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The average annual value of Tanganyika's external trade for the years 1935/39 was about £8,000,000. The Bank has branches at Dar-es-Salaam, Arusha, Chunya, Iringa, Mbeya, Moshi, Mwanza and Tanga. Those concerned with trade in Africa, the Mediterranean or the West Indies are invited to communicate with:



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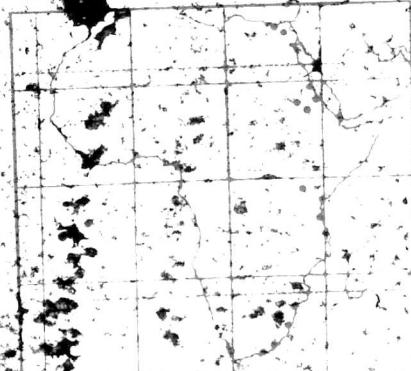
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The big reduction in mining revenue reflects the effect of high costs and labour difficulties, aggravated by heavy taxation. It is gratifying to report that the full price of gold has been paid to all mines as from January 1, 1945. It is confidently expected that the final report of the Mining Commission will contain recommendations to give the assistance vital to the development and proper maintenance of the mining industry which is so closely bound up with the whole welfare of the Colony.

The Mubachile mine operations are carried on under the same difficult conditions. The shareholders who constituted the board of management have recommended a proposal of mine shaft to below the dyke and put it drives to provide continuation of the present crown ore bodies. Alterations and additions to the plant have enabled the management to produce 3,000 tons monthly and it is hoped to increase this to 4,000 tons within the next few months.

Confidence in Castle Industries

During the year I visited Rhodesia and inspected most of the company's properties. The cattle industry is flourishing, and we can confidently look forward to satisfactory results for some years. Our ranches are in a good condition, and well maintained and managed. Further, capital expenditure has been authorised to bring certain of our residential properties up to date. These are all well let.

I had many conferences with our local directors. In furtherance of our progressive policy, we have taken an additional mining tribute, and have entered into a reciprocal arrangement with other partners which will strengthen the company's position and open up new possibilities. Please away assure that all concerned were doing their utmost to promote the best interests of the company. I would especially mention your resident director and general manager, Mr. D. H. Burnett, who displayed indefatigable zeal and ability. I also thank our secretaries—the African Investment Trust Ltd., and similar shareholders—especially in London, during every trying year.

The books and accounts were adopted at the Annual Meeting in Elshank and Mr. Harries was re-appointed as auditor, and the auditors' fees were re-confirmed.

Mining

Rhodesian Mineral Rights

Demand for Privy Council Inquiry

By a vote of 10 to 10 the majority of members of Northern Rhodesia recently carried a motion introduced by Mr. Roy Welensky, Leader of the Popular Party. Further, the Council does not accept the finality of the Secretary of State's conclusions regarding the validity of the British South Africa Company's claim to the mineral royalties from the Copperbelt.

Mr. Welensky argued that the country's fiscal position made it necessary to obtain control of all mineral wealth within the country, whereas the revenue of the British South Africa Company and its shareholders was about £260,000. The shareholders of the company drew royalties of £274,000 from copper and gold from all minerals.

The company's total deficit in account of administration and the time of the transfer of such franchises amounted to £1,000,000, but in the past 10 years it had received more than £2,000,000 in mineral royalties. And in addition to half the land rights in North-Western Rhodesia, there are about 2,500,000 acres in Gwelo Goldfield and 1,000,000 acres in Rhodesia. If there came a time when copper and gold were to be sold at a profit, the Government of the Colony would be left virtually without revenue, while the African shareholders would be given a handsome return from the sale of the country's only green asset.

He contended that Bewick's had never held sway over the Copperbelt company that he had signed away mineral rights and not the freehold, and if he did, it had been so done in the belief that the money thus raised would be devoted to people.

Mr. Welensky said that the company had declared that the company had never been challenged by the people of Northern Rhodesia. In fact the report of Sir Alan Pritchard, then the Advisory Council of Northern Rhodesia, and comprising five elected members, had resolved in 1920 to submit the question of ownership of the land and minerals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. This, however, had also addressed a petition to the King claiming that the land and mineral rights belonged to the Crown, not the company. The Pim report also noted that a petition had been submitted to the Parliament of Rhodesia expressing similar views to those of the company, and that the company had obtained its rights in the mineral royalties.

A Commission appointed under the chairmanship of Paul Buxton had recommended that the question of mineral and land rights should be referred to the Privy Council, but that compensation had been offered, and the Imperial Government had come to an agreement with the company recognizing its rights to the mineral royalties. His Majesty's Government had no right to make such an agreement without reference to the settlers and Africans of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Welensky said he had waited a long time to make his motion, hoping that there would be a Socialist Government in the United Kingdom, for such a government could, he believed, not refuse to accept the appeal. He would like to see the ruling party's proposals, since the company had more than 10,000 acres of the country's land because it was not held in fee simple on the Council would be a report that saw the proposed that the rights should be purchased as reasonably as which ought to be paid by the Imperial Government. This it had done by way of taxation of the miners of the other companies a larger sum than that which would be payable.

Opinions on Validity of Claim

Dr. Fisher likewise questioned the validity of the company's claim. Major Morris thought that its title was good in some respects and invalid in others, and Mr. Page was of the opinion that the company's power had not extended to the Copperbelt. Captain Campbell thought the Chartered Company's claim was better than that of the present Government, because that the shareholders were entitled to a return on their investment, and that the dispute would continue unless it had been referred to the Privy Council.

Mr. Royden Harrison said that the question had been settled in 1920 by an agreement between the Crown and the Company, and that whether the validity had been challenged 15 years later and the Secretary of State had declared that it was legal, advised that the company's claims were valid. The company had been given a leasehold of the mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia which might have been given by another European Power but for its courage, endurance and energy. He would vote against the motion.

Mr. Charles Brown thought that official members must vote against the motion because His Majesty's Government had accepted the validity of the company's claims. He added that there was, however, a great difference between denying the validity of the claim and suggesting negotiations for the acquisition of the mineral rights for consideration.

Mr. George Brown thought the company had previous rights to the minerals which were the birthright of Rhodesians. If the company's rights were confirmed by the Privy Council, the alternative was to pay under the original authority, the alternative was to pay under the authority necessary to obtain the rights for the colony. Mr. Royden Harrison, including the debate, said that a committee of inquiry should have been provided by referring the matter to the Rhodesian Committee of the Privy Council. He said that the obvious course would not arouse suspicion in the minds of the public.

Financial Reports

Bronkhorst.—15,400 tons of ore milled in November yielded 2,096.12 oz. gold or 20.78% and an estimated working profit of £10,000.

Stein Gold Areas.—In December 5,143 tons of ore were milled at Geltz for £1,083.62 gold. In November the output was 5,180 tons of ore gold was produced.

Beaufort West.—In December 5,180 tons of ore gold was produced.

Port Elizabeth.—The November output was 1,015 tons of ore worth £5 tons of gold, which was a strike of 1.5% from the previous month. All operations in the company during the last two days of the month were suspended.

Other Stories

South Africa.—The company has declared a final dividend of 10/- per share, making 15/- per share for the year, and that for 1948, 10/- per share.

Companies' Reports.**Afrika Plantations, Limited.****Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon's Review.**

THE FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF AFRIKA PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held at the Registered Office of the company on December 29, 1919.

The following extract of the secretary's having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report, Sir LIONEL SMITH-GORDON, then the Chairman of the company said—

"I am glad to be able to put before you this year a statement which justifies to a large extent the modified optimism which I have previously expressed as to the future of the company's affairs. As you will see from the accounts presented, we have been able to show a net profit of £7,000 and in addition have substantially reduced the outstanding loans, while improving the cash position of the company."

"These results are highly satisfactory, but I must sound one note of warning—that a considerable part of the profit is due to the extremely successful results of the coffee crop; and while we are justified in regarding this as a deserved result of the exertions of our expert advisers—including our coffee manager—we cannot expect that equally good results will be achieved each year."

Coffee, even in the best of circumstances, is notoriously uncertain, and during the present year the crop will be considerably less than it was last year. I do not say this with any intent of suggesting that our coffee plantation is not remunerative, but merely to guard against excessive optimism based on the results of one year. It would be wrong in considering the company's position to estimate its future profits at roughly half of the figure obtained in good years.

Again, however, I must be allowed to say that even without the assistance we have received from the coffee, the results obtained have been very much gratifying—improvement—although somewhat gradual—of production of fibre has been attained by the employment of a large number of labour to approximately the same number employed in previous years. We are gradually establishing a relation between cost and price as well as between season and earnings. We have also been able at last to put in hand our replanting programme, the delay in which was causing us great concern.

Almost equally important is the building of up to date new labour camps, the labour of which, including arrangements for communal feeding, has been enthusiastically approved by Government. By this and other means we have some hopes of gradually overcoming our very serious labour difficulties and, in fact, since the end of the year under review we are already able to see an improvement and have received encouragement from the decision of the authorities to allow us a materially increased amount of labour.

As a result, the present output of fibre is averaging about 80 tons a month, which includes my original forecast that the estates should easily produce 1,000 tons per year after a gradual working up of the plantations."

In regard to deficit, unfortunately the labour position is still very serious, although our managing agents are doing everything they can to recruit men, but at the same time combined with lack of sales we are experiencing of the falling off of the value of our coffee, which is already reflected."

Two matters of importance to the company which have taken place since the end of the year under review may properly be dealt with here. In the first place, we are glad to be able to state that the concession has at last been given for the Mafinga Gold Mine Estate to the purchaser to whom it was sold some two years ago.

Under existing laws we shall be able to make arrangement with the trustee or the trustee for the deforester to make a further substantial reduction in the company's outstanding loans.

Secondly, I have to report that as the result of friendly negotiations between all parties, my colleague Mr. E. W. Boivill, has taken over the interests of Messrs. Matheson & Co., Ltd., of East Africa which are now being carried on under the name of Boivill, Matheson & Co., Ltd., the London secretariat being held by Messrs. R. C. Green & Co., Ltd., of which Mr. Boxall is also Chairman. In these circumstances, your directors have agreed to transfer the secretaryship and the East African agency respectively to the two companies mentioned.

In making this announcement I should like to express my appreciation of the constant and valuable support which we have always received throughout from Messrs. Fairlamb, Matheson & Co., Ltd., and their East African agents, and in view of the spirit in which the transfer has been made I have no doubt the company will continue to receive every assistance from their successors.

Mr. Davies' Review.

In conclusion, I would like to say that Mr. Boivill, who has recently paid an extensive visit to East Africa, is well satisfied with the progress of the company's estates and was particularly impressed by the work of our staff. Nothing is more disheartening to plantation men than a continual shortage of labour, and in our case this and other difficulties have never been absent; but, in spite of this, the staff have never wavered in their loyalty to the company and their determination to do their utmost with the meagre resources available.

We are particularly indebted to Mr. C. J. Andersen, our local manager, and to Mr. G. C. Green, our coffee manager, and I should also like to pay tribute to Mr. Boxall, formerly our general manager, and now the Amashu manager of our managing agents, for the very important part he has played in grappling with our labour difficulties.

The report and accounts were adopted, the retiring director, Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon, Bt., was re-elected, and the auditors were re-appointed.

London & Rhodesian Mining & Land.**Viscount Elphick's Review.**

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE LONDON & RHODESIAN MINING AND LAND COMPANY LIMITED was held on December 28, in London.

Viscount Elphick, the Chairman, who presided, has circulated with the report and accounts a statement which said, *inter alia*,

"The profit for the year was £82,367 compared with £86,553 for the preceding year. Mining revenue dropped by approximately £12,000. Expenditure shows little change."

Special mention must be made of the sums provided for income tax, which in the case of London (£14,805) increased principally by reason of charging the dividend on the net amount charged to stockholders. The large increase in Southern Rhodesia (£37,419) has been occasioned by settlement of outstanding E.D.C. claims, together with the exhaustion of our claims for past losses.

Dealing with the balance sheet, totals and details show a reduction of £25,732 due to the fall in gold and silver. Our herds of cattle showed a marked increase in numbers, up by 1,000 to 10,000. Market valuation of land and plant showed an increase of £170,100 over the total figure of £492,144, and our cash position has been materially strengthened.

Company Meeting

Mitchell Cosls & Co., Ltd.**Mr. W. M. Hamilton's Statement**

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF MITCHELL COSLS AND COMPANY LIMITED was held on Friday, January 4, 1946, at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

MR. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Chairman, of the company, who presided, read and submitted to the shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, last, a statement in the following terms:

"The trading profit for the year ended June 30, 1945 amounted to £136,900 and the net profit has shown a small increase from £102,375 to £110,630. After payment of the preference dividend amounting to the ordinary dividend of 20/- (all less tax at 10/-) we have available for the year's profits the sum of £90,717. Of this the directors have transferred £50,000 to general reserve, and now recommend that £5,000 be paid to the trustees of their staff voluntary pension fund, and a payment of a final ordinary dividend of 7½% (less tax at 5½%) brings the total for the year, an increase over or on the previous year. After these allocations the balance to be carried forward to next year will be £35,717, as compared with £67,215 brought forward from the previous year."

Items of Interest

The following extracts from the comments, may be of interest to shareholders:

"... Staff Provident Fund—The balance last year at the end of the fund—mainly £10,000—has been transferred to trustees who will employ it as may be necessary for the benefit of members and former members of the staffs of the parent company and its subsidiaries. As I have already mentioned, the directors now recommend that a further £5,000 be paid to the trustees to augment this fund."

Taxation.—The directors were satisfied that all members of our group of companies have made adequate reserves to meet the various taxes, including overseas excess profits duties, which will be payable on the profits made up to June 30, 1945, as you will see from the accounts, an additional £10,000 has been provided for excess profits by the subsidiary in Canada.

Consolidated Position.—The consolidated balance sheet shows the consolidated net assets trading operations has shown an increase of about £6,000,000 since the war began.

National Service Work

The accounts now presented give our financial year. Our coal business has again proved an important part of our trading operations. The confinement of mining of the National Coal Board Collieries and Estate to the British Isles has resulted in the holding interests continuing to be maintained in the business in our business and in the business of our closely associated firms. The output from the National Coal Board group of collieries has been maintained at a high level and we have always conducted the loading and shipment of their coal both as cargo and as bunkers. During the period of the war South Africa became still more prominent in the shipment of coal most of which was for various allied purposes. At the outbreak of the war our London shipping company owned seven ocean-going vessels which had been lost, five by enemy action, so we had to buy another vessel. The one vessel remaining is a former unit in D.F.T. The question of replacement presents considerable difficulties in the absence of a pronouncement regarding the disposal of

stocks still held by the British and Colonial governments. In the meantime a contract has been concluded with the British Government to man two ships of about 10,000 tons dead weight, the management of which on behalf of the Ministry of War Transport has been in the hands of one of our companies for some time. A subsidiary company operating a coastal service to South Africa has also suffered considerable losses through war and marine perils and the question of replacement is one which is being considered by the Admiralty.

Our Middle East company, which prior to the war traded in Egypt and the Sudan, has greatly extended its activities and area of operation, and now covers the whole route from London to Aden. Apart from its shipping work the Middle East company has been very busy export business from the United Kingdom and the results achieved have fully justified our continuation of this undertaking to which I referred in my statement December 1945.

Our African Business

Our South African and East African areas of business, comprising the Ceylon and Uganda and their territories, and Somaliland, have faced difficulties and severe trials. Despite the unsatisfactory results of 1945, our shipping company in South Africa has been fully occupied throughout the war in the export contracts which were damaged or unfinished export orders. Our South African and Canadian companies have had their own problems, and have concentrated on establishing or re-establishing their positions.

It may be that the prospects of reconstruction after the peace time years will favour their operations on some account of our group, but with the bases readily attached to the export trade, I do not look to the future with confidence. In this connection I would add that our group is paying particular attention to developing export trade from this country and African territories to the United States and Canada.

Our thanks are once again due to the members of our large staffs at home and abroad for their hard work and support. We are grateful to those who welcome back many of those who have been on active service, and it gives me great pleasure to record that our repatriation list has been relatively short.

The report and accounts were adopted.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Government of Tanganyika is advertising for an assistant pharmacist at an initial salary of £32 a month.

The LANCASHIRE CASTLE is en route home from Rangoon with troops due for release from the Army.

The Post Office Savings Bank of Southern Rhodesia has increased its deposits during the war by more than £4,000,000.

The Kenya Settlement Committee will on January 15 begin the selection of candidates for Government-assisted settlement.

Unga, Ltd., have acquired the grain milling and trading business carried on in Nakuru by Captain D. P. Petrie, D.S.O., under the style of "Petrie's Mills."

Eight members of the Northern Rhodesia Police have applied for secondment as assistant district officers (now known in that Protectorate as district assistants).

Sir William Battersea, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, last week opened a bridge over the Pangani River at the site of a proposed new hydro-electric station. Last month the Kenya and Uganda Railways celebrated the 50th anniversary of the start of construction, when Mr. Whitehouse, Resident Mombasa, to begin the work.

On the proposition of its Chairman, Captain Sykes, the Thomson Falls District Association has urged the immediate formation of a Kenya Farmers' and Planters' Union.

That London may become the chief port for Europe for Brazilian coffee was suggested publicly a few years ago by the Brazilian Ambassador in Great Britain.

If a permit can be obtained, work on a new O.K. Bazaar building in Bulawayo will begin early this year. It will be the latest step in the city, and will employ about 200 Europeans.

A United Services Club has been formed in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, with Mr. H. J. Hoffinan as Chairman, and Mr. N. H. Wilson and Captain H. G. van Niekerk as Vice-Chairmen.

"First Manual" is the title of a booklet produced by Mr. E. H. Stone, Rhodesian thrift officer, for the National Savings Committee of the Colony. It has a foreword by Sir Godfrey Higgins.

The personal tax on Europeans in Kenya is being reduced by 11, partly in order to enable Government to implement the recommendations of the Select Committee which reported on the hospitalities scheme.

