Research Board is financed by contributions from the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, and by payments for direct services rendered to the Management Board and other industrial concerns.

The Board has lodged with the British Patent Office three applications for protection of processes developed in the laboratories in collaboration with the Management Board, the purpose being to ensure the orderly development of these processes for the welfare of East Africa and to avoid any danger of monopoly exploitation of the State interest.

From the report the following passages are quoted:

"It is held by some of the East African Governments that secondary industries will play an important part in East Africa's social and economic advancement, having been played elsewhere. There can be no question that primary production must for any foreseeable period remain the main source of wealth of East Africa. And with industrialization has advanced to a point where its own production is having an appreciable effect on the economy of the country, the industrial power of the country must depend mainly on the income derived from primary production.

Nevertheless there is every reason to press forward with the greatest possible developments of industry in East Africa. Such a policy is in no way in conflict with one of increasing the quantity and value of primary production rather, it is its interlock and such, for the industrialization of primary industries may be one of the ultimate solutions of the problem of over-population in agricultural lands, with consequences of under-employment and deterioration in the productive capacity of the soil."

There appears to be a strong feeling in the country and very likely in their orderly and rapid realization. The Board is concerned that its well-timed improvements should be developed in a strong peacetime organization, staffed with specialists in industrial science, economics, and technology.

Changing circumstances are leading to a changed outlook for industrial research, in the next few years the emphasis was to legal substitutes for imported materials, on the local manufacturing of goods to develop and conserve raw materials from overseas or to develop new materials for local industry. Production was a first priority, and cost only a secondary consideration. The time for industrial research has now passed, and industrial research must be placed in its contributions to the establishment of permanent secondary industry.

There is an interesting summary of the chief commodities which engage the attention of the Board:

Tea.—*Tea Oils.*—Production of a high-quality oil was studied, a forming test to an American standard of "Choice Summer Yellow," which had established itself on the local market. Sulfurated seeds could be pressed economically with the equipment available.

Yams.—It has been found that to impose specifications on yams is a case of a local market for sales of yams made by one concern was being satisfied with a range of imported yams, except in periods of shortage.

Petroleum and Heavy Oils

Heavy Oils.—A British patent specification has been lodged for a process in the name of Dr. R. G. Barsley of the East African Research Institute. This motor fuel is a fine petroleum product, and need to be contacted with the alcohol fuels which are produced in internal combustion engines. By varying conditions of cracking, various other petroleum products, such as kerosene, lubricating oils, or wax, could be produced.

Light Lubricating Oils.—Government factories are producing turbine engine oil and one in Thika, Kenya, and another in Shimoni, Tanganyika, both under the control of the Management Board.

Preparation of Alloys.—Treatments based on sodium, calcium, aluminium, zinc, and a paste of powdered asbestos, sodium and sodium silicate have been recommended.

Chemical Manufacture.—Work upon the production of caustic soda, sulphuric acid, several sulphates and a number of other dyes have been in progress, developments under the Management Board.

Phosphate Fertilizers.—Studying the use of the phosphate fertilizers of Uganda has been one of the major preoccupations of the Board. Laboratory studies of the agricultural use of about raw material and the soda-treated product have been completed.

Ceramics.—This subject has become the most important single item on the Board's research programme. A ceramic specialist and the related technology is now employed on the work. Great changes in the policy and improvements in the products to be made are in progress.

Talcum.—The total quantity for which the Tanganyika Industrial Committee has advisory responsibility produced 26,000 lb of talcum powder, 112,000 lb of talcum, and 4,010 lb of talcum powder in the year.

Honey.—The quantity of honey operated by the Tanganyika Industrial Committee was 20,000 abstract articles for purchasing total was 20,000.

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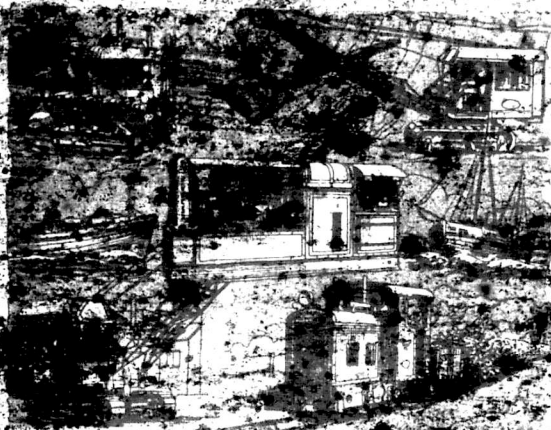
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From Kenya's Budget

See how our overheads are rising. The Chief Secretary and Acting Chief Secretary each get £400 a year more. The Price Controller gets another £450 a year which brings his pay up to £1,350 a year, and he has a Deputy at £900 a year, and his personal emoluments of his office now reaching nearly £26,000 a year. There is a new Administrative Secretary and one more Provincial Commissioner, both at £1,350. The new Member for Agriculture gets £2,000 a year (non-pensionable) and his secretary at £1,000 a year. The Agricultural Production Board is to cost no less than £19,000 a year. The Chairman (who is the Member for Agriculture) has another assistant at £900 a year. There is to be a Commissioner of Settlement at £1,200 a year, a Settlement Officer at £1,000, with an assistant at £700, and the personal emoluments of the European settlement officer in Nairobi alone are to cost nearly £14,000 a year, and that before a single new settler arrives in the colony. The pay of the administrative staff is increased by nearly £33,000 a year over last year." *Kenya Daily Nation*.



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ON COLUMBIA RECORDS

Problems of Ethiopia

MR. LAWRENCE ATHILL, who recently returned to this country after spending five years in Ethiopia, writes the course of an article in the *Spectator*.

As time will have more and more to say about the solution of the problem of the cultural and political future of the African, and no one who knows the quick-intelligence, racial pride, and fiercer tenacity of life of Ethiopia can doubt that Ethiopia will play a leading part. Will she lead towards or away from friendship and co-operation with the white races? The answer is even today being shaped by the degree of friendship and understanding which Ethiopia believes that she can find in us. I do not think she is finding very much.

We have done little for Ethiopia. We have advised her independence, but we have given her neither material advice nor services. She should be very grateful to us. But she has sometimes quite different feelings of many Ethiopians. Naturally, after the protest in 1935, those who had resented our failure to protect us in 1935, those who had resented our failure to protect our Italian life, those from whom we had obtained no concessions, those of our "enemies" in many cases felt ignored and slighted in the rank which gave them refuge. Worst of all the white element of the empire, and the largely drawn-out centres where the white man practically left a trail of bitter feelings when he most desired the gift of freedom. So you like what I have done about the matter. Blame, if you like, the hypersensitiveness of the Ethiopians, but you will not change the fact.

Courtesy Has Returned

Ethiopia on the whole of both Africa and Galla stock are neither barbarous nor bloodthirsty. They are suspicious, but their suspicions are based on mild and hospitable. They are poor in material things, but they have a close and ancient social structure capable of improvement and in process of reform. In terms of civilization they are finding themselves a little behind, but they are not far behind. This was not unnatural after 10 years of foreign conquest and rule. But the mood has passed and their traditional civility has returned.

