

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## Justice v. Localism: Views of Ex-Chief Justice

GENERAL SIR KENNETH ANDERSON, former G.O.C. in East Africa, and the present Governor of Gibraltar, has now the advice of a legislative council consisting of three ex-officio members, five elected members, and two nominated members, of whom one must be a non-official. Previously there were three non-official members in the executive council; now non-officials are in the majority in the legislature.

MR. E. W. BARTROP, labour adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, will be one of the British Government representatives at the first session of the Plantations Committee of the I.L.O. which opens in Bandoeng on December 4. SIR FREDERICK J. SEAFOID, managing director of Messrs. Booker Bros., McCoppell and Co., Ltd., and a member of the Colonial Advisory Committee, will be one of the employers' delegates.

BISHOP STANWAY is due to London from Kenya in a few days. His consecration as Bishop of Central Tanganyika will take place early in February. Born in Australia, he first went to Kenya as a C.M.S. missionary in 1937, was later principal of Kalolenia School for six years, became rural dean of Nyanza in 1945, general secretary of the African Council of the diocese of Mombasa in 1948, and an archdeacon last year.

The Kenya National Farmers' Union has re-elected MR. WILF EVANS as its president and MR. F. H. SPURR as first vice-president. DR. ROGER HOWLES has been elected second vice-president in the place of LORD FRANCIS SCOTT, who resigned on account of ill-health. In a recent issue MAJOR J. ADAMS and CAPTAIN HUGH BARCLAY were stated to have been elected chairman and vice-chairman; they were, in fact, elected to those offices for the branch which covers the Rongai, Njoro, and Elburgon districts.

The Governments of the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia have invited the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations to visit their territories early next year. With the approval of the Prime Ministers MR. PATRICK GORDON-WALKER has gladly accepted these invitations. He will leave London at the middle of January and expects to be back early in March. Mr. Gordon-Walker will take the opportunity to visit the High Commission Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland.

MRS. BERGUS WILSON, lecturer in Colonial agriculture at the University of Cambridge, and formerly an agricultural officer in Zanzibar and Kenya, will address the Institute of Rural Life at Home and Overseas at 3.30 p.m. on Wednesday next in Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1, on "Aspects of Planning and Development among African Peasant Communities." Lord Tweedsmuir, president of the institute, who will have returned meantime from his visit to East Africa, will take the chair.

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## Obituary

### The Duke of Devonshire

#### Services to Empire and Freemasonry

THE TENTH DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, who died from a heart attack on Sunday at the age of 56, had devoted himself to the public service in the most traditional manner in his family. He was the son of a former Secretary of State for the Colonies and Governor-General of Canada, a grandson of the Lord Lansdowne who was Viceroy of India and Secretary of State both for War and Foreign Affairs, and a great-nephew of the 3rd Duke, who thrice declined the office of Prime Minister.

After his father's succession to the dukedom in 1908, he took the courtesy title of Marquess of Hartington. He served in the 1914-18 War in Egypt, Gallipoli, France, and at the War Office, and he was a member of the British Peace delegation in Paris. From 1923 to 1938 he was Unionist M.P. for West Wiltshire, for the first year being also assistant private secretary to his father, then Secretary of State for the Colonies.

#### Visits to Africa

Appointed Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs in 1936, he succeeded to the Dukedom two years later, and in 1939 visited South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. In the following year he was transferred to the office of Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India and Burma under Mr. Amery, and in 1942 became Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies. Anything which he could do in the imperial cause was done with great pleasure and often at considerable personal sacrifice.

When relieved of public office by the Socialist victory in the general election of 1945, he devoted himself to Freemasonry, in which he had long been prominent; and for the past three years he had been a most successful and devoted Grand Master of English Freemasonry. He was also president of the Royal

He had been High Steward of Cambridge University and Chancellor of Leeds University.

His elder son was killed in action in 1944 while serving in the Coldstream Guards. His heir is the younger son, born in 1920, who assumed the title of Marquess of Hartington on the death of his elder brother.

CAPTAIN R. G. FAIRWEATHER, who after about 10 years in the Rhodesias went to Tanganyika with the King's African Rifles early in the First World War, had died in Morogoro at the age of 70. A landowner in the Ulaga district, he served in the Army in the recent war. He was at one time in the Game Department.

MR. ROBERT HARRIS BEALE, who first travelled extensively in Africa some 50 years ago, has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 76. He spent some years in planting in Nyasaland and was well known as a sportsman and horseman.