The Railways Department's receipts for 1945 totalled £576,412, compared with £547,499 in the preceding period of 1944. Gross earnings of the State Railways Commission for the same period were £1,000,000.

AFRICA OFFERS AN INTERESTING MARKET

It is estimated that 100,000 British firms will be able to find outlets which will be open to operation in Africa within the next five years.

A British Chamber of Commerce has recently in England organized business missions to consider appointments as agents or agents for a few selected lines.

Manufacturers or others interested are invited to write in strict confidence to Box 306, East Africa and Rhodesia, 66, Grosvenor Street, London, W.C.1.

Production of Butter in Kenya through the Co-operative Creameries has reached a new high record of 116,000 lbs. in 1945, as compared with 100,000 lbs. in 1944. The output of cheese has risen by 25% during the same period.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda in the first six months of 1945 amounted to a value of nearly £7,000,000. The largest suppliers were the United Kingdom with £1,856,000, India with £1,351,000, and the United States with £1,128,000.

A scheme for the erection of municipal flats in Nairobi at a cost of £2,500,000 is being considered by the Municipal Council. The flats provide for seven flats, each comprising two flats each, and four-storey blocks of flats for 100 flats. The accommodation ranges from two room flats to four room suits, with sun loggias. Rents would vary from £5 to £16 per month.

After considerable discussion, the Congress of the Southern Rhodesian Labour Party accepted the following addition to the clause in the constitution dealing with membership, providing that no member of the aboriginal tribes or races of Africa, nor any person having the blood of any aboriginal tribes or races of Africa, and living among and after the manner thereof, shall be admitted to membership.

To describe the fifty years' work of the Methodist Church in Bulawayo, the Rev. Frank Moseley has produced an illustrated booklet. Although the first church was built in 1895, the Rev. Isaac Shummin had started work four years before. He could not accept an invitation to accompany the Pioneer Column, but nine months later a gift of £100 a year for five years was offered by the Chartered Company, and he reached Fort Salisbury in 1891 by ox-wagon.

Lewa Rubber Estates

The LEWA RUBBER ESTATES, LTD., report that for the year ended June 30, 1945, there was a profit of £5,489, the main sources of income being £4,831 from dividends and interest and £1,207 from 482,443 lb. of rubber harvested from the company's plantations in Tanganyika Territory from the time they were requisitioned until the end of the financial year. The directors recommend payment of the preferential dividend of 10% on the participating preferred stock and further dividends of 3½% on the preferred and deferred stocks, together absorbing £4,704, and leaving £6,312 to be carried forward, against £3,56 brought in.

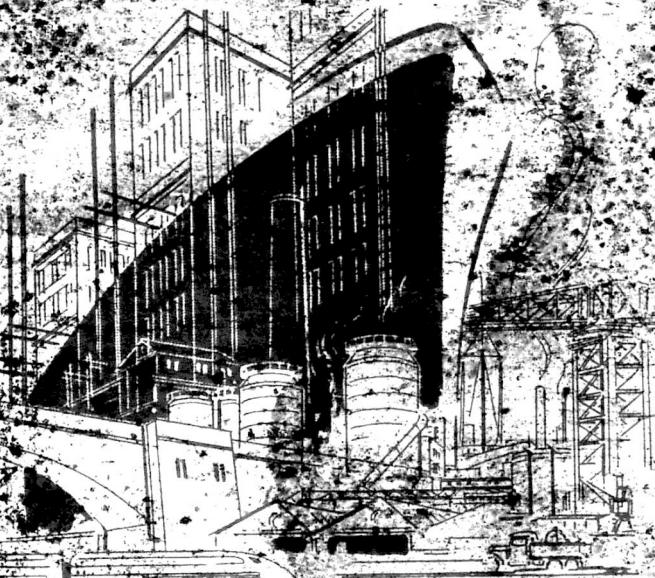
The issued capital is £187,957 in deferred stock units of £1.8d. and £17,165 in 10% participating preferred stock units of the same denomination. The property stands in the balance-sheets at £181,529, but with a note that the real value is considerably below that figure. Investments include 47,275 shares of £1 each in Ambozi Estates, Ltd., valued at £19,472, and other investments totalling £9,442. Cash amounts to £1,054.

Major Herbert Weston is Chairman of the company, and only other director is Mr. A. L. Miller, who will assume the chairmanship following the death of Mr. J. A. Findlay.

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Land Settlement in N. Rhodesia

Major Mackie, Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to examine the question of land settlement in Northern Rhodesia by ex-Servicemen and others, said on the subject in the Legislative Assembly yesterday that the Committee's interim report suggested that there was immediate scope for 30 to 70 settlers, mainly engaged in the cultivation of dairy farming on land surplus to the requirements of existing owners. The country requires to increase its milk production by about 10,000 gallons annually which meant that at least 3,000 more dairy cows were required.

The number of cattle needed by each new settler was considered to be between 15 and 20 head, so that other than ex-Servicemen from other countries should possess half, and the area also determined the number required by the Government as follows:

In the case of local ex-Servicemen the suggested area for the capital contribution would be reduced to 100 acres and the maximum amount be increased to £2,500, with a waiver of interest for three years, which would include a freehold leasehold grant of 150 acres. Single men and single women ex-Servicemen would receive a grant of 100 acres, and married ex-Servicemen two grants of 100 acres each. A settler with a capital of something like £7,500 or £8,000 was envisaged.

At present, the only available land suitable for settlement appeared sparsely scattered, the local authorities having done little to encourage higher prices for land. It was recommended to retain at existing levels an expenditure of £100,000 per annum for the first year. There were still large areas of Crown land available.

Mr. Mackie said that he had approached Mr. J. S. Page, who wanted to farm in N. Rhodesia, and had informed him that they would acquire land in the same manner as the ex-Servicemen. One acre proposed for each ex-Serviceman, and one acre for each member of his family, not exceeding four, where the agricultural accommodation could be obtained at a station, and the land subsequently to be let to the north of Beaufort West.

A committee has been set up to make recommendations on all aspects of the development of European settlement in Northern Rhodesia, and members are Mr. G. C. Scott, Chairman, Mr. G. E. D. Scott, M.L.C., Mr. J. S. Page, Mr. H. B. Bennett, Mr. G. G. Ross, Mr. R. W. Scott, and the Directors of Agriculture and Veterinary Services.

Encouragement for British Goods

The Executive Council of Northern Rhodesia has adopted a resolution moved by Mr. J. S. Page, that encouragement should be given to the purchase of British goods, and that if everything needed by the country could not be obtained from Great Britain, then purchases from outside the sterling area should be restricted to an absolute minimum. The official members of the Council joined the non-officials in voting for the motion.

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Imperial Preference

The Rt. Hon. Richard Ibsen, M.P., Minister of State in the Cabinet Government, wrote a few days ago in the *Daily Telegraph*:

"The American loan Agreement makes no account whatever of the immense contribution which this country has made to the defence of the United States, and it does not attempt to attach the highest value to the Dominions of imperial preference, and I deny the right of any foreign country to dictate to the British Commonwealth and Empire for these matters. But the Washington Agreement does not betray the principles of imperial preference. It commits us, no further than the Mutual Aid Agreement signed in 1942, which we are now honourably observing."

What is his commitment? Simply that we should consider the elimination of preference in returning the concessions which were granted to the Dominions of equal value. If they prove not to be of equal value then our hands remain free.

Admittedly, whether the United States nor other countries will make the necessary changes to their own commercial policies will, alone, really justify us in modifying our own. But it is a pity when such a situation offers us an opportunity which on the face of it seems to be of much of what we need—namely the co-operation of the Dominions with all the nations of the world. I am afraid that the time of kings is deceptive. It would be well to remember that, if not, we should have lost a great deal by forfeiting the benefits of the stable before we had even begun to realize them.

National Museum

A 50 per cent increase in the funding grant to the National Museum, Nairobi, will provide for new developments. Total cost of 1947 was £11,000. The museum has 3,000 specimens. Although no work was done in the botanical section, Dr. W. G. O. Ball, scientific appointment to the British Institute of East Africa, has submitted a research memorandum. A collection of 1,000 newly obtained samples of plants has been made.

Armenian Secondary School

The Central Government-financed secondary school for Armenians in Southern Rhodesia will open in January in Gwanda, 15 miles from Solitaire, under Mr. L. M. Miller, English master of Primary Schools. There will be an advisory council consisting of one member of the Missionary Conference and eight Government representatives. At the outset the school will have only about 40 pupils, but within three or four years the number is expected to be between 50 and 70. The first year boys only will be taken, but girls will be admitted.

Native Newspapers in Kenya

A year ago there was only one newspaper in Kenya, especially intended for Africans (now 7 million), publications and a weekly newspaper issued by the Information Office. There are two weeklies and six monthlies entirely offices and edited by Africans. These journals have a total estimated circulation of 85,000. They are printed in five different languages.

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Obituary**Lt.-Col. A. C. de Cussans****AN OLD FRIEND WELLED**

"Many" of the older generation of Northern Rhodesians will remember with affection Lt.-Colonel Arthur C. de Cussans, known to a large circle of friends as "Kuzz" who died recently in Flanders.

After serving in the British South Africa Police he was given a commission in 1914 in the Royal African Service Police (afterwards the Northern Rhodesia Police), and served at Northern Rhodesia for ten years, then coming to England. He won his MC on the northern border in the War against the 1939-45 was he was given command of the King's Battalion of the Home Guard in Canterbury, one of the key points should invasion have come. He brought the battalion to a high state of efficiency, but his health broke down under the strain caused by the severe air attacks to which Canterbury was subjected, and he had to relinquish his command. His wife had pre-deceased him in 1931. Tony, obtained a commission in the 6th Rifles of World War II, and was severely wounded in Italy.

Kuzz was a born mimic, an excellent raconteur, and always good company, popular with Europeans and Africans.

Brigadier-General Morley Doyle Kneale, C.B., CMG, C.B.E., late The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who served with Sir Charles Warren's peaceful Bechuanaland expedition of 1884-5, and fought in the battle of Albury has died in England in the age of 90.

Mr. William Douglas Eglinton, Agent-in-General in Northern Rhodesia since 1934, has died in Cape Town. He first entered the service of the Government of Northern Rhodesia in 1927.

Trade in Tanganyika

TRADE INTO TANGANYIKA TERRITORY during the first half of 1945 was valued at £3,489,337 compared with £2,774,715 in the corresponding period of 1944. The principal classes were in foodstuffs, general merchandise, steel manufactures, electrical machinery, medicines and drugs, books, tobacco, and other smokes. During the same period the value of the domestic exports was £1,386,541 compared with £1,558,000. Colliery exports rose from £4,198 to £14,000. This was an increase from £4,198 to £14,000. Exports of cotton fell from £54,381 to £1,400. Exports of copper increased from 24,436 to 49,281 tons. The sterling value of the product was up by approximately £100,000, £1,330,000. Trade reached a new record at £18,610,000 as compared with £17,055,000 in January-June 1944.

Ineffective Administration

Archdeacon L. J. Beecher said recently to the Kenya Legislative Council that administrative officers are so overburdened with office routine that they are out of touch with the everyday affairs of the African, and consequently largely ineffective in leading them towards better citizenship.

Congo Basin Treaties

The question of the Congo Basin treaties has been considered by the Central African Conference, and representations have been made to the United Nations Commission. A motion for the revision of the treaties was carried in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia.

Exhibition

African arts and crafts effectively displayed in a conference exhibition which also included items from the United Nations MFAA Survey.

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PERSONALIA

MR. H. BURKE will shortly leave this country for Southern Rhodesia.

MR. C. G. GIBSON, senior Inspector of Mines, Rhodesia has retired after 17 years' service.

MAJOR G. L. GAMING will leave England on the beginning of next week to return to Kenya.

MR. C. A. BOTTI will be the Liberal candidate for Highlands in the coming election in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. JOHN MARSHALL has again been elected a member of the Nasarland Chamber of Commerce and Manufacture.

MR. J. WILLIAM HENRY has been accorded provisional recognition as Vice-Consul of the United States in Mombasa.

MR. W. W. MUNI has been appointed a general manager of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas).

SIR N. V. KIPPING has resigned from the Board of Trade to take up his appointment as director-general of the Federation of British Industries.

LORD FORRESTER and MR. L. A. BOOTH, directors of a well-known British manufacturing company, have recently visited Southern Rhodesia.

MR. G. M. RENNIE is acting as Governor of Kenya during the three months of complete rest which Sir Philip Mitchell has been ordered to take in South Africa.

Major D. M. BASTLEMORSE, Royal Corps of Signals, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss E. S. ROBERTS, of Empsfield, Surrey, have announced their engagement.

MR. TOM SPENCE, for many years Town Clerk of Nakuru, Kenya, died recently. He was at one time training in London who, did later work at a coffee farm in Norway.

MR. ERNEST EDWARD JAMES HAND, manager of Mombasa, for Messrs Leslie and Anderson, Ltd., with whom he has been associated for the past 20 years, has elected a director of the company.

MR. C. J. O'BRIEN, lately of the Education Department in Northern Rhodesia, left England last week for Mauritius to take up his duties as the new Director of Education.

SIR HAROLD MACMICHAEL has been appointed a commissioner to visit Malta in connection with the proposed new constitution. Sir Harold joined the Sudan Service in 1905 and was Governor of Tanganyika Territory from 1932 to 1937.

LORD HARLECH, a former Secretary of State for the Colonies, who visited East Africa as Chairman of the County-Gore Commission, has been appointed Commissioner of Caernarvon Castle in succession to the late Lord Lloyd George.

The Advisory Committee on Industrial Development in Southern Rhodesia consists of MR. A. ROYDEN-JONES, M.L.C. (Chairman), MR. S. J. F. MORRIS, M.L.C., and MR. R. S. YOUNG, M.L.C., MELISHMAN, LTD., and S. C. E. DICK, M.L.C.

MARSHAL KENNETH BLOOMFIELD, of the Welsh Regiment, who has been on instructional duty in Kenya since serving in the campaign in Malaya and Miss LOUISE BULLYARD-LEAKE, of Kent, now in Kenya, have announced their engagement.

The directors of the Standard Bank of South Africa announce with regret the BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR SAMUEL WILSON resigned the seal of the board on December 31. Sir Samuel was Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1931 to 1933.

MRS. A. PRATT-NICEL has returned to this country to take up duty as matron of the African Hospital in America. From Texas, she has come to England to look after women students at the University of London, where she is in charge of a hostel for African girls. She has been here since very well known in Africa.

MISS RUTH FRIMLEY, a Rhodesian whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Maasdorp, live in Salisbury, after winning a scholarship and a Bell fellowship which took her to Cambridge as a research student, worked on the splitting of the atom in Lord Rutherford's laboratories at Cavendish and became secretary of the Association of Scientific Workers, a post which she held for the eight years.

SQUADRON LEADER R. R. ELLIOT, D.S.O., who served throughout the war in the Royal Air Force, has left Kenya to rejoin the firm of Colborn and Newlands, Africa, Ltd., as sales manager in the interesting. He was formerly East African manager, having started the branch in Nairobi in 1930. MR. J. C. DUFF, who served as a captain in those same forces, is now in the Middle East and has been appointed East African manager of the company, and has taken over the office of general manager.

NEWS WANTED

Please let anybody who served with me in the Royal Engineers in Haifa or East African Command kindly communicate with my mother—Mrs. Granville, 106 Maygarth Road, Finchley.

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TO THE NEWS

Options Epitomize Great Britain as the present situation in the world for the better. It is clear that talk is not good enough. — Mr. H. C. O'Neill.

"Introducing Germany is on a scale never before seen or even approached in its scope." — Mr. A. J. Ward.

"We in the United States will do our best to help people in Europe eat rations." — Morrow, the American radio commentator.

The American authorities predict that 600,000 people will be killed in Germany during the next 20 years. — London *Evening Standard*.

"London's new Heathrow airport, near Hounslow, will, when completed, be the largest in the world." — Sir Archibald Sinclair, Minister of Civil Aviation.

"Production is the root of inflation. Exports goods on, the whole, your own stores in ample measure will always result in inflation. Anti-production is the cure for deflation — for unemployment." — Mr. John D. Sharp, U.S. Administrator of Civilian Production.

"We shall win the peace, as we won the war, only by the sheerest and hardest work." There is no easy road to prosperity. — Emperor Haile Selassie still remains the case against fascism. — Mr. Churchill.

"The cost of the war to Britain and the sufferings of the British people during it and since have never been adequately described in the American home front." — *Second Monitor*.

"The holding of a vacant chair in the House of Commons in all boards, committees, public and other meetings in the world of politics, business and philanthropy could probably influence the course of affairs." — Mr. John G. Lewis.

"Picasso's works are the expression of a bankrupt mind. There is in them no suggestion of truth, beauty or common humanity. They are a world which does not touch life at any point. They are jungle of deformities. The young, who respond to fine feelings, will not be helped by these messages from the masters." — Mr. W. Howard White, Vice-Warden of Benbridge School.

"The capacity to buy is the nominative of the financial change and its actual purchasing power has long been glamorized. The lowering of the rate from 200 to 100 to the pound is no more than a recognition of facts." — *The Times*.

"Whitehall and its wartime officials accounted for a large proportion of the new knights in the New Year's Honour's List. These seven are we have been connected with Government work; 16 in the permanent departments, including those created during the war. Four knighthood awards, Thirteen went to commerce, and six to local authorities." — *Daily Telegraph*.

"Dockers are asking M.P.s now visiting waterside constituencies to tell the Government all they can about the strike." The general answer is: "Yes, if that were necessary, because a strike of workers in a State-owned industry would be sabotage of the Government and a battle act against the people." Dockers are not entirely reflecting that reply. They are telling their M.P.s that bad working conditions would still be bad and low wages still low even if the employer ceased to be a wharfinger and became the Government." — Mr. Harry Altham, in the *Daily Mail*.