No one who has followed the record can doubt the sincerity and devotion with which the Emperor has worked to meet his

needs as the civilized world have done. It is a common belief that the founder of the British Empire was frustrated by a party of reaction which would welcome a return to feudalism and isolation. Of course, there are some more conservative and narrow-minded Administrators and Counsellors, men who to some extent naturally from a system of which they have long experience in a part of the life of their empire. But I doubt if there is one man of influence in the councils of the Emperor who wishes to put back the clock or does not share the Emperor's determination to see Ethiopia acknowledged as a civilized and progressive nation.

On the other hand, there is a universal determination to buy a piece of prosperity at the cost of independence or prestige. Ethiopia especially is bent on proving that it can do it. It is not so much that she wants to make life, perhaps at an economic sacrifice, that the admission of foreign enterprise does not mean the propping up of the country in foreign pockets. It means to establish in the land a system of concession and loans on both sides. She will, whether of ideas or more practical things to see, if it is a string to it, they may make a better Ethiopia than we have ever seen. The present is the best time to see it.

Chaplain in Somaliland

AN AMERICAN who will probably be remembered in British history as the first chaplain in Somaliland, writes in the course of an interesting article in the *Church Times*.

In Hargessa, where he had a magnificent little mission house, there was as yet no church, and as any other would have been, there was no hot or cold water. The building was incorporated in the Royal Signals, and the chaplain, when his college would read the lessons for him. Others were ready to keep the services going at night by the light of kerosene lamps, but he preferred to preach.

One unit only 60 miles away, I visited for a night every two or three weeks on a week-day. Of 18 British officers and N.C.O.s, 17 would come to the evening service, and the 18th to Communion next morning.

I particularly enjoyed the occasional visits to Sheikh, a village at the top of an irregular mountain and formed pass. Here was the headquarters of Somali education, and there was one here was a Somali and a Muslim, except for the British officers in charge of education, and one Indian officer. All these five would attend evening services with a group that would shame many home congregations. Of these five, one and the three of them who were converts, were coming to early service without fail.

A question characteristic which interested me deeply was the comparative absence of children, especially in the first church. In addition to the British, there were several Indian Christians among the Government clerks, and it was usual to find some of them with their wives at the "Sunday service" and looking over to the British church at the Communion rail.

Being to celebrate the day, it was necessary to have both English and Swahili services on the Sunday, but it was by arrangement to find one of our English-speaking Africans for the English service, or one of our Swahili-speaking British for the Swahili service. One officer who spoke Swahili well would sometimes do for the Swahili service, and he would address, and then stay on with the worshippers.

One day I left I told the general committee the message of the shortage of chaplains, and after some time he said a letter should be sent. I knew that they would keep the Sunday services going, but I did not know what could be done about the sacraments. Someone immediately said "Could we arrange by the African padre to come over once a month, and have a service twice, and celebrate the sacraments?" This was all that was found, just enough to get on with. These are the kind of Africa that is a real sight.

Rock Paintings in Somaliland

Ancient rock paintings have been discovered by Major Glover in caves between Hargessa and Sheba in British Somaliland. They show giraffe, lion, and elephant, and are thought to be the first rock paintings discovered north of Tanganyika. Major Glover, formerly in the Tanganyika Government service, joined the R.A.F. at the outbreak of war and served with the British in the Middle East. In 1944 he went to British Somaliland on pasture research. Mr. D. C. Reynolds, of the Kenya Agricultural Department, had done an extensive survey of Somaliland pasture in 1941.

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Obituary

Colonel J. M. Llewellyn

Colonel J. M. Llewellyn, a man of irrevocable character, who spent his entire life in and with his own individuality, was more than ordinarily distinctive. It is hard to describe many occurrences at a moment's notice, but one fact, Llewellyn, who at once jumped to the mind, is a fact which will continue to so.

He joined The Devonshire Regiment in 1914, and even in those early days was full of fun and enterprise, as evidenced by the numerous anecdotes told in the regiment. They came the war of 1914, during which he was twice wounded. French life was repugnant to both in nature, but once back to rest billets, but came his sense of fun.

"He had served with The King's African Rifles before the war, and when it was over he returned to them, first commanding the 5th Battalion, and then becoming O.C. Troops. Perhaps he will be best remembered for his achievements as Administrator of the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya. It was there that his great talents for administration showed to advantage and recognized by the award of the C.B.E.

After Retirement

After retiring from the Army in 1929, he began farming in Tanganyika Territory, on the Serengeti Council, of which he served as a non-official member. It may be said that he found more interest and scope for his type of intellect in the latter work, and in his championship of his beloved K.A.R., whenever the need arose.

One who was in England when he arrived in Ethiopia was selected to be in charge of the transport arrangements for the British Red Cross Unit, which was sent to Ethiopia. His own his administrative qualities showed to advantage. It was very largely due to him and his initiative that the European Committee for Ethiopia in Addis Ababa fared no worse than it did, while his adventures when administering to the were something of an epic.

The last five years of his life were spent in London as a member of the Lansdowne Club, and it is hoped that the committee and members realize, as well as the staff does, how much they owe to him and his memory. Through every phase of his attack, his wife carried on as if she was.

Jack, his very keen sense of humour, and there are the few of his friends who will fail to remember to send him a line forward to his club, rubbing his hands together, and just one with delight when some thing new to him, or only taken as a trick him. Before he married it was difficult to imagine him as a married man, but he really was that sort of a man, and was devoted to his wife, as she was to him.

Africans and British alike are remembered as fair and good judges of a man, and they have fact and would do anything for him. On behalf of them, as well as ourselves, let us say, "Adieu, homo," more in veneration than in farewell.

It may be impossible to bring back to the country for him the body of an unknown Rhodesian soldier, but it would be fitting that in the area he operated in, a set apart for ever to be the resting place of those who have deserved well of their country. A bronze plate should be sunk into the rock to be an everlasting memorial to the men who lived up to the highest traditions of their race and gave their lives for their countrymen and people of the world, might continue to live in freedom and without fear of oppression.

Sunday News, Southern Rhodesia.

Lieut.-Colonel Henry Hemsted

Lieut.-Colonel Henry Hemsted, one of the early settlers, a doctor who lived for many years at Ngong and later moved to Naivasha, his district. He accompanied Mrs. Gilroy from on most of his pioneer motor journeys, and on several roads in the East African territories. Colonel Hemsted served in the war which his first appointment as a medical officer on the hospital ship "Ara" and also as officer in charge of the hospital for the British, French and Navaho, when the "Ara" was in the Ethiopian campaign, was being carried to France. His daughter was a nurse in No. 1 General Hospital, Mombasa, and one of his two sons was killed in the war. He was a brother of Lt. Rupert Hemsted, formerly a well-known administrative officer in Kenya in which colony he settled on retirement from the Civil Service.