MR. W. J. BEESTON, who went to Kenya some 40 years ago and founded the Molo Timber Co. and the Beeston Timber Co., Ltd., Njoro, has died suddenly in Nairobi. A memoir will appear next week.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL FRANCIS GARDEN POOLE, late East Yorkshire and Middlesex Regiments, who served in Central Africa from 1896 to 1899, has died in Barnham, Surrey, at the age of 80.

MR. F. KODILANG, who has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 73, was one of the earliest legal professions in the Colony.

MAJOR KENNIE-MUIR, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who has been killed in action in the Sudan Defence Force.

## Views of Kenya Electors' Union General Fowkes at Makerere College

MAJOR-GENERAL C. F. FOWKES, as spokesman for the Kenya Electors' Union, addressed students of Makerere College, Uganda, a few days ago, saying that the views he held were those of the liberal-minded settlers.

Increased white settlement would, he emphasized, help the Africans to become more proficient farmers, mechanics, and business men, and any decrease in settlement would therefore prejudice African advancement. European skill and capital were badly needed for the development of large areas of land which was now empty.

There had been a tendency for settlers to take a feudal view of their relations with Africans, but it was fast disappearing as there were still some intolerant Europeans, there were also intolerant Africans.

Europeans in Kenya believed that opportunities must be given for the expression of the political and economic aspirations of all the people of the territories, whether their skins were white, brown or black, and that those who lived in East Africa, whatever their colour, must direct their affairs without the intervention or interference of the British Government.

### Fears of Indians and Africans

That point was often challenged by leaders of the Indian and African communities, who feared that when control from Downing Street was removed, "those dreadful Kenya settlers would do whatever they could to down the black man in the interests of the white." He had been in East Africa for 15 years and West Africa for six, had risen from commanding 20 or 30 men to something like 150,000 Africans in India and Burma, and he challenged anyone to say that while he and people like him had looked after those soldiers and led them, attempts had ever been made to do them down.

If Africans would accept the wish for partnership, people of whatever colour who lived in East Africa could look forward to a prosperous future in which the brains, machinery, and intuition of the European could co-operate with the industry and skill of the African.

When asked if the aim to increase white settlement was based on a feeling of insecurity because the number of settlers was small, General Fowkes replied that he was not afraid for the Europeans, but for the safety of the African communities, since, owing to the rapid increase in the African population, it was vital for more Europeans to come to East Africa to help Africans develop the country, otherwise they would all starve.

### The Dugdale Incident

A student asked why so much fuss had been made about the Dugdale incident in Arusha.

"Mr. Dugdale is, of course, a steady attraction," replied General Fowkes, according to the *Uganda Herald* report. "One thing that makes it difficult for people to get along is lack of good manners. Everybody in Arusha has been most anxious to be very friendly towards Mr. Dugdale as they were in Kenya but Mr. Dugdale, who has views of his own, had not the good manners to listen quietly to the views that were given him. He rushed in late and said some rather stupid things to the Europeans, and he got only what was coming to him; but I blame the Europeans in Arusha just as much as I blame Mr. Dugdale."

In a leading article the *Uganda*, newspaper commented:

"Every soldier, European or African, who served under Major-General Fowkes in Eritrea or Burma admitted him as an inspired leader, a general of great personal valour, a brilliant tactician, and a firm but just disciplinarian. But it does not necessarily follow that they will accept his utterances as a politician as having the infallibility of a papal bull.

"We in Uganda have considerable admiration for these dreadful Kenya settlers. We know that the majority of

them are men of sterling character who have contributed to a very high degree to the development of the territory; we know, too, that most of them are excellent relations with their African employees—witness the large punters who return year after year to work for the same employer, and the many who have spent from 20 to 40 years in the service of one individual."

But we do not consider that these qualifications make it desirable that the Government of the country should be handed over to them. They form a minority of less than 1% of the population.

Every reasonable African knows that for a very long time to come British guidance and leadership will be needed, and that this is being given through the interested officials and the commercial, industrial, and agricultural non-officials working in these territories. But they do not consider that this leadership is something that can be conferred on a man like a rank in the army, just because of the colour of his skin.

### Leadership By Merit

Leadership must be earned and maintained by merit. The white community of Kenya cannot expect that legislation can confer on them a privileged position that will be maintained in perpetuity. They can maintain leadership only through their own individual ability. These territories can be developed only through complete partnership between the people of all races who are resident here, but partnership does not mean domination by one community.

The Africans of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, as a whole, is not politically conscious yet. There is no political cohesion between tribes, there is no popular demand for self-government except within tribal areas.