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BACK GROUND

Empire Unity.—The Empire is the loosest knot. A monolithic system has been substituted for an outgrown but good one. It is made of the one thing it lacks. In the world in general there is not a sufficiently convincing argument of Empire unity, such as would prevent the free agent from making his fatal statement that Great Britain would not, or hardly, be supported by the Dominions. We are bound to accept the dare of General Bennett, "An Anglo-American League of Nations" face something greater than economic disaster. Consider the indignity have been avoided by less costly. Still, Commonwealth and Empire will converge at the marks for mutual advantage and, just after a storm has passed, will whet one of us? The Empire, with its centres of power so far enough within a relatively small area, is particularly vulnerable to the threat of atomic aggression. We have to close to the Empire and have no room for manoeuvre. We address the Dominions, who surround their territory and are to us. We must not remain in the position that the British Empire can be defeated just because Great Britain finds herself in the same situation as the Channel Islands in the late war. In the present Commonwealth links up there is, insufficient as might be these conditions will be met. The Dominions are travelling their own roads. Their centrifugal force is checked only by times of emergency. Though our League is theirs, though we have so much in common, thought and sentiment, and though we have fought the two great wars round the national conference table, differences are frequently growing. Our Foreign Minister attends the Big Three conference; but he has no direct mandate to represent any other views than those of the Ministry's Government in the United Kingdom. It would be essential in any new scheme for the close unity of the British Commonwealth that the representative who takes part with the great ones in the Far East and West should do so with the weight of a united Empire behind him. He need not always be selected from Great Britain; the Dominions have many statesmen of high calibre. What seems to be required now is a conference of the British nations to review our relationship in the light of the developments outlined. From such a conference must emerge a permanently established British Empire Council. Only in closer unity can we hope to dominate our share of the "Big Three." —By Sir Arthur Lewis, in the *Sunday Times*.

Bennett's Escape

General Gordon Bennett, former of C. Australian forces in Malaya, was not justified in relinquishing his command and leaving Singapore, having regard to the terms of the Allied capitulation to the Japanese, but he acted from a sense of patriotism. In regard to his decision to escape and in giving effect to it, General Bennett was not conscious that he was committing a breach of his legal or military duty, nor was he actuated by desire to insure his own safety, but by the hardships of imprisonment. His action according to what he conceived to be his duty to his country. He genuinely believed that he had done all he could for his men and that if he remained he would be segregated from them and would not help them further. General Bennett brought back to Australia valuable information which was used in training the Japanese troops in jungle warfare. We could not listen to General Bennett's evidence without being impressed by his sincerity. I am fully convinced of General Bennett's good faith. —Mr. Justice Lipton, York.

General Percival surrendered unconditionally and admits it; the Japanese admit it also. How then there can be a capitulation, which is a surrender with conditions, when both sides say there was an unconditional surrender, is beyond me. However, the judge has given his decision on the assumption that there was a capitulation. I cannot understand this view. —General Bennett, commenting on the findings of the inquiry.

Germans' Unrepentance.—Corporal Higgin still march down the streets of Germany bumping into swine-pets in their way except Allied personnel. In the once fashionable Kurfuerstendamm of Berlin one sees more coats than in London's West End. Germans sit on short, narrow, but, unlike, the people of the rest of Europe, they have a care of good living and look behind them and look better equipped to face their first hard winter than the average citizen of London from all my sights. I have no staggering impression that the Germans have no feeling of responsibility for the suffering they have brought upon themselves and the world. The post-Munich days are being read that Britain and Germany should take the fight Russia. —Mr. Peter Badham, in the *Sunday Express*.

South African Outlook

South Africa has more urgent problems to the south of her, almost, any corner of the British Commonwealth. £100,000,000 will be necessary to restore the lost fertility of our soil. And our annual budget is between £200 and £70 millions. Here is a wealthy country: the average income per head in total population is the lowest of all the Dominions. The war has given an artificial stimulus to industry and there are expectations of considerable industrial development, but a colour-bar in the case of skilled work naturally excludes the only really promising source of high-grade industrial labour. We have nine million Africans and only two million whites. Our whole economic structure is lopsided and precarious, resting almost wholly upon gold mining. The problem is to develop substitute industries quickly. The political outlook is dark and troubled. There is a Tangier anti-Semitism and racial antagonism. The Indian question with its inter-Commonwealth complexities, and the Native problem is moving steadily towards a crisis. South Africa is a place for the person in search of easy money or a bolt-hole from the difficulties of Britain, but for the man of tact and courage who is prepared to difficult and has a zest for achievement it is a land of great scope. There is an abundance of opportunity for the doctor, the scientist, the engineer, the skilled craftsman, well-trained labour is welcome. Roughly speaking we want the fire-rag people whom you and others want. South Africans expect the greatest political crisis since the Anglo-Boer War is going within the next 10 years. This is the second from the Commonwealth, nothing less. —Mr. S. P. Chipping, in the *Observer*.

New Hitler Enigma.—Any man who sees the facsimile of Hitler's marriage certificate cannot fail to notice the following points which make brand the certificate in his eyes as a forgery. It was not typed by a German, and apparently not even on a German machine. There is no faint visible anywhere. It has only been inked in in *schriftmaschine* and *tum* it is omitted in *Acklärung* (*Acklärung*) and *erkläre* (*erkläre*). *Rechtsnachweis* appears with only one *s*. The date-line should either read "Berlin den 22 April 1945" or "Berlin am 22 April". In most instances it would be *soziale* (*sozial*) instead of *sozialen* in the *Dokument*.

The War

N. R. Ex-Servicemen

Prospectus on the Land

The GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN RHODESIA has issued a pamphlet entitled "Notes on Demobilization" in order that persons of Northern Rhodesian origin serving in the Forces may know exactly to what benefits they are entitled on discharge. It says:

"Some ex-service men returning from overseas may wish to know if there is any scheme in Northern Rhodesia such as may be contemplated elsewhere, for large-scale settlement on the land. The Government has given careful consideration to the possibility of such a scheme, but have declined to encourage, after consultation with experts, any plan which may be justified by economic opportunity or the quality of the land available. It is not considered in the best interests of ex-Servicemen to take base homes which may only lead to the kind of disappointment suffered by some others in various parts of the world after the last war."

"But Government is prepared to issue grants to ex-Servicemen whose farming activities were interrupted by the war and to consider some similar aid off-base, so far as they do not come within the same category as any competing agricultural scheme already devised." A Select Committee of the Legislative Council has been appointed to consider and report on this question."

"The Director of Manpower is in possession of funds to meet the cost of maintaining ex-Servicemen whilst they are awaiting employment and is also to pay the cost of subsistence, residential, hospital, census and subsistence of discharged soldiers during unavoidable periods of unemployment pending their reabsorption into civilian life; in most cases payment will be made by the Reinstatement Committee on behalf of the Director of Manpower. This committee, having been set up in Lyngstone, Shropshire, Broken Hill, Zambia, Lusaka, Mashonaland, China, Australia and New Zealand, is continuing under the command of a local district commissioner."

Schemes for the assistance of men who have left agriculture, business and other activities before joining the forces allow a maximum grant-free loan of £1,000 in case of farmers in the former business field, they will be free of interest if paid back within 10 years, starting from the second year. In other words, instalments there will be interest-free. See also personnel who, while university studies were interrupted by the war, may return to resume them.

Awards and Honours

A Field Marshal Sir Archibald Gough C.B., O.B.E., A.F.C. has been promoted to the Royal Household.

Awards of the M.B.E. were made by King George VI to 12 members of the 11th Parachute Division in Burma.

Captain G. D. N. Barnes, 2nd Battalion, K.A.R., during the period from November 16, 1944 to February 16, 1945, displayed outstanding devotion to duty, a remarkable disregard for danger when the Battalion was engaged in operations with the Chindwin Valley. Captain Barnes, although over 40 years of age, volunteered to accompany a number of jeeps which had flown into the jungles of Burma. At his presence and cheerfulness was a tonic to all his comrades.

Throughout the rest of the operations he rendered difficult

and arduous tasks with great energy and determination, he succeeded in bringing his transport through.

R. O. Munn, S. Munn, 32nd (Ketwy) Bn., K.A.R., during the same period, was the battalion orderly room sergeant. Despite the most adverse conditions of weather, and often working under appalling conditions, this warrant officer continued steadily and calmly with his work. Energy, action, sleepless nights, and all sorts and unexpected moves failed to distract his calm and efficiency. His outstanding capacity for work combined with his unrivalled knowledge of all ranks, gave him every greatest assistance to his officers and men. During the truce period released, on leave, he was not at all unminded of routine work for the Battalion. Sergeant Major Munn's popularity steadily increased and his self-sacrifice and continuous application to maintain his work was a fine example of devotion to duty.

L/Cpl. Kinto Wanjuba, 11th G.A.R., has recently been awarded the Military Medal for his outstanding devotion to his duty as a machine gunner, complete disregard for danger and his gallantry. He frequently went forward in spite of great heat and load in heavy machine guns. When machine gunners scarce and roads impossible, whilst the H.Q. M.G.A. Division was mired at Phampat, Burma, he remained out for two days and nights without food in temperatures of 100° F. to put through operational lines. His example to the men of his section when maintaining lines under shell fire was excellent, and his whole work has been of the highest value in the maintenance of the communications of the division.

Arriving and of Post

L/Cpl. Gef. H. J. D. Wetherby maintained his post at C.M.C. Ceylon, in January 1945, when his Headquarters came down. He commanded the 11th R.E. Division in its advance into British Mandate territory. Since the start of the war still remained of many buildings, building between Madras and Addu, and in C.M.C. and Fijis. General Wetherby was appointed to the post as has just relinquished in February 1945, and is now to fulfil the duties of C.M.C. and will continue to his post as Governor to which he was appointed in September 1944.

The 10th Belgian Congo Casualty clearing stations which he served for five years with the East African Command in Africa, Madagascar, Ceylon, India and Burma, arrived in Nairobi last week. The way back to the Congo was inspected by General Sir Kenneth Wallis and CO C.M.C. who expressed the great thanks of the Command and the governments of the British East African Dependencies. Sir Kenneth said that Britain and Belgium have well worked together in this.

Lieut.-Col. F. E. Price has been promoted O.C. the Rhodesian African Rifles.

Col. G. J. Wallace, Crown-Councilor Kenya from 1936 to 1938, when he was transferred to Malaya has reached England after spending three years in India, instrument case.

An Colonel George Leart of Bulawayo, Rhodesia, has been appointed Commandant of the Royal Rhodesian Corps, has paid several visits to East Africa, and married Miss Betty Elkayam of Nairobi.

The following officers have rejoined their commands in the medical branch: Captain K.A.R. Carter, 2/40, the Southern Rhodesian African Medical Battalion; Lieut.-Col. W. French, High Lieut. P. J. G. French, Flight Lieut. H. T. E. McLean, on account of medical fitness for Air Force service.

The Kunene tribe, L. Kenya, received the most persistent of all hostile fire from the military bases of any of the in-Africa units. The 1st Lt. Col. G. G. Gimson, Royal Engineers, commanding the Central Province of Kenya,

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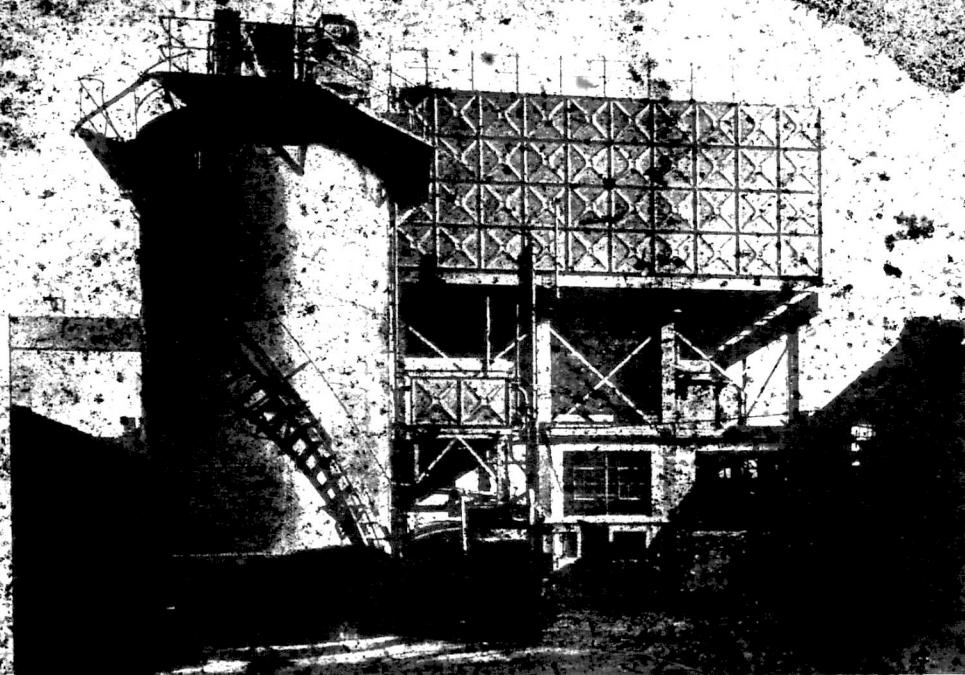
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On the matter being referred to the Secretary, it was resolved to submit the matter to the administration.

"COLONIAL TRADES COUNCIL," based on the work of the Joint East African Board, which had been set up to deal with commercial questions which normally have fallen to the respective African Sections, has been the best way to avoid overlap of functions, particularly for the closest liaison. It was decided to leave the regional Board as a non-political body, but its own mind was given to non-political issues. It was agreed, although not by the two French economists, that young countries should be allowed to follow their own economic policies, and that economic matters were the business of the State. The Secretary of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, and Industry of Eastern Africa, would welcome the reactivation of the Section.

The Secretary General said that the Section was an especially busy body, representing the finance, commerce, and trade of London interests in East Africa. The C. C. I. Board, on the other hand, was an East African organization representing management bodies in the territories, including chambers of commerce, and having on its Executive Council members of both Houses of Parliament.

It was agreed that the next meeting should be held on Wednesday, March 13 at 1 p.m., and that the Secretary should thereafter meet at intervals of two months.

Egypt and the Sudan's Future

Views in Regard to Britain

In a recent article in a Hongkong edition of "Egyptian Opinion," a Cairo correspondent, *i.e.* *The Times*, writes:

"In August, 1946, the elder statesmen of Egypt demanded that additional rights included the realization of the independence of the Nile Valley from the authority of Egypt and the Sudan."

This demand for autonomy in various ways—Sudanese in the Sudan, and the province of the Kingdom of Egypt—was supported by the Egyptian government, and admitted to the League of Nations. Egyptian political and economic influence, however, Egyptian control of the Sudanese economy, must be denied, but the Sudanese themselves must be allowed to determine what they would elect after what they were told for years past, that they were preparing to become part of the Sudan."

However, as the Sudan was originally ruled by the Sultan of Egypt, who was deposed in 1889 by Muhammad Ali Pasha, he was succeeded in 1889 by Ismail, followed by the short reign of Mahdi in 1882-83. His son, Tewfik, in 1896-98, was replaced by Egyptian troops and a joint Anglo-Egyptian condominium established on the British side, the condominium agreement being finally established by the joint sovereignty conference of 1902 and 1916. Nevertheless, according to Egyptian opinion, the Sudan was granted to Britain to be used as a base for the suppression of the Sudan. Egypt, however, thinks that the Sudanese people participated in what was the second condominium.

In 1946, the Sudanese, the Sudanese inhabitants, founded the "National Union," but by no means authorities. The Sudanese Nationalist Conference, some years before, in a declaration of independence, and a furthering of the principles of Great Britain, made clear, concerning the currency of the Sudan, has called for the return of the Sudan to the Sudanese.

It is absurd to say that representation by Egyptians is the guarantee of the independence of British candidates, and because, since the qualified Sudanese are not available, British candidates are not used for the coming elections. The Sudan Administration, all right and no foul, does not, and could not justify the corruption of the political office, or a corrupt government in the world. Now, with the exception of Britain, whose avowed intent is to help the Sudanese, the only other own desire, that Britain will do, is that it will not interfere in the Sudanese affairs.

Finally, that the British and the Sudanese must be the welfare of the Sudan.

The correspondent added that Egypt was of the opinion that Egypt should be divided into the Sudan and Ethiopia.

Llangibby Castle in War Service

3,000 Miles Minus Stern and Rudder

The submarine chaser Llangibby has had a war career which few anti-submarine ships can surpass. In peace times she had 1,200 tons of coal, a favorite with passengers to the United States and East Africa.

On January 11, 1945, after the United Kingdom took over the ship from the Canadian Board for Singapore, on the eighteenth day of sailing, making about 17 knots in a gale, she was struck by a torpedo, which smashed the stern of the vessel and killed her helmsman. Fortunately the propellers and engines still unbroken, and with great determination her commander, Captain R. F. T. Jones, decided to make for port. This involved a journey of 700 miles with a ship so unmanageable that she sometimes turned circles.

The danger from fresh submarine attacks was ever present, and the ship was spotted by a German plane which attacked with machine-guns and bombs. The boat was fired, and the ship ran away from the plane which went off with black smoke pouring from its fuselage.

Service of Thanksgiving

On the eighth day of sailing, having had a continuing battle with the submarine, which had damaged the rudder, and the Llangibby had, however, and after many days of hard labor, made her in the harbor. In the words of the Thanksgiving service, was said at the conclusion of the voyage:

"Fourteen days we sailed, we suffered, we fought, these authorities for temporary repairs, and the Llangibby then left port attended by a tug and escorting destroyers. Fresh attacks began again, one submarine being sunk by a torpedo and an explosion [redacted]. Two other U-boats are still to be accounted for during the ensuing night."

The ship again became unmanageable, the rudder was speed dropped to 70 knots, and with the aid of assistance. After six days of this, the ship was towed to Gibraltar, where she was received by the admiral, and placed in the ship hospital for 100 officers and the 120 men of the crew.

After a week of rest, the ship was sent to the Mediterranean, and on January 25, 1946, reached the Suez Canal.

On December 1, 1946, the Llangibby was sent to the Mediterranean, and on January 25, 1946, reached the Suez Canal.

On January 25, 1946, the Llangibby was sent to the Mediterranean, and on January 25, 1946, reached the Suez Canal.