Mrs. Agnes Bathurst, wife of Mr. Charles Bathurst, of Salisbury, has died in Southern Rhodesia. Lieut. Colonel Frederick Unwin Owen, C.M.G., late R.A., who had died in London, saw active service in Somalia land in 1912 and again in 1912-3.

Miss Bessie Southey, the American Mission at Nasir, in the Sultanate of Sudan, whose death in Malakal is reported, was a well-recognized authority on the language and customs of the Nuer.

Mr. James Henry Perry, who was for many years a director and Joint Chairman of the African and Eastern Trading Company, has been absorbed by the United African Company, to which he has been appointed as a director.

Mr. W. H. Case, who died recently in Nakuru, had been in the C.T. Colon for many years. Before coming to Kenya he had had experience in the east of England in the business of breeding and raising cattle, of which he was a knowledgeable judge.

Mr. E. Holland, of the Southern Rhodesian Native Department, who has for more than 12 years been occupied with supervising immigrant labour, has died in Salisbury. At one time he was on the staff of the Soga Soga Estates, and he had also lived in Nyasaland. During the 1914-18 war he served with The Sherwood Foresters, and was awarded the D.B.F. and the M.C. for his services.

Dr. Worthington's New Post

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Dr. E. B. Worthington, Director of the Freshwater Biological Association's station on Lake Windermere, to be Joint Secretary of the Colonial Research Committee. It is intended that he should be available for extensive travel in the Colonies and assistance to Colonial authorities in matters of research and he will shortly return to East Africa for this purpose. Dr. Worthington, who will take up his new duties in May, was associated with Lord Hailey in the manner leading to his African survey, and especially his combination volume entitled "Science in Africa." During the war he was engaged in similar inquiries on various needs and possibilities in the Middle East on behalf of the Middle East Supply Council. He is a member of the Colonial Fishery Advisory Committee of the Colonial Office, and has travelled widely in East Africa.

Miggordly Official Salary

A woman, partly philanthropic is required by the Tanganyika Government for the East African Agricultural Research Institute. Amount. The qualifications necessary are the B.Sc. degree and ability to read French, Dutch, and German. For these attainments the salary should be from £300 to £350 per annum. The post is permanent.

PERSONALIA

A son has been born to Mrs MERRIMAN COLE of the Tanganyika Division.

Dr. W. K. COLE, M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H., is a Senior Lecturer in the School of Tropical Hygiene at Makerere University, Kampala.

A son has also been born to Mrs. M. M. DAVENPORT, of Bulawayo.

MR VANDY WATSON, Director of Health Services, has celebrated his 50th birthday on 11th January. He is the Director of the Bulawayo Hospital.

Captain E. M. GIBSON, M.C., of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Air Force, and Miss P. M. MILLER, of the same Force, have announced their engagement.

MR. C. C. SCOTT, Secretary of the Gordon Memorial College, Harare, has been decorated with a silver medal by the staff and students.

MR. CLIVE BARNHART, President of the Federation of British Industries, has been appointed the second year of office by the Grand Council of the Federation.

MR. ALWIN DODGINS, Head of the Sudan Political Service, and Miss DAME CRISP MURRAY, Chief Petty Officer, W.R.N., were married last week in London.

MR. L. C. W. ROSE, M.A., when the M.B.E. was awarded, has been on the sea since 1906. He is now on the Castle Line since 1906. He is now on the ship of the WINCHESTER CASTLE.

MR. EARL WINTERSON, M.P., who has had 15 years in Northern Rhodesia for 25 years, has been elected to the court of directors of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company.

MR. A. W. R. MURPHY, M.C., has been in Gaza, Palestine, and previously in administrative office in Zanzibar. He has just returned to Bulawayo last week to return to the Rhodesia.

PROFESSOR FRANK DUBI SHAM has arrived in Southern Rhodesia where he is making a survey of water resources. He is to make similar surveys of Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Rt. Rev. ALBERT GIBSON, D.D., who was Bishop of Kampala from 1910 to 1922, has resigned his See in British East Africa. He has been appointed to the position of Bishop of Liverpool.

Sir. SHERBORN THOMAS, G.C.S.I., of the South African Police, has been taken prisoner by the Indians, and formerly of the South African Police, will be the guest of the Overseas League on Friday, 13th January.

MAJOR A. G. STANLEY, of the Rhodesia Police, has been appointed organizing secretary of the United Party. He has recently been demobilized from the Forces.

COMMANDER F. T. HALL, Chairman of the Rhodesia Transport Co., Ltd., will shortly return to Africa for a comprehensive tour starting with Uganda and Kenya. He expects to leave for England by sea early in February.

LADY BADEN-POWELL, the Chief Guide, has just returned from London to attend a Guide Conference at Havana on February 4, and will afterwards tour in Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Mexico on the Scout and Guide movements.

MR. GASTON ARCHAMBAULT is on his way to Africa on a tour to make recommendations as to the arrangements which the New York Times should establish for the adequate coverage of news in South Africa, Rhodesia, and East Africa. He expects to return to Europe in the early Spring.

CANON HILGARD, a C.M.S. missionary in Kenya, is to be ordained and sailed for Australia via the S.S. "Tillamook" on 15th Melbourne. He was ordained in 1916; was engaged for nine years in the Congo and on arrival in Kenya served in the provincial headquarters for five years and for the rest of his time in Malawi.

MR. D. MOLLSWORTH, who returned to England not long ago for serving as British Press Attaché in Addis Ababa for three years, has returned to his former employment with the Victoria and Albert Museum. He has been appointed as a Librarian, and the work is now carried out by the Oriental secretary at the Museum and the British Council.

The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place between CAPTAIN FOREST VICTOR THOMAS, 19th King George's Own Lancers, Indian Army, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Thomas of Turin, and Miss of Kashmir, daughter of MR. and MRS. ALEXANDER McLEOD, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McLeod, Callander, Scotland, date of 1924.

CAPTAIN W. ASHLEY PACE, who has been awarded the O.B.E., has served the Gordon Castle Line for 24 years. Before the outbreak of war he commanded the P.L.S. STEVENSON, Captain of the "Rochester" CASTLE, in June 1940. It was a popular ship and the company's hospital ship "LINDBERG" and after five years of service in that vessel he took charge of the "DERRAN" CASTLE and later of the "STARD" CASTLE.

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Obituary notice for the late Sir Captain... The African Mercantile Co. kindly commends his soul to God.

APPOINTMENT SANYON FOR NORTHERN RHODESIA... Southern Rhodesia Administration... [Text partially obscured]

TO THE NEWS

Opinions Epitomized.—Keep alive in our hearts that revolutionary spirit which makes men seek the way of safety. From an article based on the General Strike, by Lord Keynes.

"Museums need to be widened and, instead, institutions," M.E.S. Douglas Cooper.

"In ten years, if there were no placements, there would not be a farmer left in Great Britain," Mr. Arthur Hammer.