They are content to be administered by enlightened governors and devoted civil servants, but they would be unwilling to see control handed over to a very small non-official community in Kenya, just as the Baganda would be unwilling to be ruled by the Aeholi, or the Masai by the Kikuyu.

"Political growth will come slowly, and in the meantime the present system of government, with all races represented in the legislatures, even though subject to the bureaucratic interference of Downing Street, is preferred to self-government which would mean government by a small minority, however capable."

## Who Died First?

ROBINSON, a former very able mining consultant to the Government of Tanganyika Territory, and his wife died in a fire which burned down their Elizabethan house near Petworth, Sussex, some time ago, and last week the Probate Court was asked to decide who died first. Counsel for the Crown contended that, as there could be no certainty, it should be presumed that the wife survived her husband, since she was eighteen years younger than he, as she died intestate and without issue, her property, worth about £5,000, would in that event pass to the Crown. The executors of Mr. Robinson's will pleaded that he had survived his wife, perhaps only by a few seconds, and that her property therefore passed to him, and so to two step-daughters by a previous marriage. Lord Merriman was not convinced that the position of the bodies established that the husband had survived the wife, and, presuming that she had survived him, gave judgment for the Crown.

## Centenarian

MRS. HARRIET LADBURY, wife of the Rev. H. B. Ladbury, at one time secretary of the Church Missionary Society's Uganda Mission, celebrated her 100th birthday in Kenya last Friday, when she received a telegram of congratulations from The King. Mr. and Mrs. Ladbury first went to Uganda in 1903, and 37 years later they retired to Naivasha where they now live. Mr. Ladbury has received an album containing congratulations from his friends and fellow-workers, including 50 now living in England, whose messages were flown out by air. A foreword was written by Bishop Willoughby of Uganda from 1912 to 1934. Mrs. Ladbury, when she first went to East Africa, accepted the advice, which at that time considered her determined to accompany her husband to be most unwise.

## Building Controversy In S. Rhodesia

### Controller Denies Accuracy of Criticisms

CEMENT ALLOCATION PROBLEMS in Southern Rhodesia have led to sharp exchanges between builders' representatives and the Building Controller.

The Salisbury Master Builders and Allied Trades Association issued a report alleging that the National Building and Housing Board had failed to acquire an adequate supply of building materials and distribute them to the best advantage.

"An amazing feature of the board's experimental activities is its apparent inability to benefit from its experience," said the statement. "The organized building industry has refrained from serious criticism till now, when it is obvious that either the board in its present setup or the industry must go."

The board has not only consumed imported materials essential to the existence of the organized industry, but has introduced a system of control of private enterprise bordering on nationalization.

The Association claimed that the Housing Board, employing 12½% of the available labour force, received 50% of the available cement and thus denied private enterprise the right to work. The Minister of Trade, Mr. W. E. Hanley, and his department "are not obsessed with the desire to promote the economy and production of an industry," the statement concluded.

The Building Controller, Brigadier Lord, also replied that the charges "bristle with inconsistencies, which are typical of the exaggerated criticism that has always been levelled at the board by a few discordant elements."

It is significant for the association to persist in their contention that the board is taking up 50% of available cement supplies. The board's promised allocation of locally produced cement, over which the board has no control, represents not more than 13% of the total supply.

### Building Work at Record Level

Those speaking for the association accuse the board of depriving private enterprise of the right to work. In this connexion the following figures are of interest: on December 31, 1949, the value of uncompleted work for Salisbury alone was £2,404,869. Never in the history of Southern Rhodesia has the building industry had so much work on hand in sight.

That the value of building done in the Colony during the last three years is greatly below the value of the permits issued for that period was stated recently by Mrs. S. McLougall, secretary of the Amalgamated Building Trade Union of Matabeleland. She said that last year's permits totalled £10,150,318, but that the work completed was valued at only £6,112,308.

Whereas the European labour force in 1929 was only about 1,000, it was now 3,000. There were roughly five employees to every employer, which meant that the industry was badly organized. Interruption of apprenticeship schemes by the war had reduced the quality of artisans, and there was also the problem of the scarcity of materials.