In 1946, she again went to the Mediterranean, and on January 25, 1946, reached the Suez Canal.

On January 25, 1946, the Llangibby was sent to the Mediterranean, and on January 25, 1946, reached the Suez Canal.

After 25 years in England and 12 years as Prime Minister I have formed the very definite opinion that if we are to progress or even survive we have got to raise the efficiency of the African; so that he will take a fair share in the production of national wealth." Sir Harry Hopkins.

Sir H. Leggett's 27 Years' Service

As chairman of E.A. Section of the London Chamber

MAJOR SIR HUMPHREY LEGGETT, D.S.O., who had been Chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce since 1918, resigned that office on Monday at a meeting attended by about 50 members.

MR. CHARLES WILSON, one of the oldest members present, said that the services rendered by Sir Humphrey to the Chamber and to British firms with East Africa were immeasurable, and Mr. L. A. Dent, seconded, with an appreciation to the retiring Chairman's contribution to the maintenance and development of United Kingdom trade with East Africa. His great knowledge of the history of the territories and their considerable and continuing value which he had urged his duties over so long a period.

A formal vote of thanks was carried with acclamation. Mr. L. A. Dent, Chairman of Messrs. Leslie and Anderson Ltd., who was unanimously elected Chairman of the Section by the unanimous Sir Humphrey Leggett, seconded and Mr. Wilson, supported by Messrs. Wigbolds, Chadderton and Harold Lewis, proposed that no Chairman of the Chamber should hold office for more than three successive years. This bringing the Section into line with the rest of the Chamber. The motion was carried.

Admission of the Press Discussed

The Section said the proposal was by way of being a Committee, and it was therefore desirable that there should not be Press reports of its proceedings, except in the form of *Summary* issued after the meeting. The intention, however, was to give the Press information on all matters of general interest.

Mr. Cudgell considered it would be better given to the Press, and to one newspaper in particular, for having kept interest in the section's work in South Africa and Africa in the past. As far as possible, the position of a committee, he therefore proposed that there would be as many occasions as possible on which the Press would have full information for publication, as well as a general though less detailed account of the Press, but hoped that the section would not be deprived of its exceptional knowledge and advice on EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

Mr. J. P. Eccles supported "the Committee" proposal and concluded the tribute to Sir Humphrey with the remark which had to say: "I am afraid I am not quite up to date." He was sure that the section's work would be continued by its editor in chief, Mr. John Scott, of the Chamber, but that were differing views on the subject should be invited. After another speaker had suggested that such reports would be much better than *summaries*, but that such reports should be "vetted" by the Chairman or secretary before publication, the Chairman called on Mr. Johnson.

His first point was that the proposal was in conflict with the practice of every Chamber of Commerce in British East and Central Africa, all of which he believed the presence of the Press, and had he achieved, benefited by that policy. In his view, there could be the Section, not the Press, which would lose by the course proposed.

Not content, Mr. Johnson had been allowed to speak

part of the motion, or in explanation of his views. Another member, Mr. G. T. Williams, who had been a member of the section for more than 20 years, also spoke, and said that, in his opinion, the best method was to banish the Press entirely from the meetings. There should be no reference to any report appearing in the press summaries of the meetings. One member had once moved that the Press should be excluded, but it had been voted down. They, however, had thought they regarded the admission of the Press as a great boon to the Section. What had happened was a great reversal of that policy.

No journalist worthy of the name would disregard a request from the Chair that an item on the agenda should be treated as in confidence. Such requests had frequently been made in the past, and had always been honoured. That system, which had shown the best of experience, and was in accordance, surely afforded all protection which could be given.

Admission to Committees

It was quite as important for the Press to be informed in full as it was for the section. While the section could confide in the non-publicity of its proceedings and secretary, he would act in matter of principle, desiring to submit his reports to the Press, if the censorship provided for in existing law, he might consider to be the best interests of the Chamber, either of them might unwittingly do serious injustice to a newspaper.

Suppose, for instance, that a member made a controversial or manifestly inaccurate statement which was uncorrected during the discussion, and that it was struck out of the draft report by the secretary acting for the Chamber. He and the newspaper would alone know that the report as published did not represent the fair judgment of the reporter. Again, who had heard the unfortunate remark and who had been present? Was it second or third hand? It was important that the facts and the person making the statement should be known.

He had seen the section's own standing committee, the Committee on Economic Information, which had been formed to advise the section on the economic situation in the territories. The section had been asked to keep the news papers fully informed of the work of the committee, and to do this by sending a copy of the Standing Committee's report to the editor of each newspaper. This was done, and the editor was then free to publish the report, and to add his own comments. He had been asked to do this, and he had done it. He had done it because he believed that the chamber should be open to the public, and that the public should be given the opportunity to judge for themselves.

Mr. Johnson, however, had said he was in full accord with the proposal of Mr. Eccles.

He had, however, in that the subject was not being viewed in the right perspective. The doings of the Section were not of world-shaking importance, and the only publications likely to take an interest in would be those with a special interest in Africa. He thought they should be welcomed, and agreed that the Press should be invited, so that all should know that the Section had nothing to hide.



Sir H. Leggett

plus the £2,500, the part value of the shares received from Nchanga, was in his opinion a fixed price paid on an outright transfer of certain benefits, the second sum of £5,000 in cash received from Rhodesia were the consideration received upon a transfer of the rights which was agreed to for a price, or, in other words, it could not be regarded as a gift.

"In their lordships' opinion this is all that is necessary for the transaction, and unless the same can be regarded as a gift, it cannot be regarded as a gift, involving a premium, for any other property arising from property or concession which comes into the property from which these rights, royalties, payments or fees, profits arise, remains substantially the same position, since possession of the property does not affect the nature of such rights being transferred.

The more difficult question arises under section 40(1). In the Courts of Rhodesia the argument of the company was largely influenced and directed by a fact which was agreed between the parties, that it is impossible to segregate an part of such cost (i.e., the sums of £5,140.183 and £2,742.83) to any one or other of the individual assets (the mineral rights, concessions, land and land rights acquired by the company), or any blocks of such assets or as between the total of such assets situated in Northern Rhodesia and the total of such assets situated in Rhodesia or any of the other territories.

Company's Contentions

Therefore the company will contend that there could be no gains or profits from its trade in respect of the sums indicated above, since the costs of the assets involved have been brought into account by the fact that the own admission, the costs would be discontinued. Furthermore they contend that the property, indeed the only property, which its gains or profits could be determined was the total of the whole of the unaccounted balance of expenditure, including costs and thereafter to assess all receipts in full. In this opinion the company claimed the support of three separate documents that thus only could its gains or losses be determined, viz., an arrangement made with the Indian Government authorities in the United Kingdom relating to the purpose of income tax "should be fully assessed."

In their lordships' case see no justification in law for this contention. It is no doubt true from the point of view of accountancy that there is no other way of finding the company's ultimate profit and exactly arises as a general arrangement if the company chooses so to do. But it is impossible to find any section bringing into account the ordinary investigations which the company makes. What is the income of the company in particular year of assessment? and what is the result of applying its various provisions? and what is the result of applying its various provisions? and what is the result of applying its various provisions?

But while their lordships cannot uphold this the primary argument of the company they are of opinion that the judgments of the Courts of Rhodesia cannot be supported. For the question still remains, "What is the nature of the business in question?"

Commissioner's Claims

The Commissioner says that they must be put into account as gains or losses under section 40(1) without deduction, not however in respect of the mineral rights, as ascertainable from the statement of account of the Northern Rhodesian mining industry, and the amount due to this contentor, and that the same should be deducted to a lesser degree than the judgment of law which in my opinion is attached to the administration of justice, and ascertained.

The principles applicable to such a case are beyond all doubt. For the purpose of assessment, nothing can be held there appears to be no distinction between the Northern Rhodesian tax) the proceeds of sale must be brought into account if the sale is in the course of the taxpayer's trade or business.

Thus if it is his trade or business to buy and sell and to acquire and dispose of machinery, it is only the net proceeds of sale of such machinery as brought into account in his trade to make and supply shoes, and other requirements of his own and uses those things themselves, then the words "machinery," the proceeds of sale, etc., must be brought into account in the form of sale of machinery, sometimes led as "leasing" in examining capital in the former case, no profit, during the period in which it cannot be ascertained whether the asset has been depreciated or whether no depreciation has been taken, is to be referred to as "income" and not as a loss.

The Commissioner's claim is based on the contention as to native ground royalties, that the sums in question were profit, and that the company appears to their lordships to be engaged in the conduct of its trade. If was the right to run the arrangements to acquire and dispose of mining rights, and upon a sale or other disposition of such

rights they could be deemed to profit under section 40(1) and the same becomes to be into account.

Reference to the judgment of the High Court stated in the judgment of Jackson, P. C. J., was made in income derived from the business of mining, and its rights under the concessions of mining and similar mineral rights, including in the property of the corporation of such rights by its possession, the income is, therefore, taxable under section 40(1) of the Income Tax Act because the profits of a trade or business are not gains or losses, but allowances the administration expenses of the company, a statement which was subsequently embodied in the journal reasons provided by the respondent to the Appeal Board.

It, however, the business of the company was not in their lordships' opinion it was to turn to account its mining rights or other property. It does not follow that the proceeds of such turning to account are chargeable to taxation, nor does it follow for the cost of acquisition. Rather it would seem, that the ordinary rule must apply, and that no gain or profit can be said to arise unless and until a benefit has been struck between the cost of acquisition and the proceeds of sale. Nor is it in their lordships' opinion material that, in dealing with its mineral rights the company has retained as interest in them by way of a possible reverter of the property, or has an interest holding in a company, to which it made a special grant.

Though the mixed character of the company's subjects as stated in the preamble of its Charter makes it difficult to define its trade or business, yet it appears reasonably clear that in order to effectuate its desire to use the word of the preamble to carry this effect divers concessions and agreements, and such other concessions, agreements, grants and treaties of the contractors may, hereafter, shall, be made, the acquisition and realization of mining rights and its a leading place.

Cost of Acquisition Argument

If this conclusion is correct, however, it remains to be seen how far the method is adopted by the company, namely, advancement and realization of its assets, to his shareholders independent of payment in the Court of Appeal the desired result, is, of course, based on the fact that the company in this is performed in the results of the mining of minerals, its products, and that this consideration is the basis of the conclusion that against the profits derived from such participation no allowance for cost can be made.

The relevant machineries are in their lordships' opinion in substance indistinguishable from outright sales of mining rights. The only difference are to be distinguished by the fact that the company carries interested as shareholder in other companies in the mining of minerals, this after a difference which affects the position for income tax purposes. The company is still realizing in the way that appears most advantageous to it, in which it is business to acquire and realize.

If the company itself embarked on mining operations, different considerations would arise. It would then be liable to, and entitled to, the benefits of the provisions of section 40(2) of the Income Tax Act, and its allowances.

Their lordships are of opinion therefore that the judgment of the Court of Appeal cannot stand as it is.

The question remaining, "What is the proper course now to be adopted?" It was agreed by counsel upon the hearing of the appeal that the taxes upon which the additional assessments now under review were based appeared after the return of the year ended April 30, 1943, under section 40(1)(c) of the Income Tax Act, where a person has delivered a return, the Commissioner may, if he so desires, accept the return and make an assessment on the basis of the amount of the chargeable income for the year ended April 30, 1943, and the amount of the chargeable income for the year ended April 30, 1944. The Commissioner may, if he so desires, accept the return and make an assessment on the basis of the amount of the chargeable income for the year ended April 30, 1944, and the amount of the chargeable income for the year ended April 30, 1945.

The Commissioner has the power to make an assessment on the basis of the amount of the chargeable income for the year ended April 30, 1945, and the amount of the chargeable income for the year ended April 30, 1946.

It was also agreed that the Commissioner may, if he so desires, accept the return and make an assessment on the basis of the amount of the chargeable income for the year ended April 30, 1946, and the amount of the chargeable income for the year ended April 30, 1947.

It was also agreed that the Commissioner may, if he so desires, accept the return and make an assessment on the basis of the amount of the chargeable income for the year ended April 30, 1947, and the amount of the chargeable income for the year ended April 30, 1948.

It was also agreed that the Commissioner may, if he so desires, accept the return and make an assessment on the basis of the amount of the chargeable income for the year ended April 30, 1948, and the amount of the chargeable income for the year ended April 30, 1949.

It was also agreed that the Commissioner may, if he so desires, accept the return and make an assessment on the basis of the amount of the chargeable income for the year ended April 30, 1949, and the amount of the chargeable income for the year ended April 30, 1950.

The Commissioner must pay the costs of the company of his appeal and in the Court of Northern Rhodesia.

Counsel for the appellants were Messrs. Walter Melville, Mr. Ferenc Dongwan, and Mr. H. M. Williams, and Messrs. Eliza and Company, Northern Rhodesia. Among five counsel for the Government was Mr. E. M. Mycroft, Crown Counsel in Northern Rhodesia.

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The judgment of the Privy Council states, inter alia:

"The company for upwards of 30 years administered at its own expense the territories now known as Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia."

"On September 19, 1923, it made an agreement with the then Duke of Devonshire, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, whereby it agreed to relinquish its administration of Southern Rhodesia from October 1, 1923, and of Northern Rhodesia from April 1, 1924. Thereafter it became a pure trading and commercial company. Under the agreement which was a comprehensive settlement of matters in dispute between the Crown and the company in relation to both territories, the company received from the Crown the sum of £3,750,000, being the agreed excess of its administrative expenditure over its administration revenue in the two territories and was also recognized by the Crown as the owner of the mineral rights throughout Southern and Northern Rhodesia."

The company appears throughout to have distinguished between its administration and its commercial outgoing and receipts. It had during the same period incurred very large expenditure of a commercial character upon the acquisition, maintenance and development of its trading assets, and it was a fact agreed between the parties in the proceedings, in which this appeal is brought, that "as at September 30, 1923, the unrecouped balance of the cost to the British South Africa Company of the mineral rights, concession land, and mineral rights situated in Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, Beaufortes belonging to the British South Africa Company amounted to £5,140,383 12d."

"In 1929 the company sold its mineral rights in Southern Rhodesia to the Government of that Colony for £1,000,000 and it is a further agreed fact that as a result of the receipt of this sum and of the disposal of other assets the unrecouped balance was reduced on September 30, 1939, to £924,352 15s. 5d."

Companies involved

The particular transactions which gave rise to the disputed assessments fall into three groups in which three separate limited companies were concerned: (1) Loangwa Concessions (Southern Rhodesia) Ltd., which will be called "Loangwa"; (2) Rhokana Corporation Ltd., which will be called "Rhokana" and (3) Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Ltd., which will be called "Nchanga".

"The transaction with Loangwa was briefly as follows:

"(a) By an agreement of April 17, 1928, the company granted to Loangwa the exclusive right to prospect for minerals, including precious stones, until April 30, 1933, and the right within that period of granted out mining claim over a prescribed area. The consideration for this grant included (a) 20,000 fully paid shares of £1 each in Loangwa and a right to subscribe for further shares; (b) the right to an allotment of shares in such other company as was therein mentioned and to subscribe for shares in said company; and (c) the right of appointing certain directors. Loangwa undertook to spend certain minimum amounts varying between £60,000 and £400,000 annually in the areas comprised in the grant, and were entitled to obtain further extensions of the period of the grant up to April 30, 1951. Provision was made for payment of royalties at 5%.

"(b) By a second agreement of November 14, 1929, this company made a special grant to Loangwa over an additional area upon substantially the same terms.

"(c) By a third agreement of January 5, 1933, the company extended the period of the previous grants to December 31, 1940, in consideration of receiving further shares in Loangwa.

"(d) By a fourth agreement of July 11, 1935, the consideration payable under the preceding agreement was varied and became 50,000 fully paid shares of £5 each. The par value of these shares was £12,500 and it is the sum of £12,500 which is the first item of assessment, disputed in this appeal."

The transaction with Rhokana

"(e) By an agreement of June 14, 1928, the company granted Buwana Mining and Trading Co. Ltd., (hereinafter called "Buwana") mineral rights substantially similar to those granted to Loangwa, for a period of another five years from December 31, 1933, to December 31, 1938, subject to a right of extension. The consideration was the payment to the company of £1,600 and, in the event of the period of the grant being extended, a further £5,000 annually during such extension. This agreement will be referred to as "the new Mineral grant".

"(f) By an agreement of December 9, 1929, the company granted to Rhokana under its then name of The Rhodesian Congo Border Concession, Ltd., rights under certain conditions to mark out mining areas in defined localities, and to receive subject to the terms of the agreement, special grants in respect of such mining areas, and also the exclusive right to prospect for minerals from January 1, 1930, to April 30, 1925. The consideration was to be (inter alia) a specified proportion of shares in any companies formed to work the areas for profit, and Rhokana undertaken not to work the areas for profit except

through a company or companies formed for the purpose. This agreement will be called "the R.C.B. grant".

"(g) By an agreement of April 1, 1931, between the company, Bwana, Rhokana, and Rhokana, the rights and obligations under the new Mkana grant were assigned to Rhokana.

"(h) By an agreement of August 28, 1931, to April 30, 1935, the exclusive right within the area known as the Balovale area in Northern Rhodesia to prospect for minerals (other than as therein mentioned) and to work out mining locations. This agreement will be referred to as "the Balovale grant".

"(i) By a further agreement of February 24, 1942, between the company and Rhokana, the terms of the new Mkana, R.C.B. and Balovale grants were varied for the consideration herein mentioned.

"(j) By a final agreement of October 20, 1932, between the company, and Rhokana, the period of the rights thereto conferred was extended from April 30, 1935, to December 31, 1949, subject to the spending of specified amounts on prospecting. For this extension Rhokana agreed to pay £15,000 on January 1 in each of the years 1935 to 1940 inclusive. The first three of these sums of £5,000 are the second of the items of disputed assessment.

Nchanga Consolidated

The transaction with Nchanga was as follows:

"By an agreement of September 1, 1937, between the company, Rhokana and Nchanga, Rhokana surrendered its rights under the R.C.B. grant over the areas in question and the company granted to Nchanga the sole right of searching and mining for and keeping up disposing of minerals found in such areas. The consideration for this grant was 2,500 fully paid shares of £1 in Nchanga to be allotted to the company. The sum of £1,500 per share value of these shares is the third item of disputed assessment."