"The nation should be taken to the factory and workshop, out in the world, putting up with difficulties," Mr. P. H. V. Lyon, Headmaster of Rugby.

"The number of generals in the United States Army has been reduced to 761. The peak number in the Army was 1,550," U.S. War Department.

"The value of London's behaviour in the war cannot possibly be overestimated," Committee on Economic and Financial Statistics, U.S. War Department.

"We are great friends of the jolly ones in pairs and away we going to get on," Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P., Lord President of the Council, addressing the paper *Time* in New York.

"I am a man who commits crimes and is proud as a defence that he committed them in uniform," Colonel Clifford Taylor, of the United States prosecution team in the Nuremberg trial.

"The combined debt of 40 U.S. and 40 Imperial units of Federal States and local islands at 75,000,000,000 dollars of increase since the outbreak of 212,000,000,000 dollars," *The Informative Service*.

"The housewife—the backbone of our civilization—is suffering more and more from malnutrition, with all its attendant symptoms of low temper, irritability, and strain," Dr. Franklin D. Merrill in the *Daily Mail*.

"The 100,000 British troops under arms have been moved by 200 aircraft of Air Transport Command from Baghdad to fly in three weeks. They were landed as virtually all-contained divisions," Mr. A. James Payne.

"About 95 per cent of the people of Greece are underfed, and many an isolated district will have to live on bread and water until April 1. N.B.A. is supplying 60 per cent of the food eaten in the country. Malaria, from which more than 2,000,000 of the 7,000,000 population suffers, is being fought by anti-malaria teams using D.D.T.," Mr. B. E. Mather, head of the Urea Mission in Greece.

"The press is mainly concerned with newspapers, for newspapers and periodicals are worth 100,000 tons. To date, the U.S. has 100 tons, 274 of them are in the U.S.," *U.S. News*.

"Lieut. Colonel Williams, of the 1st Paratrooper Battalion, and his five men were the only survivors of the 1st Paratrooper Battalion who were taken prisoner by the Germans in the Battle of Crete. The 1st Paratrooper Battalion was the only British unit to be taken prisoner in the battle," *The Observer*.

"If Article 22 of the United Nations Charter has been applied in the letter and spirit, both Canada and Australia would have been elected to the United Nations Security Council," Dr. Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs.

"Dr. Manner, Consul General in the German Embassy in Bern, headed the German political espionage bureau in Switzerland and reported to Stuttgart under the coverage address of an evangelical mission, publishing company," *The Times*.

"For many years before the war Liverpool stockbrokers succeeded in getting a telegram through to London quickly used to start it in New York. This shows the reliability of the cable system under private enterprise compared with that of the post office," *The Times*.

"The saying that we are not socialist these days is only a very hollow one. It is only when the public is ready to give a greater amount of government intervention in industry and in the affairs of society generally that most people are attached to political dogmatism," Mr. C. D. Jackson.

"A wise man once said: 'You have as much chance of being hit with a silk hat as you have of being hit with a good one planted in your back.' There is a lot of slow growth and a lot of artificial atmosphere needed for a good future," *The New York Times*.

"During the past year I am Quartermaster Commandant in Eastern Coughland. I was stationed in the early part of the war at the headquarters of the 1st Division. Since then I have been over the job of quartermaster in a large eastern house named Ghildards' for divisional headquarters. When the division arrived, the name of the divisional command was Major General Myles, Lt. Colonel R. M. Carter in the *Sunday Times*.

"To bring about a balanced economy, we must speedily increase our exports by 60 per cent, and our imports by 70 per cent, above the 1939 volume. It will take us two and a half to three years to achieve this, and during the period we must keep down our own consumption in order to have as much as possible to export," Sir John Underhill.

"An official with ideas of young men embarrasment to his superiors, who might have been expected to think of them first, and he is soon discouraged from thinking for himself and through qualities, lacks ability," Under the *London Journal* article on nationalization and the control of an increasing proportion of our population is presented as the career of the petty functionary whose natural reaction against an advanced type is to make life vexatious and difficult for the public," Mr. Cecil Alexander.

"The new proposals will make it easier for the United States to sell in world markets, whereas what is required is less American selling and more American buying. The British Empire is to whittle away Imperial preference. Now, a 30% duty on goods entering the U.K. means in most instances a 10% preference on British products, but a 30% duty on goods entering the U.S. means a 30% preference on American products. Moreover, the average American duty is higher than this," Mr. W. A. Wells.

"The best hope for this country and ultimately for the world lies in the consolidation of the British Empire, accompanied by a federation of Western Europe, under the leadership of Britain and France. This federation should be both political and economic. There is great deal to be done in incorporating the British zone in Germany within the British Empire, and weaving the King to the throne of Hannover. If the Germans are going to give flow in the future, then we will have the King," Mr. Robert Lynd.

"The Government's assumption that it would be necessary to increase the number of officers' appointments in the post-war Army have not been made public, but I have good reasons to believe that an officer in the Household Cavalry or the ranks of Guards will be able to live on the money up his hand to do so. It is not a very reasonable comfort and it is not difficult to get an officer to live on his pay. I heard it was not probable that he will be required to put his hand in his pocket for the purpose of purchasing his uniform," Major General H. C. Levy, Major General of the Household Cavalry.

BACKGROUND

The King of the United Nations is in your hands to make for the happiness of billions of men, the rebirth and enlightenment of a world body. It is for you to lay the foundations of a new world order, such a conflict as that which has brought our world to the edge of annihilation must never be repeated. Here men and women can find opportunity to realize in life the good that lies in each of them. It is a noble vision and you have in the Charter of the United Nations a noble instrument in your possession in the General Assembly, the main instrument of action, with other members of your organization, the establishment of the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council, gives the realities and opportunities for dealing with the tasks of peace, human rights, the former depends on the latter. It is this success in your work for society which makes the Peacekeeping Council of the United Nations an opportunity for the better government of people of over the world as a for the general welfare for both men and women of men and women and children, young and small, and for all nations and individuals of every race, colour, religion, and language. And are members of the United Nations society. For every man, woman, and child, corresponding duties, rights and prizes, now deferred, but which will not be won, without effort and sacrifice. The outstanding feature of membership of the United Nations is service. But a selfish concern of mere national interests is not for the whole humanity, or nations, there is the prime duty of man which must help him to his duties and enable the approach to the difficulty to be made in the spirit of cooperation, understanding, and goodwill. Six billion of good men, and the spirit has been shown in the pursuit of the economic, technical, and the preparatory Commission. We have started well. A Mission has been created, a rapporteur to solve the grave problems now confronting you in the building up of a system of international security. This machinery enables you to take practical measures to minimize and finally overcome the hunger and desolation which the war has brought to so many millions of our fellow-men, to increase and make secure the economic and social welfare of all peoples and to secure the rights of those who are unable to look after themselves. As these tasks cannot be accomplished alone, we must have the cooperation of all peoples, we must exercise comprehension, tolerance, and tolerance, one with another. I pray that these qualities may be granted to us. To enlighten us and stand on the threshold of