## Poor Whites

MR. STANLEY COOKE, president of the United Central Africa Association, said when addressing the congress of the Federation of Rhodesian Industries that Rhodesians must prepare to meet the poor white problem. It was already present in a small way, and would increase with the expansion of the white population, and the Colony must accustom itself to the employment of whites on manual labour, first to provide employment for the lower grade members of the community, and, secondly, because the supply of African labour was rapidly becoming insufficient. On the other hand, higher industrial posts must gradually become available to the more highly qualified Africans. One of the country's great problems would be that of avoiding conflict in the white areas between the lower grade poor whites and the urbanized industrial Africans, especially in manual work, which would be the only thing for which many poor whites would be fit

## Native Labour for S. Rhodesia

### Supply Deterioration Problem

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S supply of African labour from outside sources has probably reached its peak and is now on the decline. This finding is recorded in a report produced by Messrs. H. H. Fraser and Associates (Rhodesia), Ltd. from data supplied by the Colony's Native Labour Department. Some 46% of Southern Rhodesia's African labour force is indigenous, the remainder coming from Portuguese East Africa (29.3%), Northern Rhodesia (12.4%), and Nyasaland (21.5%).

The solution of the labour problem, says the report, lies in the economical mechanization of industry, efficient production and maximum use of labour. A sincere endeavour by all industries to improve their present labour performance would result in some 20,000 Africans, or 15%, becoming available for the development of further industries. It is emphasized that industrial development in Northern Rhodesia will attract labour from Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The deterioration of Southern Rhodesia's labour position is evident from the comparative figures for 1937 and 1949. In the former year 41,000 Africans went to the Colony from Nyasaland, whereas last year the number was only 19,400. In the same period the flow from Northern Rhodesia dropped from 29,000 to 20,800. On the other hand, the contingent from Portuguese East Africa increased from 100,000 to 202,000, but this rate is not expected to remain so high. Agriculture employs 39.2% of the Native labour in Southern Rhodesia, about half being engaged in tobacco production.

Recently we reported that the 600-acre Villa Elizabeth Estates, Lusaka, were originally bought by the late G. M. B. Marapaa for £19/10s. per acre. The price was, in fact, £19/10s. for the whole area, not per acre. At that time, of course, Lusaka was an isolated and undeveloped spot and there was no indication whatever that it would one day become the capital of Northern Rhodesia.

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## Turning Crocodiles to Account Egyptian Demands on Great Britain

### Products Obtainable from Carcass

ORGANISED KILLING OF CROCODILES would be criticized by few people and heartily supported by the Africans, hundreds of whom lose their lives every year to these repulsive beasts, which also prey on stock and game watering at the edges of rivers and lakes, and do great damage to fishermen's nets.

It is good news therefore that plans are being made to launch heavy attacks on crocodiles in several of the Central African lakes and rivers. Already, before these projects take shape, it is estimated that about 2000 crocodiles are being killed each month in East Africa, approximately half that total in Uganda and some 700 in Tanganyika waters, almost all of them from Lakes Victoria, Tanganyika, and Kwana. The method employed is to bait stout hooks, place them where rocks shelve conveniently at the lake shore, and anchor the attached ropes to trees or stakes.

Mr. John E. Palmer, managing director of a New York company specializing in the manufacture of plastic, and the extraction of the oil, and other products from fish, and crocodiles, visited East Africa recently for the purpose of investigating the prospects of a commercial crocodile industry, and he has told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of his confidence that success can be assured by the right methods.

Only a small portion of the body skin of the crocodile is presently removed and sold for the manufacture of shoes, and other articles; in other words, almost the whole of the carcass is now wasted.

### High-Priced Oil

The backbone can be reduced for glue; the body, after the extraction of the oil, can be converted into meat meal and bone meal; and the tail can be made to yield a special and very high-priced perfume-making oil similar to the cayman oil which has long been extracted from alligators in the Americas.

Crocodile meat meal would make a good food for stock bone meal, if made separately, would be an excellent fertilizer; and the body oils would have many uses.

Some of the bones are described by Mr. Palmer as exceptionally beautiful in shape and colour, and as suitable as ivory for jewellery purposes while the teeth and claws could be marketed as carvings. A piece of bone from the back of a crocodile which has been mounted as a silver and brooch has been much admired.

Specialists are clearly better to take the processing plant to the waters infested by crocodiles than to bring the carcasses to a stationary factory, as they are usually as they must be expected to move away from a spot in which their numbers are quickly reduced; the plan is to mount suitable machinery on self-propelled barges, the size and weight of the machinery being dependent upon the requirements of the particular locality.

The manufacturers have a long experience of the equipment of factories and shops for the extraction of oil and meal from fish, including sharks, and the smallest unit for use in African waters would cost only a few hundred pounds. It could easily be adapted to deal with fish products.