The company received in respect of the year ending September 30, 1938, 50,000 £5 shares in Loangwa, £12,500 and £5,000 in cash from Rhokana, in respect of the year ended September 30, 1937, 2,500 shares of £1 each in Nchanga, at par £2,500, and £4,000 in cash from Rhokana, and in respect of the year ending September 30, 1938, £5,000 in cash from Rhokana. In May 1940, the respondent, the Commissioner of Income Tax in Northern Rhodesia, made additional assessments on the company in respect of these items. These additional assessments were all made in the first place under the provision that all the receipts came under section 5 (1) of the Income Tax Ordinance of Northern Rhodesia, and these were all described in the notices of assessment as "rents, royalties, premiums, and profits arising from property". To these notices objection was duly taken by the company.

Grounds of Objection

The grounds of objection to the assessment of £17,500 for the year ending March 31, 1940, may be taken as typical, but were as far as neither that sum nor any part thereof, whether receipts in cash or shares, consisted of rents, royalties, premiums, or profits arising from property. (1) that neither the said sum nor any part thereof was income within the meaning of the ordinance, because a company could not make a profit, (2) that the same were not receivable, (3) that the same were not arising from property, (4) that the same were not arising from the alienation of receivable part thereof, (5) that the same were not arising from property in the strict sense of the word, (6) that the same £17,500 was a capital sum, and (7) that the same £17,500 was a loss.

The grounds of objection to the assessment made before their lordships were as follows: (1) that the same were not tenable in view of section 5 (1) of the Income Tax Ordinance of Northern Rhodesia, (2) that the same £17,500 did not arise from trade or business, (3) that the same £17,500 did not arise from the carrying on of a profession, (4) that the same £17,500 did not arise from the carrying on of an office, (5) that the same £17,500 did not arise from the carrying on of a manufacture.

The Commissioners of Income Tax, following the objections, held that the items for which anticipatory objection had been taken did not fall within section 5 (1), but alternative objections were allowed, (a) trade or business, (b) falling within section 5 (2) of the ordinance.

From this judgment the company appealed to the Rhodesian Court of Appeal, while the Commissioner cross-appealed against the judgment that the receipts in question did not fall within section 5 (1). The Court of Appeal (Hudson, P., and Lewis, and Robinson, J.) unanimously dismissed the company's appeal, holding that the case fell within section 5 (1).

As to the claim that the sums in question fell within section 5 (f), their lordships are in agreement with the learned Chief Justice, the same to the conclusion that in each case the sum received was the price paid upon a transfer of property.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

order to collect preliminary data for the initial process of reclamation and the development of the reclaimed areas, a controlled experiment period of two years should be carried out in King Edward VII where some reclamation work has been done, to test comparative. The method adopted will be the "rotational reclamation" by which the land is divided into rectangular compartments separated by blocks of native swamps and estimated costs of the hydrological works and the reclamation experiment will amount to about £15,000.

Mr. Griffiths gave the following figures in view of the good rainfall, climatic factors, and availability of areas suitable for reclamation in that area, and in the same order in Uganda and Rhodesia:

As yet nothing has been done to secure the Veterinary Department's services in connection with the improvement schemes in Rhodesia, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and I am aiming at securing the co-operation and management of Native-owned cattle. In the case of cattle, the Native owners have performed, and the arrangements for management are vested in committees elected by the associations. Native cattle owners have responded extremely well to this new development, and I heartily welcome the advice and guidance of officers of the Government.

New Industries in Uganda

The production of rice and tobacco in Uganda has been maintained both in quantity and quality, and is keeping a comparatively new industry is developing rapidly in Uganda.

Really excellent work has been done by African assistant medical officers during a time when they were in a lame measure denied the supervision and advice of European medical officers.

An important visit made in the year was that of Professor Buxton of the London School of Tropical Medicine. He has recommended the intensification and re-organization of research work, and particularly both in the laboratory and in the field, and he has advocated the establishment of a Entomological Institute to be sited in Uganda.

We have already, working in the territory, a small research team sent out by the Colonial Office and paid for out of Colonial funds in order to undertake research into the use of anticholera in its use and typhoid fever control, and subsequently, in particular, Mr. Symes who is in charge of this programme has already been engaged in research work associated with Dr. Ghani.

One of the most important and testing problems confronting the Government is that of the "civil reabsorption" of demobilized African soldiers following the admirably comprehensive report submitted by the Reabsorption and Rehabilitation Committee, headed by Sir George Cross of the Administrative Service, by the Unpaid Civil Reabsorption Officer, and has already been accepted the fact of the temporary staff required to assist him in this work. Demobilization of troops began this month, and the number has been increased in intensity, and is expected to reach its peak in January. At hand, the considerable volume of administrative work, military affairs officers have been appointed to the headquarters of all districts which have an average quota of Africans serving in the army.

The Government's programme of training for African ex-soldiers in various crafts and industries is now beginning to

take shape. The organization for trading centres throughout the Protectorate will be as early as possible and established in the majority of cases, but adverse factors, not least of which are the absence of suitable materialistic tools, the forces and the provision of tools of which the unclaimed gold dredge may be some unavoidable hindrance.

At the end of 1944 and in the first quarter of 1945 there was much difficulty in obtaining certain raw materials, and Uganda imports of textiles and other goods, and energetic action had to be taken. Uganda has set up an organization for the purpose of acquiring all its own share of the pieces of gold arriving from Africa, and has entered into negotiations with the importers and wholesalers. By this organization internal distribution has been facilitated, and Uganda has not only obtained her fair-share of the goods but obtained these goods at the correct price. Action was taken at the same time to insure that Uganda received its agreed percentage of the imports of many other commodities.

So soon as trained agricultural and veterinary staff become available, it is the intention of Government to strengthen very substantially those two departments, and the Forestry Department also, so that nothing may be neglected that will contribute to the development of the natural wealth of this country and thus of its national income.

Here I wish to refer briefly to the reconstitution of the Local Civil Service. The existing terms and conditions of service have been a cause of dissatisfaction, and it may be that the omission from the 1944 Budget Estimate of provision for the improvement of salaries seems to give grounds for perturbation. Among the reasons cited for this omission does not mean that nothing has been done, but rather that this effort will not be given to salary increases until such time as for reconstruction have been undertaken and completed an advanced stage of planning and although no date can not be made in the immediate future, this fact will not delay the application of the new salary scales and conditions of service once they are finally approved.

Faith and Finance

In last year's Budget debate much was said about the need for faith in Uganda's future; faith in the restability of Uganda's revenue, faith in funds materializing somewhere, somehow. But faith won't pay bills. I believe in faith provided it is not misplaced, but in the realm of finance faith should be founded on ascertainable facts, or at least on close and unequivocal estimation.

I propose, therefore, that comprehensive long-term financial planning on a practical and realistic basis shall be undertaken as early as possible in 1946, and that this shall include a review of the financial relationship between the Government of the one hand and the Native Governments and Native Administrations on the other. The forthcoming fiscal and revenue survey by Sir William Woods will be particularly relevant to the purpose of this long-term planning.

Chartered Company Wins Its Appeal

Judgment of Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY has won its appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council against a judgment of the Rhodesian Court of Appeal which had affirmed a judgment of the High Court of Northern Rhodesia in respect of assessments to income tax made in Northern Rhodesia for the years 1938-1939 and 1939-1940.

The Lord CHANCELLOR (Viscount Simon), Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Macmillan, Lord Porter, and Lord Balfour were present at the hearing.

The judgment recites that the company was incorporated by Royal Charter on October 27, 1889, and that the principal concession then in existence was one dated October 30, 1888, by King Lobengula, King of Matabeleland, Mashonaland, and adjoining territories, granted to Mr. Rudd, then complete and exclusive charge over all metals and minerals situated and con-

tained in his kingdoms, principalities and dominions together with full powers to do all things that they may deem necessary for the same and procure the same, and to hold, collect, and enjoy the profits and revenues, if any derivable from the said metals and minerals etc. The territory over which those rights were granted corresponds roughly with what is now Southern Rhodesia.

Subsequently the company acquired numerous further concessions, including:

(1) on July 25, 1893, the sole right to search for, work, and with precious stones and minerals, lying beneath the Bechuanaland Protecorate.

(2) on September 25, 1895, sole mining rights over certain territories in Central Africa, those included in the territories of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

(3) on October 17, 1900, from King Mzilikazi, Paramount Chief or King of the Barotse nation, the sole right to carry on any trade and to search for, win, and keep precious stones and minerals in the territory of Barotseland, and

(4) on August 11, 1909, from Lewinka the King of certain lands in Barotseland.

nothing to discuss under the heading of "Rhodesia". Every member will be asked to speak on a subject which his section is particularly interested in. But why limit the members to Rhodesia? Africa! Has the time not come for this body to enlarge its scope and change its name? The East African and Rhodesian Union? Regionalism is a good word.

The present majority of the members of the Section are already supplying the Rhodesians and Nyasaland with United Kingdom manufactures, and the Association should help to bring in the senior commercial body in Rhodesia interested in the African territories. To this end, no paper is devoted.

Governor's Review of Affairs in Uganda

"Emergency Action" Needed to Get Fair Deal from Kenya

H. J. MINTON, GOVERNOR OF UGANDA. In his annual address, when opening the Budget Session of the Legislative Council, that for the three successive years the estimates were framed to show a surplus of £1,000,000, whereas a "shortfall" of some £85,000 had been expected in 1944, there had in fact been a surplus of £1,000,000 in 1944, and it seemed likely that 1945 would show a £1,000,000 surplus instead of a considerable deficit.

The accumulated balances of the Protectorate now exceeded £1,973,000, not counting £4,425,000 in the Coffee Control Fund and £259,000 in the Cotton Control Fund, or £1,500 which the Imperial Government was generously returning as Uganda's share of the War Risks Insurance Fund.

Revenue was estimated at £1,468,903, a large increase on the previous estimate for last year of £2,344,164, and expenditure at £1,447, (£2,845,846). There was thus an estimated balance of £1,544 which would have been available for export if £190,000 if the Secretary of State would accept the adoption of the suggestion made by the majority of members of Council for the imposition of a 10 per cent. duty on Native-grown coffee. The tax was estimated to yield £300,000 more than the approved estimate for 1945, and customs and excise duties were expected to produce £169,000 above the 1945 total.

The reabsorption and rehabilitation of ex-slaves would cost something like £150,000, and compensation to African, Asian, and European slaves would amount to £118,000 above the 1945 estimated estimation. This would cost an additional £59,000, public works recruitment £36,000, and medical services an increase of £28,000.

A Majority of Baganda Loyal

The Governor said in the course of his speech: "The overwhelming majority of the Baganda are, I am convinced, good and law-abiding people of that country, loyal to their Kabaka and the King, and will not allow themselves to be influenced by the villainous disaffected and seditious element who were responsible for the attempt to discredit, to instigate and discredit the Kabaka. They are however the cowardly assassins of Mutesa, Kyabazinga and Kintu."

He then went on to say: "There is already an organization which allows a substantial proportion of the Great Lakes and of the suza area to be reclaimed to be created by native "village girls". It will be an opportunity to do so through traditional channels where they can be organized and encouraged to follow their natural vocation. It is not their opportunity and calling to be revolutionaries. What I would recommend is that they should be given the opportunity of working well in their communities, progressing progressively more literate, more cultured, more progressive, more literate, more cultured."

Speaking of the Baganda, he continued: "I hope that their people to progress and prosper, so that when in ten years His Highness the Kabaka returns from his studies in Cambridge and elsewhere, he will have received of us progress further, so they may be able to look back, to a much better Uganda and a happier and more cultured example."

The Director of Agriculture has just returned from discussions in England, and the leading educational institutions

to negotiate with the Government of India the sale of this season's cotton crop.

In the fierce competition of the world of tomorrow Uganda can hope to maintain its cotton position only if the quality of our product is continually improved. That means research and more research. We are therefore fortunate that the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation has decided to establish its new cotton ginning plant in Uganda. Negotiations for the purchase of land for this plant are shortly to arrive in Uganda, and it is hoped that early in 1946 building operations will be put in hand.

The inauguration of this new research station and those of the Agricultural Department at Nakasongola and Serere have still to be worked out in detail, and the future of the latter stations is at the moment little obscure. But the invaluable work that they have done during past and are still doing, and their highly trained staff and equipment will hardly fail to be lost to agriculture and science, for it seems probable that henceforward research in the three fields of agriculture and animal husbandry, medicine, and fisheries will be conducted at one central point on the East African plain, so as to avoid duplication and overlapping of activities. A proper degree of co-operation and correlation between East African research stations is now becoming increasingly important in London, Nairobi, and Kampala. I feel sure that Nakasongola and Serere will continue to play an important part. It has been decided to make Nakasongola a research station in 1946 as a branch of the East African Cotton Research Station.

The Uganda coffee crop was sold to the Ministry of Food at a price which is now the highest ever in the world.

Now the payment of a generous price to the farmers is a substantial benefit deriving from the funds.

Tax Production Improves

The tea industry in Kenya has continued to show excellent results. The tea grower's reports indicate a considerable improvement in the quality of our product and the selling price. By the close of the present year, if allowance is made for the tea already purchased and not yet exported, the whole expenditure of Government on this industry should have been reduced to a balance to finance further development.

Tea production in conjunction with the conservation of our soils and the maintenance of their fertility has been encouraged and tea field cultivation is now the normal practice in most areas. It has been extended in the Afale and Lange districts, and a start is being made with the introduction of tea gardens in Bisokes.

Desilting centres have been maintained in all provinces with the object of illustrating to the native cultivators the benefits of planned agriculture and showing the importance of conserving the soil. With a view to the improvement of pastures throughout the country an order has been issued that, unless otherwise provided, this, if it has, will prevent further overgrazing and lead to the recovery of those grasses which have already suffered from this cause.

In my address to the Council last June I announced the arrival in this country of Mr. A. H. T. Groom for the purpose of undertaking an investigation into the possibility of large-scale swamp reclamation and subsidiary irrigation. Mr. Groom has submitted a very valuable report. His conclusions are that, although isolated areas of reclamation have no profound effect on climate, indiscriminate drainage operations carried out on a large scale would seriously alter the hydrologic regime of the country, thereby causing away considerable quantities of water which would be lost to the atmosphere by evaporation. The effects of such a loss of water on this weather have, on our present knowledge, to be left to the imagination. A two-year programme of investigation and demonstration is now in hand, and a few ideas have already been evolved.

The Director of Agriculture has just returned from a tour of the northern provinces of the country, and that

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SIR HUMPHREY LEGGETT, who on Monday relinquished the chairmanship of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, has to his credit the wonderful record

Sir Humphrey Leggett of having held the office for twenty-seven consecutive years. An achievement without parallel in Eastern African affairs, it affords the most striking evidence of the general recognition of his able leadership to which he brought the advantages of an exceptionally retentive memory, an analytical mind, widespread sources of information and, truculence.

When he left it necessary he never hesitated to express opinions which would inevitably irritate some sections of the community—but he was ever more ready to welcome guest speakers who wished to testify to the benefits of certain aspects of British enterprise and rule in East Africa, or himself to quote from speeches or writings for the same purpose. When feelings ran high he never lost his temper speaking, "but he was as

a lion in a cage," wrote a reluctant admirer of his views, "as he was to control his own state of mind by whom he made such a chairman of the Section given his numbers and influence." He had seldom, since 1939, but once, been ill. Humphrey had attained his 70th year.

Now he has to face the commercial problems of the post-war era, in which exports from the United Kingdom to East and Central African markets ought to be greatly increased. Never was there a heavier obligation upon him to do everything in his power to promote the extension of our trades. The new Chairman will have a difficult task of keeping this vital matter before his members, and we have no doubt that he will do so. In this part we should wish to see as a standing item on the agenda of every meeting of the sub-committee as "Expansion of Export Trade with East Africa." If there were a special meeting at which there

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Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon's Address

Urged by S. Rhodesian Commission

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BROOME RUBBER PLANTATIONS LIMITED was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, on Thursday last, December 27, 1944.

SIR LIONEL SMITH-GORDON, the Chairman of the company, had circulated to the shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1943, a statement in the following terms:

"We are glad to tell our stockholders that our general manager, Mr. F. J. Pratt, and European personnel who were held prisoners by the Japanese have now arrived home with the exception of the youngest member of our staff who, we deeply regret to record, died while working on the railway in Siam."

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In conformity with a scheme which has been formulated under the aegis of the Colonial Office, your company has become a member of the Malaya Rubber Estate Owners' Company, Ltd., and has joined the P.R.A. Group, on whose Committee of Management it is represented. The object of this scheme is to start the Malayan rubber estate industry as soon as possible on productive operations, to operate as much as possible the period of rubber scarcity and during that period to provide not only for a fair and equitable distribution among the members of available goods and services, but also for their economical use by a concentration of productive operations.

"Our manager, Mr. Eldred P. Sturtevant, left on November 16 for Malaya at the head of a party of planters whose primary object is to inspect the estates and select those among them which offer the best promise of early productivity."

Pooling of Profits

"Any profit derived from working these selected estates which proportionally is not available for among all the estates in the group will be pooled. The pooled profit, up to £1,500 per acre per acre in production, as between labour charges, land charges, etc., will become available. It is intended that the sum of £1,500 per acre will be available to each member of the group to stimulate its own estates financially and the parent company is to be bound to make up the difference if the existence terminates. The amount of profit available from quality control will be determined by the number of estates in the group and the number of members of the technical staff existing at the time of the termination of the P.R.A. in Malaya. This will be determined by the Board of Directors. It is felt that conditions are not so bad as might be expected. We must however await sufficient information before arriving at conclusions and it is necessary to stress that whilst we are thankful that our supplies are now freed from the Japanese, it is still necessary to exercise patience until work on the estates gets under way and as many initial difficulties are surmounted."

The accounts call for little comment. The loss for the year has been deducted from the credit reserve brought forward. Taxation reserve is estimated to be more than adequate."