choice there. Trade Unions. The Washington statement implies a call to every section of the community to make a full contribution to the country's efficient service. No section will have a more important part to play in national recovery and advance than the trade unions, whose power and influence have become much greater. Yet the highest achievement from the trade union agenda is not productivity or output per man-hour, which is the keynote of the Trade Unions and Labour Councils and the Government are pledged to the improvement of the unions with special regard to the provision of a structure of national services to new circumstances, and opportunities. The unions are the largest employers, and power in the trade unionism. Their power is represented in the structure of the national institutions, and the main functions of the unions of men, the production of high quality work, the maintenance of their standards of living and the promotion of their interests, and the maintenance of a dignified position with leading industrial concerns in their own right. The Government departments, the national institutions, and the trade unions are the main pillars of the national structure. In the trade union movement, we have seen a new spirit of enterprise and initiative. The workers are no longer content with a mere subsistence wage, but are now demanding a standard of living which will enable them to meet the needs of a modern life. The workers are no longer content with a mere subsistence wage, but are now demanding a standard of living which will enable them to meet the needs of a modern life. The workers are no longer content with a mere subsistence wage, but are now demanding a standard of living which will enable them to meet the needs of a modern life.

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Record of Transport Command. For every person killed in a crash, R.A.F. Transport Command flew 8,000,000 miles. In a year of scheduled services the industry was one in 37,000,000 miles and on a routine flight one in four of every 1,000,000 miles flown. The Royal Air Force Transport Command carried over an average of 125,000 passengers monthly on scheduled services and some 20,000 troops a month, maintained by Transport Command.

War Service of Rhodesia Scholars
Rhodesians Who Gave Their Lives

War

General Smiths Magnificent Tribute

To Southern Rhodesia's War Effort

THE PROGRESS OF UNION'S war effort was second to none when I went into Africa and figured I had to find Southern Rhodesia and put it in the shade," said General Smith in a speech in the Old Hall, Salisbury, on 16 September, 1945. He was speaking at a dinner of the Royal Navy, the Air Force, the Army, the South African Forces, the Rhodesian Constabulary and the Rhodesian Police Reserve. The dinner was given in honor of the Rhodesian War Effort.

General Smith said that the Rhodesians had done more of their share in the war than any other small country in the world. He said that the Rhodesians had done more than any other small country in the world. He said that the Rhodesians had done more than any other small country in the world. He said that the Rhodesians had done more than any other small country in the world.

Although South Africans differ from Rhodesians in many ways, they had come together in the north African and in the Middle East, and had taken a substantial share in the Battle of El Alamein, the Union's victory ground of Rhodesia. But Rhodesia's contribution is of her own.

Casualties and Awards

Squadron Leader C. M. Palmer, a Rhodesian, is reported to have been presumed to have been killed in all operations. His parents live in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Flight Lieutenant G. Godden, a Rhodesian, was killed in the Battle of the East in February 1941 and was a prisoner of war until 1944. He was also killed in the war.

Major C. P. J. Tibbets, a Rhodesian, was killed in the war. He was also killed in the war.

Major Kenneth Sir Brian Robertson, a Rhodesian, was killed in the war. He was also killed in the war.

Major Robert R. ... was killed in the war. He was also killed in the war.

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The Rhodesian Trust has issued a number of awards of war medals. It has been an active service in the award of war medals. It has been an active service in the award of war medals.

Major C. L. ... was killed in the war. He was also killed in the war.

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Letters to the Editor

Conspiracy in Buganda

Dr. Banda's Views Examined

THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

On the issues of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA... The Hastings Banda's letters on the Uganda disturbances have only just reached Kampala...

It would not be the following inconsistencies in Dr. Banda's arguments:

(a) No allusion is made by him to what has been one of the chief causes of the trouble in Buganda - namely the intransigence of certain Buganda elements in opposing the constitution by the Protectorate Government...

(b) Dr. Banda's claim in one paragraph the right of the common African to be represented in Legislative Council no less than in the Lukiko... elsewhere throughout his letter, however, he espouses the claims of the educated African...

(c) If Western political ideology is to be applied to Buganda, then the phrase "common people" would better describe the immigrant Barotsi and others who do the greater part of the manual work in Buganda...

(d) Dr. Banda complains of the "denial of liberties to Africans." What criterion of civil liberties has he in mind? Presumably not those in force in Uganda (or anywhere else in Africa) before the British came...

It is the implication that the reactionary tendencies of the leadership in Buganda have united all educated Africans in opposition to the Protectorate Government...

Dr. Banda's picture of the persecuted African intelligentsia being excluded from their share in government by the Kabaka's reactionary advisers... the Kabaka's own uncle, Prince Simu...

(f) The constantly reiterated theme of Dr. Banda's arguments that the authorities in Uganda are afraid of or hostile to the education of the African... is scarcely borne out by the Uganda Government's application...

Without knowing Dr. Banda personally I feel it almost certainly true to state that the education which he offers to practice in England and the very fact that he can think and argue in terms of "liberties" are indications that British education has done so far from opposing the aspirations of educated Africans...

Yours faithfully

Bishop of Nyasaland's Protest Against Racialism in Rhodesian Press

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia... One of the leading newspapers in Southern Rhodesia recently published an editorial...

I draw your attention to the fact that the editor would have been at the same time in the Sunday edition of the book my family to the Museum...

This letter is of interest for the situation which it shows on race relations in Southern Rhodesia and the consequent reluctance felt by a number of people in Nyasaland to have any dealings with that colony...

Yours faithfully

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION LTD. INA. General Merchants & Engineers. NAIROBI (Head Office), DAR ES SALAAM, TANGANYIKA.

expansionist effects of our domestic tariff and the Ottawa Agreements have been in conjunction.

Between 1932 and 1937 the total value of exports from the United Kingdom increased from £70 to £157 million, an increase of 124%.

Not only is the case that the Ottawa policy, even if it benefited the British Empire, did so at the expense of the rest of the world. What leaves out of account the fact that if it had not been for the silver value of expanding mutual trade opened up by Ottawa and facilitated by the sterling system, we and every other Empire country would have been driven to much more drastic measures to protect our so-called economic lives, with only a greater concentration of forces with international trade.

What would be the result of the abandonment of Empire Preference? The Prime Minister of Australia has indicated the grave alarm which Australia feels at the possibility of losing the advantages of a system in which her whole dairy, sugar, dried and fresh fruits and wine industries have been built up. What applies to Australia applies to New Zealand and South Africa. The subject of Empire Preference extends not only to agriculture but also to manufacturing. For instance in the case of the iron and steel industry which has already been quoted.

Importance to Rhodesia and East Africa

The whole development of Empire Preference in Rhodesia depends in very large measure upon the future preference for tobacco. In this regard on the other hand, the same preference is essential in order to find employment for Native agriculturalists in their own country instead of having to seek it in the mines outside.