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TAX RELIEF for gold mines in southern Rhodesia is proposed by the commission under the chairmanship of Professor H. Frankel which has been passing into the industry.

Telegrams report that the commission recommends that income tax on all companies and the gold premium tax and royalties on mines should be abolished; and that an interim measure suggests that dividends should be reduced to at least the pre-war level of from 3d. to 4s. in the £, or preferably to a flat rate of not more than 3s. with dividends free of tax. A more liberal scale of redemption allowances is also proposed. It is proposed that a special mining committee should be set up with power to declare forfeiture of mining ground where production has been unduly delayed.

The decline in the gold output is attributed mainly to the fiscal policy which the Government adopted to finance war expenditure. The gold premium tax is considered bad in principle, inequitably related to the income derived from mining, restrictive of gold production and an unfortunate fiscal experiment.

An increase in the personnel of the Division of Mines is suggested, together with improved pay and status. Further information will be given when copies of the report reach London. Editor, "E.A. & R."

Rhokana's War Production

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD., shows a review by the general manager, Mr. A. Royden Harrison, covering the period from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1943.

At the beginning of the period production, in accordance with the terms of the lease agreement, was being maintained at 60 per cent of the basic quota, 6,250 short tons of copper per month. But in mid-August, 1941, the rate was raised to 105 per cent, and after the outbreak of war all restrictions were lifted and the Corporation undertook to produce 7,000 short tons of copper monthly for the Ministry of Supply.

This was raised to 9,500 to 10,000 short tons monthly including 1,000 short tons per month from Notchong on December 1, 1941, and remained slightly above this level for approximately two years. At the end of 1943, however, the general depreciation of the plant, particularly the crushing plant, had become so serious that it was necessary to reduce production to permit some time to be made with maintenance and repair work. The output was accordingly reduced to an average of 6,000 short tons monthly during 1944 (including approximately 1,000 short tons from Notchong).

At the end of 1944 the Ministry of Supply indicated that additional copper was urgently required, and it was then felt that the position had sufficiently improved to consider increasing the output to 7,000 short tons monthly as from January 1, 1945.

Plant Maintenance Difficulties

During the transition to this higher level of production there was an increase in December, 1944, and the cost of maintenance of both shafts, less per ton monthly, was 10 per cent higher than increased up to the required level of 7,000 short tons. However, maintenance of plant continued to increase in conjunction with the same time difficulty was experienced in obtaining a supply of sufficiently high grade iron ore. This was due to the fact that although some ore was received in the latter part of 1944, the end of 1944 and the beginning of 1945, no iron ore was received for the first time since the end of 1942.

There was a further difficulty with the ore which resulted in the increased cost of maintenance. This was due to the fact that the ore was very poor and contained a large amount of unmarketable material that could not be taken in the blast furnaces in spite of every effort to do so. It was impossible to obtain any production from the blast furnaces because realization that no marketable iron could be obtained from the blast furnaces led to the conclusion that the blast furnaces would be unprofitable. Although blast furnaces were eventually re-opened, there was so much delay in getting the blast furnaces into full blast that the commission until May, 1945, when full blast was obtained after 1944, when copper production dropped sharply and the cost of iron ore was reduced.

After some uncertainty, production was stabilized in early May, 1945, with some 20,000 short tons per month. This production was supplied by the Ministry of Supply 1,600 short tons. This production has been maintained to the present time.

During the period under review the production of copper

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Trade in tea has been reintroduced in Southern Rhodesia, and the first consignment of tea for the British market, after a temporary ban, was sent to London yesterday. The tea had been bought in Bulawayo.

Over 7,000 people in Kenya are now members of the co-operative association.

The budget for Kenya for 1946 estimated £1,000,000. The current expenditure on defence is £2,700,000.

A boat, which had been adrift on the Nile at Engebi in the Sudan district, with 23 passengers, mostly women, has been found by their relatives.

The first set of complete paper which were published for the public in 1944 have met with general approval in Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

In the Sudanese towns are now needed only those of the principal non-residential areas and heavy operations over roads. Control is still necessary.

A letter containing 1,000 words which had been lost by post from the Beira railway of Southern Rhodesia was returned intact to the owners with apologies for having opened it.

Over 21,000 bales of cotton lint were shipped from the Sudan to the United Kingdom, and 2,000 to India. Of the 1944-5 crop of cotton seed, 410,000 tons have been moved to Egypt.

The Kenya and Uganda Railways, which in 1941 suspended the concessions which it had granted for some years to farm patrols and settlers entering Kenya and Uganda, has denied those benefits.

Some months ago a labour exchange for Africans was opened in Dar es Salaam as an experiment. Its success has led to the decision of the Government to open exchanges throughout the Territory.

The public telegraphic service with Somalia (formerly Italian Somaliland) has been restored, but for the time being telegrams must be written in English or French, and code or cipher messages cannot be admitted.

The Central Advisory Anglo-Arab of Kenya has been reconstituted as follows: Major A. W. Sudcliffe (Chairman), Major C. Luxford, Mr. H. Copely-Lute, Colonel G. East-King, Mr. H. D. Arthur, and Major Rodway.

Work on the new Beira-Rhodesia road over the Pungwe Flats was inspected recently by the Governor-General of Mozambique, General Joss Balcourt. The whole route is expected to be open in about two years.

The Victoria Finance Factory, Kenya, built by Lord Gertrude of Tatton, and taken over by the military authorities early in the war, now requires about 840,000 lb. of wood a year mainly for the manufacture of blankets.

Sales of electricity in Rhodesia rose to a new record of 120 million units in the past year. This was an increase of 6.6% over 1945-4. The latest returns show that consumption is four times as great as in the last pre-war year.

A company with a capital of about £500,000 is in process of formation in Durban for the operation of six coastal vessels for the trade between the Union of South Africa and East Africa on the one side and West Africa on the other.

Public telephone services between the United Kingdom and Rhodesia have been reopened. The charge for a three-minute call (the minimum) to Southern Rhodesia is 3/- 9d., and the minimum for a call to East Africa 1/- 9d.

Rhodesia has entered for the Currie Cup, Rugby competition, after an interval of 62 years. The South African authorities had stated that if no entry were received for this year, the Rugby Union of Rhodesia would be unable to enter in 1948.

Southern Rhodesia has won the Victory Loan bond bearing interest 3% which has been fully subscribed in four months. Conversion accounted for £1,750,000. Of the balance of £1,250,000 of new money, £50,000 was from small investors.

The quarterly publication of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, which was suspended for the duration of the war, is to reappear again under the editorship of Mr. W. Nowell, former Director of the Charcoal Research Institute, Tanganyika Territory.

A committee has been appointed by the Governor of Nyasaland to consider all questions concerning the marriages of Native Christians and to make recommendations for legislation on the subject. The Attorney-General is Chairman and the Bishop of Nyasaland a member.

A large carved chest depicting scenes from the mining industry was one of the exhibits at the display in Sainsbury's works of art by African pupils of Cyrene Mission. Lady Dart, wife of the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has suggested that it should be bought for Princess Elizabeth against to-day when she marries.

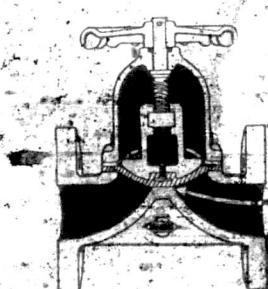
Although the French franc has been devalued to the value of 480 to the £ and 119-10-0d. to the dollar, the exchange rates for French Somaliland, Madagascar, Réunion, and the French West African territories is to be 2-235/- to the £ and 70-06d. to the dollar. The reason is that inflation has become much greater in France than in her Colonial territories.

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African Liquor for Africans**Some Statements About Nairobi**

In the British newspaper publication *Mashimoni*, some points seem given to the comment recently made by Mr. M. G. Morris, the African member of the Kenya Legislative Council, that Africa should be allowed to buy European liquors. A leading article stated his particular point of view as follows:

"One is that whilst the best African liquors are not up to the standard of European liquor. There are many statements which are untrue by the government concerning the quality of its too strong for Africans. It is not so strong as some of the best-tasted other kind of European liquors, such as beer, sherry and wine. These are all available here at reasonable prices which is also true of beer. The second is that there is no African beer, and that is why we allow the importation of foreign brands and brews. The third is that our beer sales last year and during the first half of this year totalled 300 million litres which is more than double that of Somaliland. As far as I am concerned, it is not prohibitory but to supply beer to the natives is not a good idea.

"The fourth is that our beer sales are too large due to the fact that our beer is not strong enough. We have also got a lot of beer in our hands, and it is difficult to get rid of it. The fifth is that our beer sales are not strong enough and the sixth is that we have got a lot of beer in our hands, and it is difficult to get rid of it. The seventh is that our beer sales are not strong enough and the eighth is that we have got a lot of beer in our hands, and it is difficult to get rid of it. The ninth is that our beer sales are not strong enough and the tenth is that we have got a lot of beer in our hands, and it is difficult to get rid of it."

In this connection, it is pointed out that the Government's policy is to禁制 (prohibit) the importation of European liquor in Kenya. They have drawn up their own regulations, and in the bungalows there are now many African bars and restaurants. All that remains to be done is for the Government in order to legalize the sale of beer to the natives.

The last section of the article states that the Kenya Government has been asked by the Government about the sale of beer to the natives. This is a matter which is being considered by the African Affairs Committee. If the native liquor is to be sold in the native markets in Nairobi, then it will be dealt with that presently.

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Mitchell, Goff and Company

Mitchell, Goff and Company, a firm that in the year ended June 30, 1947, had assets £20,000,000 and liabilities £14,000,000, carried to 1948, assets £20,000,000 and liabilities £14,000,000. The balance sheet for 1949 shows assets £16,223,643.

The issued capital is £18,000,000. Advances of £1,000,000 to subsidiary companies, £1,000,000 advances held at £2,500,000, £5,000,000 advances for investments of £400,000 and £100,000. The consolidated balance sheet for 1948 and individual statement shows issued £18,000,000 and general and current replacement reserves £2,000,000. Fixed Assets right £2,100,213, and current assets £18,000,000, including debts due £1,549,400, a reserve established £2,000,000 and provision for doubtful debts £2,000,000. Tax Reserves £63,345, and £1,000,000 in progress £892,414. The directors are Mr. Alexander Goff (Chairman), Mr. E. H. Aldridge (Managing Director), Messrs. H. L. Butcher, G. Dann, J. M. Donaldson, G. Gillen, D. C. Holmes, F. C. Horner, and T. Johnson. The Secretary is Mr. C. W. Geddes.

The annual general meeting is to be held in London tomorrow.

Arusha Plantations

ARUSHA PLANTATIONS Ltd. report that in the year ended June 30, 1947, value of real assets £77,224 (£19,700 less previous year) and value of 17,700 shares £115. The profit on trading was £1,467,000. The expenditure on production was £3,600,000, of which £1,000,000 was a reduction of £1,000,000 in the cost of production and depreciation and amortization £1,223, leaving £1,467,000 carried forward. £1,467,000 compared with general balance in the previous year of £4,902. The loss carried forward was reduced to £0,682.

The issued capital is £60,000 in 25 shares, and there are £1,000 of 5% convertible debenture debentures outstanding and loans from shareholders. The properties, plant and machinery buildings and developments are shown in the balanced sheet £1,229,048, each rate £1,81 per share, less and stores £1,000.

The coffee crop for the year reached 276 tons compared with 177 tons at the previous year, and the coffee crop amounted to 1,000,000 bags of 60 lbs.

The directors are Mr. Gordon Gordon (Chairman), Mr. T. W. Bovill and Mr. F. A. Prosser. Messrs. Bovill, Matheson and Co. Ltd. are the managing agents in East Africa.

R. C. Treadt and Co.

Messrs. R. C. Treadt and Co. Ltd. have been appointed London correspondents of Messrs. Matheson and Co. Ltd., formerly Thomas Matheson and Co. (East Africa) Ltd. and have moved to 10, New Bond Street, London, W.1. The company has also been appointed to the management of Arusha Plantations Ltd., General Importers of East African and Asian Fruits & Supplies Ltd.

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Statements Worth Noting

I must work the works of him that sent me, whilst it is day: the night cometh, when no man can work." John 9:4.

The Government of Kenya must husband for its family of 30,000 people of the Kamba tribe, S. V. G. C. M.C.

The leaders of the Government of Kenya must move an generous, bold, and imaginative policy. Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya.

"OF all the educative agents which have ever come to Africa the Star proved the most drastic and far-reaching in its influence." — Bishop Wynne Jones.

The beloved Anglican Bishop Gwynne has done more than perhaps any other living person to shape the Christian Government in the Sudan. — Bishop G. G. Thorpe, Bishop of the Sudan.

"At Karatina, on the dried vegetable factory's scheme in Kikuyu, yields without manure have been around 3,000 lbs. of vegetables per acre, and up to 20,000 lbs. with manure." — Mrs. R. C. Barnes.

Southern Rhodesia needs a strong Government, whatever its party label. If we are to grasp the opportunities that are real, — Mr. G. Musgrave, Chairman of the Industrial Development Commission.

"Encounters with Rhodesians in England have given me with a marked feeling for the slimy bushes and the flame trees and jacarandas under the beneficent sun of the Novembe rains." — Major Lewis Hastings.

The United Party in Rhodesia is in advance of the Labour Party of Great Britain. Steel, electricity, and cotton spinning and all transport have all been nationalized, and the nationalization of the railways is now being considered. — Mr. W. H. Westwood, Vice-Chairman.

"For the Indian colonies in Africa get a share of international responsibility under the World Charter. It has never been done, but what has been done with those colonies has not brought little sorrow to the Africans and pain to the world." — Mr. Ernest Ross, in the *China and Century*.

"A few years ago there were 200 growers of Turkish tobacco in Southern Rhodesia, producing half a million pounds. To-day there are more than 1,000 growers, producing nearly five million pounds. It is estimated that, with a favourable season next year, they could produce eight to ten million pounds." — Mr. O. C. Rawson.

If Britain plans to attack disease, spread education, build a framework for economic development and sound agriculture, and make the natural resources of greater benefit to Africans, then Africans, too, must respond in social responsibility, discipline, tolerance, and partnership in this endeavour." — Mr. A. Creech Jones, Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

Southern Rhodesia has had fewer white children in proportion to its population at every census since 1921. Compared with European conditions in 1900, it is not a young country at all, having proportionately fewer children and more middle-aged and elderly people than England and Wales had in that year. — *Rhodesia Herald*.

An African leader who agrees with the Europeans that they are right and disagrees with the Africans that they are wrong is a true leader. We do not want a leader who antagonizes European public opinion by the love of doing so. That would not be leadership. Ignorance coupled with stupidity and boisterousness. — An African correspondent in the African Press in Southern Rhodesia.

The externals of religion are an increasingly important factor in evangelism. The African is now no longer content to sit on a dusty floor in mud and poles and mud huts which does for a church. Of course, nothing is the best that can be provided. He will put up with the duffest wooden hut with the dirtiest walls, but with the improved standards of housing he feels that the House of God should be more worthy. — Bishop of Northern Rhodesia.

The tropical forest is a wonderful sight from the air. It is like a uniform carpet like the northern pine forest, but a more brilliant variety owing to its many different species of trees, each displaying puffs of many different shades of green and colours. Some are less than a foot high, others reaching these same are over 100 feet high, the tallest trees towering the rest, showing their white trunks and spreading canopy swelling in the heat and humidity of the tropics.

Women have made tremendous efforts in many fields of endeavour during the war, and in addition to their normal duties have also borne the burden of maintaining their homes, life and family responsibilities. The consciousness of spiritual direction together with increased personal responsibility in connection with the collective problems of citizenship. — Mrs. A. Griffiths, Women's Executive Officer of the African National Congress.

"The system of nomination of members to the Legislative Assembly which is now adopted in Rhodesia may in time result in the appointment of members impossible to communicate with the electorate. This difficulty can be overcome if it is done in another way elsewhere, the members being nominated by the various Churches and Missionaries and the members themselves being allowed to nominate beside them four or five others to their service to the Council and by means of a simple translation to keep the members in direct communication of the course of debates. This may to some extent prolong our proceedings, but it will, I am persuaded, lead to results of great value to the Protectorate." — Sir John Hall, Governor of the Protectorate.

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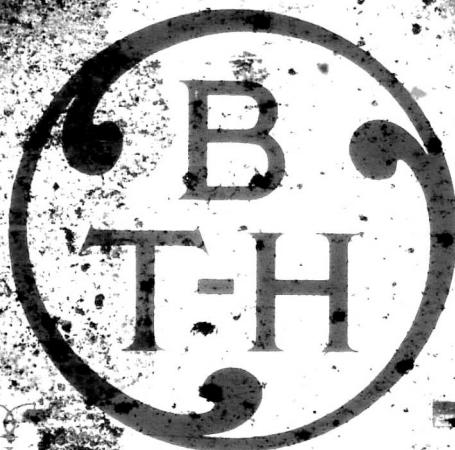
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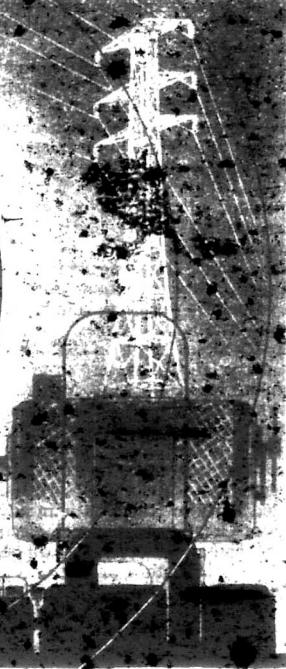
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Native Townships N.R. Experiment in African Suburb

URBAN LIFE over most of Southern Africa has reached a point that if workers exchanges the family village in the bush for a squashed compound in a town the social, educational, and health facilities, and amenities of the town are bought at what seems to our urban-conscious minds a most depressing price.

The segmented lines of a compound may be necessary for a labour force that is always chafing. But in Northern Rhodesia attempts are being made to get certain classes of Africans away from the compounds into individual plots where they can live a more independent family life.

For instance, just outside the town's "suburbs" are being offered for permanent employees of the Government. The houses are two-roofed, with outside kitchens and latrines. Each plot is half an acre. No rent is paid for these houses by the individual, because Government wants to provide employees with houses.

A far more interesting development is that of "African townships," in which the selected individual can obtain a plot and a house that is his own property, as distinct from a hut in a rowing compound, or a house in a suburb. One of these townships has already been gazetted, an act that enables the settlement to elect a body of men, known as the African Town Board, to administer the affairs of the Town. It is intended to develop these settlements outside each town on the periphery.

A Home of his Own

The basic idea of the scheme is that an African can have a good home on his own with a garden plot and a small bush garden that are cultivated under the general supervision of an agricultural officer who visits the townships several times a year. He gets this small estate either by buying a house already built for him by Government, or by building his own house to an approved design.

In 1943, at Tzvia, the Government built four elaborate three-roofed houses with verandas, a kitchen and a bathroom, the purchase price £150. Two of these houses were taken up immediately, and Government took over the other two for members of the urban court. The houses have burnt brick foundations, Kimberley brick walls, cement floors, and cement plaster on the walls. Foundations were laid for another house of this type. The township thus started in a small way.

Buyers pay from £1 to £2 down and the rest in instalments, and though no period is at present laid down, they are encouraged to try and pay up within a year. Several have already done so and now own their houses.

These first four houses seemed a little too elaborate to meet popular demand, so in 1944 Government built 20 two-roofed houses of Kimberley brick throughout, with burnt brick

being extracts from the Northern Rhodesian Newsletter.

foundations and sun-dried courses. Each room measured 10x12 feet, a kitchen was 10x10 feet, a sitting room 12x12 feet, a bedroom 11x12 feet, a veranda 3x12 feet, and a bathroom 4x12 feet. The total cost of these houses, including foundations, was £150 each.

The 1944 programme was completed by building three or the more elaborate houses with three rooms and a veranda, the purchase price £180. These, with a further six of the same type built in 1945, are all occupied. In 1945, the programme included laying the foundations of 20 odd more houses, half two-roofed at £120, and some three-roofed at £17. All of these have been applied for.

A tea-room built in 1945 was sold for £13 and three men built houses to their own design. One of these, a two-roofed house with bathroom and glass windows, was resold for £30.

The township is laid out on a hexagonal plan with a village green in the centre. The residential plots, which are roughly 100 feet by 120 feet, are varied in shape so as to fit the plan. Ropalidhia hedges separate the plots. Fruit trees are planted in a nursery maintained by Government, but there is a restriction on what can be grown on the plots. Vegetables, pumpkins, ground nuts and beans, are allowed, but not grains, the cultivation of which close to houses leads to mouldiness.

Controlled Allocations

Each resident is given two half-acre allotments, one on the edge of the river adjoining the town, the other in the bush country close by. Both, as well as the maize grown on the house plot, must follow the rotation laid down by the Agricultural Department. Only the house plot is sown for grain with a rotation of three years; the other plot is used for ground crops and vegetables.

The water supply is from a small river only 40 yards from the settlement. It is dammed, and a concrete spitway leads the water into a series of concrete tanks used for drinking water, bathing, and washing clothes.

In addition to the purchase price of the house, the African pays a rent of 2s. 6d. per month for all three plots, combined rents like purchase price, which are paid into territorial revenue, but it has been proposed that such money should be paid into African Township Fund. Each township would have its own fund controlled by the Town Board. In time the fund would be used not only to build more houses, but also for schools and public buildings, and to help employees taking care of roads, bridges, and sanitation. The fund would perhaps not run to a school and a clinic.

There is a Township Board in existence at the moment comprising four members, two being elected and two nominated by Government. As the township grows, the elected members will be increased to four.

If the Board can employ its own staff, the Government messenger acts as a supervisor. The list of people living in the town early in 1945 gives an indication of the type of African who enjoys the facilities of the township. There were 12 big men, temporary supervisor, two members of the African Native Court, two retired persons in clerks, and a policeman, one clerk to employer, 12 hawkers and traders, one seller of native wine, two sellers of light goods, sellers of snuff, one old woman (retired), two paint boys in employment, one hardware maker, one tailor, one barbershop owner, two drum makers, one laundry assistant (African), and one washerwoman.

Government has succeeded in persuading all the African towns in the Ciskei to do the same to train African town superintendents.

The government, which is well watched carefully by scholars and Government, is an attempt to let the independent African develop a taste and to give him a town life that does not mean the dark roomy depths of the compounds.

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FAST AND EASY TRANSPORTATION

Letters to the Editor (Contd.)

Many recent official statements have stressed the economic weakness of the African and his inability to pay interest, much less return the capital spent for his benefit. All that, of course, is true, but it makes really bad business for the various schemes for their advancement; they could make some contribution to labour. Merely to mention such an idea will evoke some quarters, they say, "No forced labour" - so let me therefore make it clear that I do not wish to advocate compulsion. There would surely be no difficulty in any outlet through which the African could be induced into his contribution - in most the same way as the Territorial Army provided in the past an opportunity for the British citizen who chose self-responsibility over his neighbours to serve his country. I doubt if any African army received work assignments like as had an average people in Great Britain during the last 50 years. Most Africans worked throughout the forties accepted additional duties, those of the Home Guard, fire-fighting and Civil Defence. So far as I know, there is an opportunity for a public-spirited African to serve his tribe or his reserve group in some such way as by membership of a Native Council. We are told again rightly that the colonial and welfare grants will probably be paid off and that recurrent expenditure which many of the former dependency must in future bear will fall upon the colony concerned. Hence, perhaps, the rather increased support from the Imperial Government and increased white settlement in Kenya. But if the African is going to keep the pump going on his own after the grants have been spent, it would be as well to lose no time in providing him with the chance of learning his part in forthcoming events from the very start.

Yours truly,

H. J. H. BURTON

KENYA

Letters to the Editor (Contd.)

Manufacturers of Motor Vehicles in the United Kingdom are now facing difficulties in getting a living wage for their workers. This is very distressing to the manufacturers who are now unable to compete in foreign markets, rendering their products less competitive in the world. In the long run, it is likely that the English Government will have to pay greater wages to its workers. I would suggest that British manufacturers should at regular intervals demand and offer a minimum wage. It is suggested that the Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Industries, the Trades' Councils, the Employers' Federation, the Ministry of Labour, the Chamber of Shipping and the Royal Society of Medicine should consider this matter.

Business Training for Soldiers

Soldiers returning may profit by taking the examinations of the Association of Certified Accountants, the Institute of Cost Accountants and the Institute of Chartered Accountants, and by taking courses in accountancy and book-keeping. Students interested in business studies should take advantage of the opportunities for advanced technical education offered by the schools by correspondence, supplemented by lectures. This can be successfully undertaken in the case of the Royal Technical College, which will take place in England.

Girls' Schools in the Sudan

A secondary school and two intermediate schools are situated on the River Nile at Madiun and El Omden. The first half of this year was as recently as 1930, the only intermediate school in the Sudan. This started in Qandura and was soon enlarged. By this year the school had taken over the control of the former girls' school had become a secondary school and was settled.

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Archdeacon J. S. Herbert.

The BISHOP OF UGANDA has died. The following tribute to Archdeacon John S. Herbert, who recently arrived in this country on retirement after 41 years of missionary service:

"There must be very few C.M.S. missionaries who have had a longer or more varied experience of missionary work than Archdeacon Herbert, who is returning to the great grief of his many friends."

"John Herbert came to Uganda as an enthusiastic young layman in October 1904. He worked for four years at Masa in a most primitive part which afterwards became part of Tanganyika Territory. His Natives remained there with gratitude. After his first tour he went home and after teaching at the C.M.S. College, was ordained in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on October 3, 1909.

"On this return to Uganda he was sent for three years to Mbale until that part too ceased to be in the Uganda Diocese and was handed over to Kevet. There he went to Africa Mission and Homa, and then back as rural dean to Ndege. When Bishop Willis started his scheme of putting the Uganda rural parishes under Baganda rural deans, he went to Kabalo in Buganda where he worked for five and a half years amid the serious illness of his wife (which proved fatal) and then again went home to England."

"Mr. Herbert returned to Uganda in 1928, and was again made Rural Dean. In 1930 he was chosen for one of the most important posts in the diocese—the wardenship of Bishop Tucker's College for the training of clergy, catechists and schoolmasters. At this point he won the inestimable blessing of marriage on April 26, 1930, with Miss Agnes White, who had been his superior and a half year in charge of Mengo Girls' School. She immediately took the affliction and determination of the short church life upon her. Mrs. Herbert was just the right sort of person, calm, exceedingly sympathetic, heart and soul in her work, who gave a Christian welcome to all who came near her. Her increasing deafness limited her daily duties, but her interest in everybody and everything, and especially in Uganda and Africa, are a great joy to them."

"He was a man of great personal charm and tact, and at Murono was often the butt of the jokes of his colleagues. His care was to see that all the work through his hands were conducted in mind, body, and spirit, with special soul, for the work that lay ahead. This was the secret of the colleague's of the building, and grounds was his secret."

"He was for many years secretary of the Diocesan Council, in 1934 to 1936, and again in 1940, and in 1941 was relieved of some of these responsibilities to be found to every man's aid in the difficult and arduous missions for sleep and teaching preparation for the subject question of 1942."

In 1940 Archdeacon Herbert was asked to come to Namibia as Archdeacon of Uganda by the request of Archdeacon Powers. During these years and during years before he had been the unpaid friend and counsellor of the Bishop and confidante of others."

British Colonies

Just before Christmas, 1945, for the Christmas recess the Secretary of State for the Colonies said in reply to a question in the House of Commons:

"The British Commonwealth Territories in which the British Government has sole or joint control of its foreign policy are as follows: Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Uganda, Kenya, Malaya, Ceylon, Hong Kong, and the British Indian Ocean Territories."

It is interesting to note that Britain holds, but does not control, the Malayan Peninsula, which can best be described as a "British Commonwealth of the Sea".

It is interesting to remember that the Commonwealth is currently holding land on short leases, and it would be considered appropriate for Uganda agent for the Commonwealth to select such land.

Manitoba Association of the Commonwealth are invited to send a representative to the Conference of Commonwealth African Agents, to be held at 10, Tavistock House, Northgate Street, London, W.C.1, on January 22, 1946.

Poverty a Cause of Leprosy

MAJOR GESTRAH, SIR EDWARD SPRAWSON, M.D., F.R.C.P., says in the course of an article in the *Quarterly Review on Leprosy in the tropics*:

"Leprosy as a rule is not a very contagious disease, but many years ago responsible bodies were of opinion that it was not infectious at all, but we know better now. A leper is not infectious at every stage of his disease, and at any given time, an average of about one third to one quarter of lepers may represent a proportion that is contagious at the moment. We believe that sexual contact with the leper, or an article infected by him, is necessary to infect a healthy person and usually the contact has to be prolonged and repeated."

"There are numerous instances of cohabitation of husband and wife where one is a leper and the partner has remained permanently free. But, subjecting the case with children up to the young up to the age of about 14 years, children are extremely susceptible and the residence of young children in the house of a leper in the contagious stage is almost certain to lead to infection of the children."

Sir Leonard Rogers had stated that 80% of all leprosy infections arise through a healthy person being closely proximity to the same house as an infective case. In the experience of the writer, there is no doubt that clothing is a frequent vehicle of the contagion, perhaps the most frequent indeed. A garment or sheet that has been in contact with the skin of a contagious leper and is later used by another member of his family, or even a visitor outside of the disease. Poverty and lack of personal hygienic habits open great sources of infection.

Perhaps poverty also aids infection by existing in a poor state of nutrition in the people. Generally, in days gone by we had certain remedies for leprosy merely bringing the patients into hospital and leaving them better provided an improvement in my rate. For a time, this was probably not so important as personal cleanliness, but today this reason that it is very rare to hear of any native staff, European, Native, or other, settling down before being affected by leprosy.

It is known where a person has exposed himself to an operation on a leper by slightly impaling his own fingers on the teeth of the leper. Some lepers, possibly, are infected through their teeth. In colder climates the secretion have been said to be the cause of great majority are infected by contact described.

A Strange Coincidence

Major A. G. Wade has pointed out in a letter to the *Sunday Times* that there is a strange triple coincidence of birthdays in the Baden-Powell family. This has shown close connections with East Africa and the Rhodesias. February 22 was the birthday of first Lord Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scout movement, who was buried in Kenya and is also the birthday of Lady Baden-Powell, first Chairman of the Ireland Branch of the East African Women's League. October 26 is the birthday of the present Lord Baden-Powell and of his wife. April 16 is the birthday of Lady Betty, daughter of the first Lord and Lady Baden-Powell, of Mr. Servais Clay, his husband, and of Robin their son. The present Lord Baden-Powell was born on the anniversary of his parents' wedding.

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Obituary**Mr. William Barr.**

We deeply regret to report the death on December 26 at his home in Woodford Green, Essex, at the age of 61, of MR. WILLIAM BARR, a director of the London Trading Co., Ltd., and its secretary for more than 20 years. He had also served for many years as chairman of the Beta Building Co., Ltd.; the Baird Engineering Co., Ltd.; the Dennis Fly Agency Co., Ltd.; the Estate Corporation of Natal Estates, Ltd.; Mr. Barr had twice visited Rhodesia on business or on the Intercolonial in 1937. In previous days he was a frequent attendant at meetings of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and was well known in the East African and Rhodesian business circles.

Indian's Last Will & Testament

The late ISMAIL RAHMANIYA, an Indian welfare philanthropist, and a former member of the Government of British Hindustan, left £60,000 to be used toward the cost of the Asian wing of the new胸routh Hospital at Nairobi. It is the first bequest of this kind to be made for the benefit of the whole Indian community of Kenya without distinction of caste.

Uganda Swam to Kill

A party of boys, swum from the shore north of Kampala to the island of Kiwazi, killed one bushpig and returned to the mainland was the story told during a recent visit to Uganda by the Society, who received full corroboration from the Game Department.

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Conditions in Ethiopia**Testimony of Mr. J. G. Grimwood**

MR. J. G. GRIMWOOD, who for more than three years from 1942 worked in Ethiopia as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit, contributes the following extract from a journal of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society on interesting and unusual aspects of the social conditions in that country:

"The capital has been outside Addis Ababa and other large towns and in areas in which there is still much scope for improvement."

"The campaign against slavery has been most successful, but slavery has been practised for centuries. The slave woman was paid nothing for the less than half a day's work. Addis Ababa. She may have been exploited, but she was probably better fed than many free men, and treated, but the all-important fact is that she was regarded as

"property." Not last year travelled from Addis Ababa to the south, and met that he had met an Ethiopian who had been born in Abyssinia, but was now a German. He had joined the German army during the war, and had been captured and sold into slavery. He had been beaten and tortured, but his master had known full well that he was not a slave by law, but had insisted that he should be treated as such.

"The prison system has been reformed, but the same practice is used frequently, and the bodies of condemned men are displayed after death in public. Many of the smaller provincial jails, in particular, are veritable hellholes, states and in some cases prison authorities on the contrary intent on reforming them. But when we realize how backward even the prisons were in the last part of the 19th century, we must be careful of pointing an accusing finger."

Background of National Crisis

"The country are awaiting a development of the economy and in Addis Ababa the situation has won high praise from British experts, but elsewhere the difficulties where the bulk of the population are nomadic, that a great deal can be recovered, and the experts know that leaving in silence is often the more effective course. It was once common after a badly-bruised patient who had been beaten by a servant, a brother-in-law, or a husband, to simply leave him to bleed to death, and the patient's family, however, could not be persuaded to pay any legal expenses to get the ex-convict from their house, the ex-slave often being allowed to remain.

It is in regard to the racial sources that the Governor is least effective. There are, for instance, villages about the Mogadishu of refuse, but only a very few of the more important towns have any sanitary works, and even then attempts to enforce the decrees are haphazard and spasmodic.

"Although the legally supposed to attend school, but in many places, there are no schools for them to attend. Even in the chief towns the schools are very short of desks, books, and other equipment.

"The pressing need at the moment is for doctors, and these can be obtained only from outside sources. The excellent Halle Seelze Hospital in Addis Ababa was closed in December 1, 1934, and cannot be reopened till a medical staff is found. When this is done there will be little danger of actual shortage of hospital beds in Addis Ababa; to erect new hospital buildings in the capital itself is unnecessarily expensive. When money could more profitably be spent on recruiting staff and equipment for what already exists.

"Outside Addis Ababa there is a severe shortage of bed accommodation, and even more so is the lack of doctors, and no one will dispute that a doctor with his patients' health is of far greater practical value than a doctor with a hospital that they have no patients. No organization exists.

"Another important point to consider is that by no means all of the country is readily accessible from Addis Ababa, and little information, even now, is forthcoming about the more remote areas, where one can but imagine that even the exists in the way of social services. Indeed an important Ethiopian official, formerly in the civil service, admitted to me earlier this year that aogrammatical health to be existing in almost absolute ignorance.

"The country is rapidly developing, but slowly. But there is a desire to make known many names and it is difficult to find anyone really seeking to improve upon something that we have not noticed that has been achieved, especially in the educational field.

Ethiopia needs the closest international understanding, especially with high moral standards, and it is important to give the people's capacity should therefore become before setting out to do the best present situation from as unbiased a angle as possible.

PERSONAL

APPOINTMENTS AND APPOINTMENT

Mrs. J. E. COOPER has been appointed to the staff of the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

Colonel H. C. H. HOBART has been appointed to the staff of the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

Mr. R. W. SØRENSEN has been appointed to the staff of the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

Miss N. J. SEAGREN has been appointed to the staff of the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

A daughter has been born in Arusha to Mr. and Mrs. L. G. LEWIS.

A son was born in Arusha to Mr. and Mrs. T. R. W. EVANS.

The Lewis family are returning to England this month.

The Evans family are returning to England this month.

Mr. HOWARD COOPER, Regional Civil and Power Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, is a former High Justice of the Peace.