The independence of the West Indies and the West African on cocoa, East Africa on coffee and on tea, and in some extent India, on tea, are not only instances of the selective allocation of commodities in many cases to the detriment of promising industries which would be the result of abandonment or drastic reduction of preference. In almost all these products the United States is the main competitor and that on a scale of production which free entry into the American market would allow them to compete to produce a large and important part of the requirements of London of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Empire there was complete unanimity on the value and importance of the retention of Imperial Preference.

It may be said that we are protected by the legal barrier of an agreement of Preference and a further barrier of an understanding or agreement with the United States open to participation by all other countries. It like nothing directed to the expansion of production and employment and certainly to the elimination of the evils of discriminatory treatment in international commerce and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers. It was the result of the abandonment of all the economic advantages secured by the joint declaration made on August 12, 1940, in the Atlantic Charter.

Preferences Protected by Atlantic Charter

The fourth article of the Charter, with its reference to the respect for existing obligations, has been explicitly declared by Mr. Churchill to have been intended in order to protect Imperial Preference.

Ever since 1898 this country has in its commercial treaties made it quite clear that it does not intend to interfere with any international trade agreement as such to the obligations of the most favoured nation clause. It is of course no question that conditions of preference have been made in the maintenance of the most-favoured nation clause and in the present American interpretation, which in no manner of fact has been favoured by the United States, and which is not intended to say that another must take the export of any commodity from a country B, which desires to export it, to a country A, some foreign B, the goods of country A, to a foreign market. It is a simple matter to say that a country B, which becomes a party to any agreement, is not bound to give the benefit of that agreement to any other country, and the fact that it may thereby do so is a privilege, not a duty. It is further absurdity in the whole American interpretation to admit that if preference is extended by one country to another of complete customs union there can be no question of the terms of that union being affected.

The fact is that in the modern world the free trade policy has become a complete anachronism. It is the way of any advanced nation to protect its interests by means of mutual international agreements. It is the way of any advanced country in Europe. It is not allowed to be a complete anachronism in the modern world. It is a simple matter to say that a country B, which becomes a party to any agreement, is not bound to give the benefit of that agreement to any other country, and the fact that it may thereby do so is a privilege, not a duty. It is further absurdity in the whole American interpretation to admit that if preference is extended by one country to another of complete customs union there can be no question of the terms of that union being affected.

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The question is whether the unit of production which saved the world by standing together in firms, in the face of burden of work together in peace in the face of the social welfare, and trade have been in the same order connected. The question today is, in any manner, that British Empire and Commonwealth is, in any manner, that the world, to be allowed to continue and make a contribution as an equal among equals. With the Great Depression now emerging, what in the past has been mainly a question of economic interest for those concerned has become an *economic status and economic interest*.

New Year Honours and Awards Names from Second Section

THE NEW YEAR HONOURS LIST was this year issued in two sections the second of which was published while EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA for last week was being printed.

It includes the following:

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE
C.M.G.

HONOURABLE V. A. DE C. M.C. Minister of State, Cape, Served in the Royal Air Force from 1920 to 1934

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE
C.B.E. (Military Division)

MAJOR GENERAL SIR WILLIAM HENRY PIERCE, G.C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Indian Army, Commander of the 10th Army.

D.B.E. (Military Division)
SIR HENRY COLETT, Controller, Royal Air Force, 1941-1945, 1946-1948, Chief, International Staff, the United East Africa and Kenya Airways, Ltd., 1948-1949.

D.B.E. (Military Division)
SIR COLIN CLAPHAM, Major-General, The King's African Rifles.

M.B.E. (Civil Division)
SIR HOWARD GOSWOLD, Chief, Colonial Office.

FRANK THOMAS ROBERT, Professor of General Linguistics, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.
CAPTAIN JAMES FISHER, Flying Instructor, Training Department, United Kingdom Commercial Corporation.
MR. MILTON, formerly of ROBERT O'BRIEN'S, Acting Director of Learning, British-Sudan Airways Corporation.
MR. JOHN PUGH, Secretary, British-Sudan Airways Corporation, Ministry of Information.

MR. ROBERT GIBSON, Principal, Colonial Office.

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Fares to East Africa

Communications from the Malaya Air War Transport shipping lines operating between the United Kingdom and South and East Africa have increased their rates for passages by between 30% and 50% above the previous rates. Thus the first-class fare between Southampton and East Africa by the West Coast route and the second-class fare between East Africa and Southampton by the East Coast route between £82 and £100.

The Maintenance of Imperial Preference

Problem Reviewed at Length by the *Financial Times*

AN EXCELLENT STATEMENT of the economic case for the maintenance of Imperial Preference is made in the current issue of the *Financial Times*, which devotes no less than two columns to this most important subject.

Starting with the assertion that the United States is in effect demanding that every policy of economic cooperation be based on the nations of the British Commonwealth, the article goes on to say:

"To understand how so essentially irrelevant a demand should have been made as a condition of American help, it must be remembered that a large section of the population in America, including many of the leading political politicians and protectionist as well as business men, is devoted to the cause of Imperial Preference. To take a more responsible part in the economic life of the world, it is necessary to have a more realistic conception of the profound changes in economic questions created by the problem of stability of employment, open like Mr. Cordell Hull, has been disposed to believe that a return to the 19th century ideal of free trade is all that is to be desired. The best way to open the world to the prosperity of an expansionist country is to have peace and good will."

This is a most important element in public opinion in America, and it is a mark in public opinion in England, too. It is a mark in the minds of those who are not yet conscious of the economic efficiency and less than the efficiency of home production, which they are confident are better than the case for the maintenance of Imperial Preference. The world is not yet conscious of the economic efficiency of home production, which they are confident are better than the case for the maintenance of Imperial Preference.

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American Aims

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been considered as a second stage in the evolution of the view that there should be a separate council of states to treat the question of the settlement of the Sudan comprehensively and secure conditions of permanent peace which would be integrated with the general peace of the world, which would guarantee the independence of the Sudan and the influence of Europeans. One of the main conditions of good will between the two sides would be the settlement of some of the outstanding points which we have dealt with. I have not the paper of which I rely was open to such an advance.

The paper provides for all new farms in the European zone, and declares for an energetic policy of African development and for the training of Africans and the raising of their standards. One reason why we cannot but be satisfied in regard to African development is that we are not to be satisfied in the future with the dealing with individuals while with Africans it is necessary to treat on a communal basis. A vital part of colonial programme of African land development will be the number of acres of African settlement on the borders of the Highlands. One scheme comprising 200,000 acres for the settlement of the sons of the subjects of the great imperial powers is now in progress. The Government has determined that the land shall be transferred to African management.

The excess of the land in European spheres will be practically entirely by the settled farmers. In addition, their farms they will give employment to some 100,000 Africans, and this being something with which we are in agreement.

Squatters in the Highlands

As to squatters in the Highlands, we want to see a dozen hereby they will not be paid for contracts for a number of many days service annually, but for four months of the year, but become free labourers. It will be necessary to remove of special sanctions. We shall establish a settlement for them and bring them away from the farms. We want to see East Africa, and in Kenya in particular, no more of racial discrimination, and a full and open society. We have a record of which the Labour Government is very proud.

M. R. SKINNER, M.P., said in the debate in the House of Commons on 12th February 1946 that the Government provided an attempt to make the admirable work of the Government's Colonies. All the subjects of the various

people in the three territories. He welcomed the proposition that the non-official members of the Council of Ministers should be members of a territorial legislative council, the new Assembly should indeed not consist of members of the territories, but that their seats should be open to a fresh party should had not opposed a settlement in such a way as felt that it prejudiced the future of the African. There has been a widespread feeling that the new scheme in regard to Africa settlement was wholly satisfactory, but many doubts had been removed now that they had been taken behind the minds of the Secretary and Under-Secretary of State. He wanted the Minister to tell the nation what had been said to that same question, and he was glad that there would be an opportunity when he could speak in the House on the subject of the Home of Colonies on February 17.

Government Strongly Opposed Settlers

Miss Josephine Wynn, in the debate on the appointment of a non-official Member of the Council of Ministers, said that she had written to the Government department in which the Government of the Colonies had been handed over to the settlers. She said that it was "absolutely" to say in March next that they had done that, the point for settlement will be the question of a unit closer to the point that the Government will seek infringement of the rights of the settlers.

She said that she would welcome Parliament to discuss and that she hoped that all bodies in respect of the Government would study the same things and make the views public to the world.

She indicated the suggestion of Miss Wynn that more power was being given to the settlers in Kenya. Indeed, the appointment of a non-official Member of the Council of Ministers, from the point of view of the Government, and the settlers. The Government had become a servant of the settlers under the administration of the Government and sincerely and honestly the Government had done the best for the Kenya Government. She had reported earlier in the House that the Government had been very much surprised by the suggestion that the Government should be a servant of the settlers for the interests of the settlers.

She said that she would welcome Parliament to discuss and that she hoped that all bodies in respect of the Government would study the same things and make the views public to the world.

Future of the Sudan: Elements of the Problem
Points from a Pamphlet of the Fabian Colonial Bureau

NEITHER is again going to be made by Egyptian political parties to the question of British rule over the Sudan.

Once the declaration of Egyptian independence was obtained in 1922, the question was: "To the question of the Sudan." A White Paper in 1924 was issued, named because its children was white (the Nile), which was a representation of the whole length of the Nile, the implication being, "one river, one country."

The agitation came to a head in 1924 with riots and violence culminating in the assassination in Cairo of the Governor-General of the Sudan. The British Labour Government of that time stood firm, however, for Sudanese administrative independence.

An ultimatum was presented by Lord Allenby to the Egyptian Government, and the Egyptian army was removed from the Sudan and a local Sudan Defence Force formed in its place. Since then Britain has continued to be mainly responsible for the administration of the Sudan. The ultimatum has not been broken since the 1899 agreement with Egypt.

There are three parties to the problem: the British, the Egyptians, and the Sudanese. The British are interested in the Sudan because of its strategic value on the Red Sea Coast, on the Nile and on the routes of traffic on the Red Sea system, and also because of the responsibility they owe to the Sudanese for an orderly and just progress towards self-government, which their British military power, which organized the Sudan situation.

The Egyptians are interested in the Sudan, for

historical and sentimental reasons, for the absolute security of their water supply and for a reservation of a leading hand over to increase Egypt's influence in the Middle East. They are also genuinely attached to the Sudanese as a civilized and religious culture.

The Sudanese are still the most part not politically conscious. There is a small but growing educated class, a small political agitation in the cities. But basic decisions can be taken in the villages of the people as a whole must be considered. They do not wish to be ruled for or by either by the Egyptians or the British.

Position of the Sudan Government

Between these conflicting claims the position of the Sudan Government is not easy. If it is honest to its purpose, it has to start a fair course between British and Egyptian interests for the welfare of the Sudanese; the future of the Sudan must be decided in the hand run not by the British or Egyptians, but by the Sudanese themselves.

The Egyptians have to quit to realize this. The British have to get in away and have been fighting for their own interests, not for the Sudanese. The Sudanese have to be a small but growing educated class, a small political agitation in the cities. But basic decisions can be taken in the villages of the people as a whole must be considered. They do not wish to be ruled for or by either by the Egyptians or the British.

Britain is also not interested, and though she is willing to spend small amounts of money, it is not enough to help the Sudanese Government. The welfare of the Sudanese must be better provided under British rule. The Sudan Government has to be a small but growing educated class, a small political agitation in the cities. But basic decisions can be taken in the villages of the people as a whole must be considered. They do not wish to be ruled for or by either by the Egyptians or the British.

There are 100,000 British soldiers in Sudan, 100,000 British troops and 1,000,000 British troops. The Sudan Government has to be a small but growing educated class, a small political agitation in the cities. But basic decisions can be taken in the villages of the people as a whole must be considered. They do not wish to be ruled for or by either by the Egyptians or the British.

Being extracts from a pamphlet issued by the Fabian Colonial Bureau under the title "The Sudan: The Road Ahead."

other branch of work) available to his less fortunate brethren than of obtaining the maximum salary for himself. These men and leaders of their people, should be paid well enough to enable them to live at a standard of comfort which would set an example to others, but the rest of the money reserves would not be high. The higher the salaries the fewer men can be employed. In other words, inflated salaries can be paid only if smaller numbers are to be employed. Conversely, the lower the pay the greater the extent of the services which can be supplied from the funds available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and the local

budgets. If there were that the Africans will have no inducement to qualify unless very high salaries are offered, that can only mean that the example of the missionaries and the effort of the British taxpayer (and the words of those of Mr. Mathu) will have been in vain. Prestige is dear to the African and it should not be difficult to devise some means of giving social precedence over mere money. It would seem that some Government departments are moving in exactly the opposite direction, bidding against each other for the services of the best men, and going to get their rates of pay raised above those of others. From such a policy Africa cannot lose.

Mr. Creech Jones on Major Problems of East Africa

Inter-territorial Co-ordination, Legislation, Unions, Tanganyika, Swil

MR. CREECH JONES, Minister Secretary of State for the Colonies, spoke to the Colonial Bureau a few days ago on a subject and the Colonial Secretary saying that he was anxious to discuss these subjects in the House of Commons in the future. He spoke of the "imperial" and "imperial" and said he hoped in the future to discuss them.

The Bureau was entitled to some explanation for the public relations side of the Colonial Office and news about the state of things would be expected. Since the Labour Government took office there had been a steady flow of decisions from the Colonial Office—some of a technical nature, and leading to a more definite setting of the principles and objectives of the Bureau. The new papers were unfortunately preoccupied with other problems, and Colonial matters still remained a matter of consequence to the most Imperial of all people who must be made better aware of their responsibilities.