SIR HAROLD HARRIETT has been appointed to additional number of shareholders of the British Overseas Airways Corporation.

Mrs. KILLEARN, wife of the British Ambassador in Egypt and High Commissioner for the Sudan, has born a daughter in Cairo on Boxing Day.

Miss C. B. W. BROWN, appointed to Education Office in Tanganyika, is a native of Accrington. She has held teaching appointments in Sirotu, Pisea, and Clacton-on-Sea.

Miss A. M. MORRIS, appointed an administrative assistant in Tanganyika, has held several secretarial and administrative appointments in London, including one at the B.B.C.

Miss M. B. COVAN, appointed an education officer in Tanganyika, studied at Manchester University and graduated B.A. She holds teaching appointments at Darwen Grammar School.

Mr. KENNETH SAWYER, appointed an assistant conservator of forests in Kenya, was educated at Keswick School and Cambridge University, and holds a B.Sc. degree in forestry.

Mr. A. G. BROWNE and Miss EVELYN C. MELLAND, widow of Frank H. Meland, for many years an administrative officer in Northern Rhodesia, are to be married at Holy Trinity, Colton Common, Winchester, on Saturday.

Miss I. M. WHITECHURCH, appointed a nursing sister in Tanganyika, has held nursing appointments at the Birmingham Hospital for Women, the London Hospital, the Royal Free Hospital, and in Hastings and Faversham.

MAJOR D. W. COOPER, appointed Crown Counsel in Northern Rhodesia, was born in Wimbledon, called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1938, a member of the south-eastern circuit, and during the war served in North Africa and Sicily.

CAPTAIN J. R. WOODS, formerly of The Queen's Royal Hussars and the Royal Tank Regiment, and a member of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, has returned to Northern Rhodesia where he is serving in the Royal Corps of Transport.

APPOINTMENTS RECENTLY

Mr. DECKER, residing in Uganda, has just been appointed to general manager of Kipkotai, a coffee plantation. Please write to No. 303, East Africa and Rhodesia, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

Mr. MAX GARDNER, 230, Middle School, a 20-year business and personnel management executive, now managing in Kenya or Tanganyika, has joined the committee of directors of plantation "Day 100," situated in the northern part of Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

Mr. ERIC HOBART has been appointed Chairman of the Colonial Bureau in succession to Mr. G. E. G. Gellatly, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Hobart has taken a keen interest in Colonial affairs for a long time. He was an M.P. from 1929 to 1931.

Sgt.-Major LEONARD J. C. WILSON, appointed to command the officers' mess at Selous, has had extensive experience in both civil and military posts and is an associate member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. He is a son of the late Lt.-Col. J. Wilson, R.A., the noted author.

Major P. J. KILBY, appointed a substantive major in Uganda, was born in 1907. Major Kilby, a son of the late Sir James Kilby, M.P. for the County of Westmorland, has held appointments as a surveyor in mining, as a member of the Queen's Institute of Surveyors, Surveyor of Woods and as Queen's Distress Officer, Kirkcudbright.

The engagement is announced between Captain H. T. MARTIN, Q.M.R.N., and Miss MARY W. G. R. T. MARSHALL, of Chelmsford, Essex, and Miss VIOLET S. MAYERICK, M.R.C.S., F.R.C.O., of Colchester, and Mrs. H. T. MARTIN, a medical officer. Miss Marion was born in 1908.

The engagement is announced of Captain R. H. B. ROBERT YOUNG, the York and Lancaster Regiment, and The King's African Rifles, only son of Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Young, and EMILY MAY MILBURN, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Commander L. Milburn, R.N.R., and Mrs. Milburn, of North Shields, Northumberland.

The Parliamentary delegation of two peers and eight M.P.s which is to visit India includes two women who have shown a good deal of interest in East and Central African affairs—namely, Mr. R. W. SØRENSEN (Liberal) and Mr. R. HOPKIN MORRIS (Liberal). The members have not yet been nominated by the local Executive. Miss E. C. EDGAR, appointed a substantive midwife in Tanganyika, is a State registered midwife and a certified midwife. She has had her appointments at Ruthin Hospital, Glasgow, since May 1945, at Huddersfield, Brompton Hospital, London, Scotland's Hospital, Glasgow, and the Central Hospital, New Ayshire.

Miss M. E. BIDDLE, appointed a substantive officer in Kenya, was educated at Roedean and Girton College, Cambridge, was mathematics master at St. Edmund's School, Bedford, Howell's School, Shrewsbury, and Westonbirt School, Tetbury, where she was also house-mistress. In 1942 she was a cadet in the A.T.S., and was subsequently commissioned as a junior commander.

The engagement is announced between Captain PATRICK JAMES DANVERS McCRAITH, M.C., Nottinghamshire Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry, elder son of Sir Douglas and Lady McCraith of Normanton-on-the-Wolds, Plumtree, Nottinghamshire, and PRISCILLA, younger daughter of Colonel S. J. ROBINSON, D.C.O., and Mrs. Robins, of Buntingford, Hertfordshire, Northern Rhodesia.

CAPTAIN G. A. SIMERS, F.O.R.A., 1908, has just been appointed to Zanzibar, where he will command the Sultan's ship and the coast guard. In 1938 he became Port and Harbour Master in Zanzibar. He commanded the Zanzibar Naval Volunteer Force from the outbreak of war in 1939, but relinquished the appointment when he became Port Captain in Mombasa in 1940.

Mr. CAMERON COOPER, who visited Rhodesia and East Africa some months ago, is said by the Financial Times to be the probable successor of Lord Garroway as Governor of the Bank of England. Mr. Cameron, who is only 41 years of age, became Deputy Governor last September. He is a qualified accountant, after acquiring professional experience in London, Paris, and Italy, joined the staff of the Bank of England in 1938, and was made a managing director the year

TO THE NEWS

Opinion • Epitomized. "This gives us no milk of human kind, but a very strong cup of tea with a shot of whisky in it." — Mr. Randolph, A.R.A.

"I came away from my visit to Russia heartened and refreshed, not disillusioned." — Mr. J. E. Grey.

Hansard on the good days is as lively reading (and as full of character touches) as a good old novel. — *Time and Tide*.

Some of the genuine heroes of the war are the merchant seamen, who were particularly ill in danger over time, their work too secret. — *National News Service*.

"Parliamentarians abroad are about more world war prepared to the trip. Mr. Edward Hill and addressing to M.P.s who want their beds." — Sir A. F. Herbert, M.P.

The cost of war to Britain and the sufferings of the British people during it and since have never been adequately described to the American home front. — *Christian Science Monitor*.

"Not humble and ill-mannered Scots like myself, but those gentlemen from the South of England apt to be so internally polite that the Americans never know what they are thinking." — Lord Lindsey.

"By the creation of 12 new cardinals the Sacred College will be complete. It was fairly well full in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, but it was never found suitable until the 19th and 20th centuries until today by the Pope."

Normal people blink about twice a minute in conversation but three times a minute when reading simple fairy tales aloud. Readers break at punctuation marks when running a page. — Sir Arthur John Hall, the physician.

Sir Stafford Cripps' daily press conferences to-day return attention to the need for developing industrial, technical and management practices. Everyone of the following and the following statement by Sir Stafford Cripps, however, is a lie. Thus summarized, the House of Commons now says Reddened Labour looked at the economy. He's in fact, as that he was. — *Cabinet Committee*.

McCarran's bill will stop a legitimate business in the country in which this country gets a huge relief from foreign disturbance. It's nearly 10 dollars but the man who works would not receive from 10 to 15 cents which might bring a reduction of the biplane. — *Telegraph*.

In the 1945 war Egyptian working in the dock areas of Port Said and Alexandria wore an arm band with the letters W.O.G. Working on Government Service. Hence the name Wogs, now. In general use from 1945 to Malaya.

— Mr. P. A. Lethbridge.

Chiang's *Overseas Chinese* Daily cited the *Man Kang*. Chiang is so anti-democratic in spirit that Chiang has forbidden its translation. American correspondents cannot dispatch a single line of it although it is required to be read in Chinese schools. — Mr. Higgins Deasy, democratic member of the Congress.

Neither the gold standard nor the Bretton Woods scheme can work unless the United States, as the greatest creditor nation, is prepared to take an excess of visible imports over exports. The United States has, on the contrary, declared it as her settled policy in view of a large excess of exports over imports. — Mr. Alfred T. Rosenblatt.

The German IG Farben Company had developed an extremely deadly poison gas in the world which could have selected the gas mask in existence. The Germans ordered destruction of all stocks of gas before the occupation forces arrived. But it didn't work. — Colonel Alphonse Dubois, of Garett Investigation, far up Adelphi, Ministry of War, London.

Mending up the spelling bee and the contraction of English frills, preferences which are part of the price of the loan are the crucial elements of Britain's economic defences. They lie on the ground means that the British there will be no steel rationing Woods fails. The general public has no right to take all the gamblers hazard. — London Daily Mirror.

Classical English now mostly only phonetic, although not enough to open composition as independence in the modern world. This failure to turn to the education as former Italy did not interfere with Dr. Johnson's monument unspelling, which is now more tolerable than the crevices in the language. It does not propose to mix the old classic texts unspeak or rather unspeak as they are, what I demand is a professional writer is an alternative. *Speaker* will save the millions of hours of manual labour now wasted in a sort of devil worship of Dr. Johnson. — Mr. G. Bernhard Shaw in a letter to *The Times*.

For 1945 the monthly average of bank offences in this country was 5,000 and in 1945 12,179, an increase of about 140%. — Mr. Hilary S.C. G. Sandys.

Since very early times the Chinese have had connections with East Africa. The Swahili word for what we call "show" has a very similar Chinese equivalent, or *tsow*. — The Rev. J. P. Harries.

The new organization of the United Nations is seeking a fresh staff. It would be most valuable if that fresh staff were reflected in the form and language of the resolutions which it adopts. — The United Nations would prefer a clean break with General Assembly and League lineage, and where its resolutions as simply and directly as possible. — Mr. Eason Reid, Canadian member of the Drafting Committee of the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations.

That Bretton Woods' scheme to return to the gold standard is confirmed by the fact that John Hay Whitney, Secretary of the American Treasury, in presenting his report on International Finance to Congress, recently asserted that the Bretton Woods plan marks the fruition of the American Treasury's gold policy. Mr. Eason Reid is simply a member of "Solemn to act her vast unused wealth reserves, no profitable road circulates, and to act as money-lender to the world." — Mr. Hartmann.

The largest salary in the United States in 1945 was \$10,000. — Mr. Louis B. Untermeyer, the Bank President. Charles E. Wilson, General Motors president, second highest salary. — Mr. Thomas J. Watson, the International Business Machines Corporation, third highest salary in 1945 was \$10,000. — Mr. James D. Doolittle, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Ford Motor Company, \$9,000. — Captain Robert H. Williams, \$8,000. — Captain George S. Smith, \$7,000. — Captain William R. Purcell, \$6,000. — *Statement*.

Secondly, it is to be noted that the Bretton Woods proposal is not any member, the right of a member of another member's bank or own currency, which will (or may not be available) against the member or other member's currency. This is the only way of conserving and maintaining an innumerable variety with only one the essential element in a sustenance, and the obligation of some member the essential change, as in the Bretton Woods. It was not proposed by the British Treasury scheme first put forward by Mr. Henry Clay.

Britain's Opportunity.—Our industrial and economic world and exports will depend on quality. So too, in the world of ideas and ideals, quality must be our goal and quality our strength. Britain, more fully than any other major European country, has now the chance to create a social system in which individual freedom is neither mocked by social injustice nor stifled by totalitarian controls. We have been smitten deeply enough to make us ready for this great experiment, but not so deeply as to rob us of tolerance and patient deliberation. In this testing year of 1946 we have the chance to lay the foundations for a truly democratic society. We have the opportunity to rebuild and reinvigorate our industries so that they will not merely produce better and cheaper goods but also provide more rewarding and satisfactory activities for their workers. We can make a new start in housing so that even the humblest citizen will be able to live in a communal environment constituting for the senses and whole-some to body and soul. Even though Britain may still lack material abundance, a new quality can be attained in our actions, a quality infused by a deeper understanding of the real needs and better hopes of honest, decent, unpretentious, working and lovable men and women. Besides building machines and mechanical appliances we must now increasingly turn our attention to building harmony and substance in human relations.

Germany Still Strong.—Although to-day Germany is militarily crushed and its economic life is hopelessly at a standstill, the industrial base of its aggression—a base which it has built up over the last 25 years and which enabled her nation to conquer the world—is virtually untouched. Even after many allowances for damage and obsolescence Germany has probably some three million tons of machine tools, together with a vast, unhampered capacity for new machine tool production. This huge machine shop based on iron and steel rapidly whirred the eve of war induced into 100,000 tons of heavy steel. Some 7000 factories were in 1930 practically all the great iron and steel furnaces of Germany are ready for operation or can be put in operation with minor repairs. The same condition, with minor variations, exists in other industries—chemicals, electric power, aluminium, electronics and electrical equipment, and optical instruments. Mr. Henry Peasey, U.S. Foreign Economic Administration Director of the Economy Branch

BACKGROUND

Huns in Czechoslovakia

There scarcely a family in Czechoslovakia which has not someone connected with whom has been either put to death by the Germans or served long periods in concentration camps. The marks of the beast will linger on Czech and Slovak bodies as long as the axis. The memory will last for many generations. Let us be clearly understood when we discuss the deportation of Germans from Czechoslovakia. To leave the Germans there would create a sore that would be very bad for the future of these areas and for Europe as a whole. With regard to the stories about the treatment these people are getting in concentration centers, we say the conditions in the camp, and if this is the worst, the Germans have to consider themselves lucky compared with what they did. It is sheer hypocrisy on the part of some Britons to talk of feeding the Germans when their victims are suffering. These Czech and Slovak miners who suffered so much appealed to me to get them at least second-hand boots and clothes to wear in the pits, surely this must come before parcels for Germans. I had read about what was done in Lidice but until I witnessed the destruction there I could hardly understand how it was possible for anyone to sink to such depths of depravity as the Germans had sunk in the destruction of this village. There was not a trace of the village left save the church and the church had been destroyed and the Germans used to make a new road through the Czechoslovaks who now insist they will never let Hitler's Prussia or National Union of Nazis ever get back. Great Britain, writing in the *Continentaleur Observateur*.

One-time Sympathy.—A fearless indictment of pro-German propaganda sweeping this country. Ten months of the occupations of anti-Nazi allied occupation forces in Germany have all told me that the point of view they always spoken to was conciliatory with the Germans. In particular, on July 30, 1944, Bishop of Roermond, persons of post office, customs officials, trade unions, industrialists, big landowners, Communists, Socialists, etc., met in a conference of people whom these ten men have met. Who had something to do with the attempt? If ten men can meet 1000 people who joined in that attempt, how many really boast to having been participants? Mr. Walter Cook

Bureaucratic Simplicity.—There are people to do when they are already registered for eggs with a distributor and now want to register with a poultry keeper. Nothing could be simpler. First, they must take their Shell Egg Registration coupons to their local Shell Egg Food Control Officer, who in return will give them a Poultry Food Supply Form, Poultry Food Transfer Form, and a Poultry Food Surrender Form. When these forms are completed they should be taken to the nearest Balanced Meal Cancellation Bureau and handed to the Cancellation Officer, who will send them to the Waste Paper Egg Control Dispatch Board where they will be registered and issued in the form of an entirely new form, namely, Shell Egg Food Transfer Form XY64527/LL, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Nationalization of Coal Mines.—Features in the Coal Nationalization Bill arouse serious misgivings, not least the Treasury control which is written all over it. Every penny of new money has to come from the Treasury, and every programme of development involving substantial outlay (whatever that may mean) is subject to the approval of the Minister which is a mere euphemism for Treasury sanction. There is hardly another industry in which risk-taking is so essential an element of enterprise, and it would be difficult name an institution more averse by habit and instinct to risk-taking than the Treasury. If the board which is to take over the industry is worth its salt, it will be able to raise new money more easily in the open market. It should stand or fall by the merits of its own business. In other words, its profits and losses should be determined by the market.

Comments on the Loan.—We read this past fall the news that Britain in the world's history might be the first that world looked on. For our efforts we are now asked to pay a price which there is ground for considering unreasonable in circumstances in which we should be justified in asking for aid without penalties in the form of interest. *Sunday Times*.

Our present needs are the three consequences of the fact that we fought earliest, that we fought longest, and that we fought most. *The Economist*.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MANY MILLIONS OF POUNDS are to be spent by Kenya on a carefully planned and regulated long range scheme for the improvement and extension of African agriculture and animal husbandry.

Kenya's New Land Policy

As will be seen from the official statement on the subject published in this issue, the Government of Kenya has been forthright in its statement on this vital matter. It challenges public opinion but it likewise challenges its own officials, and declares categorically that there is desperate urgency which demands the utmost vigour. The statement bears the unmistakable impress of Sir Philip Mitchell, the Governor, and we should not be surprised to learn that it was written by him, if that was not the case, then it must have been drastically revised by him or he must have indoctrinated some of his senior officers, not only with his candid approach to major problems and his refusal to shy at difficulties, but even with his phraseology. This is a State paper of great importance. Issued simultaneously in London and East Africa, following the joint discussions in London between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governor of

Kenya, it is part of the increasing endeavour to those defeatists who declared that Mr. George Hall, the Socialist Secretary of State, would be less committed in regard to Kenya or would adopt an attitude which would seem obstructive to the local European community. We have declined to credit either suggestion. He has, in fact, shown greater readiness to make big decisions than his Conservative predecessor, who was in office for as many years as Mr. Hall has been months. To mention only a few points in proof, he has made up his mind about joint services for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory and will shortly issue a statement on the subject. He has authorized the publication of this paper on the use of the land in Kenya, he has issued directions for the appointment of African members to Legislative Councils, and he is understood to have come to a decision in regard to the control of undesirable immigration into East Africa. Few new Ministers could have done so much so quickly as the Colonial Office, and those best able to judge are of the opinion that the ratings will of the whole prove to be in line with the most enlightened East African thought.

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