The Under Secretary of State continued (in part): "An American recently wrote that it would be interesting to see how far the idealism of the less of oppression would be harmonized with the political realism and expediency of office. I have turned up some of the speeches in the House of Commons on the land problem in Kenya and the difficulties of closer union, and whether Government policy in the past few months has been out of accord with the time spirit of the colonial opposition."

Touchstone of Labour Policy
"Kervala's most successful criticism of British labour policy, have attracted considerable criticism in the past regard to closer union, the land, European settlement, etc., and what might be tested in the light of our past declarations."

"You have been reminded by the Colonial Development and Welfare White Paper of the very considerable allocation of funds for economic development and social welfare to build up the life of East Africa in the next decade. Of £150,000,000 of British money will go to the territory for irrigation, irrigation, soil conservation, and supplies, Education, Housing, land settlement, and development reforms. Another £150,000,000 will be available for the separate Colonies, but in the new situation to be set up in East Africa for general purposes, primarily for industrial and connected with agricultural marketing and the like. Then East Africa will get its share of the benefit from the £100,000,000 to be expended in the field of Colonial civil aviation, services, Civil and essential to development

and a very possibly a number of other things. It is a matter of fact that the Government of the East Africa High Commission, which is a new organization, will be a very important part of the Colonial Office. It will be a very important part of the Colonial Office. It will be a very important part of the Colonial Office.

The Secretary of State said that the public relations side of the Colonial Office would be a very important part of the Colonial Office. It will be a very important part of the Colonial Office. It will be a very important part of the Colonial Office.

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been made by the Government, that the development of Kenya should be based on the life of the country. A Question of Quality. The economic dominance and influence of Europeans. Such an outcome may well shock some settlers, especially when read in conjunction with the later statement that the hands of the Government of Kenya have been strengthened against the settlers by the appointment of Major Cavendish-Bontack, and lately an elected non-official member of the Legislature, as Minister for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Natural Resources. Against these words should be set the assurance that the policy of the Labour Party is to create conditions of good will between the races. The future of Kenya, as of every other African territory, must in the long run depend upon the achievement of abiding good will between European and African. As the Blimps have long recognized, what so many critics fail to understand is that there has been and is a great measure of inter-racial good will, which the war has not destroyed in many directions. If the opportunity offered by common service in the forces be seized, that bond should prove stronger than the temporary pull in the other direction of some local but inexperienced and unwise leaders of small sections of African opinion. As to the political and economic dominance of Europeans, such issues will be settled not by words or plans, but by the quality of the work in both spheres of which those Europeans prove themselves competent. If the settlers and traders in Kenya believe as we do, that they can contribute far more to the progress of their Colony than any officials are likely to do, they need not worry unduly about references to "dominance" and if they could not show themselves more businesslike than officials of the white, relatively few exceptions, and more devoid of the promptitude and readiness to run risks, how could they hope to survive in a competitive

market which cannot be worked and deserving of help. The guarantee of international Imperial Government, and the support of the majorities of the House of Commons, what is left from satisfaction of the Majesty's Government is about as small as for a Ministry to be dissolved. The Council of the East, though, as Mr. Creech-Jones advanced, such an act would be of South Africa, not of the Empire. With the good deal when the Government made statements. Finally, the Indian immigration, Indian political action, and Indian political action in Africa should be noted. There will be fierce outbreaks by Indian spokesmen, some of whom have said that the Labour victory in the 1945 general election would result in a policy of appeasement towards them. It is possible that they have miscalculated the public general flexions to Soviet.

The Minister dealt with the appointment of African members in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, and by a considerable number of African Members, especially in the Legislatures of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory. Mr. Kipsang, M.P. Mathu, the first African member of the Legislative Council of Kenya. He asked in reference to the teaching as a service to the community rather than a means of showing riches. If the African would accept the point of view that the most important step towards adequate social services in the native areas would have been taken. The ideal of service before self is one that Africans have not only had preached to them, but one which for fifty years they have seen actively demonstrated. In East Africa, as in most parts of the world, education was started by religious bodies, in this case by Christian missionaries of many different churches. Books were given and still are given, free of charge, and still are given free of charge. Those who have been trained in the professions and commercial fields, as well as in education, only that the same benefits are not available to the masses. The Government supported the missions with a grant-in-aid by the British taxpayer. The Government should also support the missions with a grant-in-aid by the British taxpayer. The Government should also support the missions with a grant-in-aid by the British taxpayer.

An excellent piece of news is the promise that primary production areas be guaranteed for their crops instead of being left at the mercy of the vagaries of the market, which in pre-war days were often very low and dumps. Far better to have a guaranteed sale at a price which will ensure a reasonable margin of profit than to have a repetition of the

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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Matters of Moment	495	The War	504
Mr. Creech Jones	497	Background to the	506
Address to Fabians	497	News	506
Future of The Sudan	499	Continental Affairs	517
Maintenance of	501	Union of the du	517
Imperial Preference	501	Trade Union	520
		Latest Foreign News	520

MATTERS OF MOMENT

MASTERS ARE SELDOM AS UNDISMISSED AS Mr. A. Creech Jones last week when he addressed a meeting of the Fabian Colonial Bureau on some of the major problems confronting East Africa in general and Kenya in particular. His statements, which are fully reported in this issue, are of real importance as indicating the intentions of the Socialist Government, which, as we have pointed out more than once in these columns in recent months, has acted with commendable speed, courage and fair-mindedness in a considerable number of colonial matters. The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies made it clear that the vast majority of whom have had no real concern for certain sections of the community in East Africa rather than for the general knowledge of the problems with which the Imperial Government and its agents have to deal are vast, ingenious and incapable of the simple solutions which the speeches of so many doctrinaire Communist leaders often seem to suggest. Not long ago some of the Fabian leaders were urging the proposition that the white settlers in the Highlands should be bought out, so that the lands might be added to the Native Reserves. This piece of colonialism, attractive in theory to some funds unaware of the total

place of European enterprise in the economy of the country, was bluntly dismissed as nonsense by the former Chairman of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, who, as Opposition Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, has become so convinced of the importance of white settlement that he favours the maximum closer settlement of the Highlands, and regards the European settler community not merely as an essential element in the life of Kenya and East Africa, but as a major stabilizing factor in Africa and the Middle East, and not without reason even in Asia. That is a real recognition of facts which those who have believed in white settlement have reiterated for many years. Their family names are discoloured, especially by men and women who had little good to say of the Overseas Empire, and their works were dismissed as of trivial account except to themselves. Now their faults are shown to have been warranted and of general public benefit, while their works are to be strengthened and built on in the interests of the whole community. Had the side-effects been made by Conservative Ministers, they would certainly have been suspect by the Labour Party, and it is the true gratifying that they should have been taken by the Socialists. It is a pity that the Fabian Party are not more fully aware of the fact that their own proposals for the future of the colonies are not only in the interests of the white settlers, but also in the interests of the native population.



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