Some indication of the surprising variation of local conditions is given by the fact that the average weight of the crocodiles now being caught in Lake Kwana is about 1,000 lb., whereas Mr. Palmer was told that in Lake Tanganyika the average is scarcely more than one-fifth of that weight.

Some of the larger rivers suggest themselves as suitable for the attention of the anti-crocodile brigade.

It is better to take industry to the labour than to bring African labour considerable distances into the towns," Mr. G. A. Wilson.

### Is Communist Pressure Involved?

THE EDITORIAL COMMENTS made in this newspaper last week on the latest Egyptian demands upon Great Britain have been endorsed and amplified in very forthright words by Commander Joseph King Hall, who has written in the *National Newsletter*:

The pressure which Communism is now exerting upon the democratic nations, so that their resources are spread thin on the ground, is one of the reasons why the Egyptian and his corrupt Government have seen fit at this juncture to demand the abrogation of the 1936 Treaty and our recognition of Egyptian sovereignty over the Sudanese. Another reason is that the corruption of the pashas is so great and the extreme of ostentatious wealth and miserable poverty so startling that the Government hopes to deflect the fury of the people from themselves to Great Britain.

### Correct Ground for Uprising

I have long considered that Egypt was almost perfect ground for a Communist uprising, and I am glad to see that the wretched pashas have endured their misery for so long. The vulgar antics of the kings in Europe this summer are typical of a certain section of Egyptian society (they are not all like that), and the proposal now being heard that Egypt should somehow be brought onto the Atlantic Treaty Organization stinks to me. Surely there are some qualifications of character and democratic behaviour required for membership of the democratic club.

The Egyptians hope that if they broke out between the Russians and the West they might be able to gain a little time under the shadow of the resistance the Arabes are now putting up against the invader from the North. As for the Sudan, the notion that the Sudanese will be prepared to accept the Egyptians as their overlords is a ridiculous one.

## First Cotton Auction Sales Astonishingly High Prices Paid

VERY HIGH PRICES were realized at cotton sales at the first auctions of the season, held in Uganda on December 10. Mr. R. Wilcock, secretary of the Uganda Cotton Association, sold 16,100 bales of Uganda and 2,300 bales of Tanganyika cotton.

The average price for the Uganda cotton was 92 cents of a shilling per pound free on rail, approximately equivalent to 5s. per lb. f.o.b. Mombasa (which compared with a price on that same day of 53 1/2 pence per pound in Alexandria or Assoumoun).

For the Mwanza cotton from Tanganyika the average was 377.98 cents f.o.b. and for Bukwanga 390.8 cents.

The highest price bid for Uganda cotton was 498.5 cents for 400 bales. It was paid by the Uganda Commercial Company (Kampala), Ltd.

The average cotton tax payable in Uganda will be 104 cents per lb.

## New Scientific Council

DR. P. E. DU TOIT, of South Africa, presided over the first session of the Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara which ended in Nairobi last week. Among delegates were representatives of Madagascar, Portugal, British East Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and the Belgian Congo. Detailed consideration of the following proposals was approved: the establishment of an inter-African bureau of geology; the achievement of cartographic uniformity in maps of Africa; and the preparation of regional maps dealing with such subjects as geology, climatology, vegetation, and vector-borne diseases; the extension of co-ordinated development in field hydrology and water conservation; the holding of a specialist meeting on housing and human geography; and the co-ordination of scientific, hydrographic and cartographic services. Arrangements have been made for the appointment of honorary regional consultants and correspondents in Africa representing all the major scientific disciplines.

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## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

All food rationing has ended in the Seychelles.

Proposals for reform of the constitution of Zanzibar are under consideration.

The East African Medical Journal has published an article on endemic typhus in Uganda.

The Government Training Centre of Ifunda, Tanganyika, has now 300 African learning trades.

One of the main thoroughfares of Umfali, Southern Rhodesia, is to be named after General Smuts.

An amendment to the Penal Code in the Sudan provides for the restraint of persistent offenders for long periods.

Sentences on nine of the 19 Africans charged in connexion with the administration of an illegal oath have been quashed.

Bulawayo may before long have its own bishop, said the Venerable E. Aldington Hunt, Archbishop of Matabeleland, in a recent sermon.

### Murder Charge

Three Indians have been committed for trial in Mombasa on a charge of having killed an Indian policeman last February, tied his body in a sack, and thrown it in the sea.

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Southern Rhodesia has the fastest-growing population (all races) in Africa and the third fastest in the world.

Strikes and disturbances, resulting in the closing of secondary schools in the Sudan occurred in April, 1946, November, 1948, May and September, 1949, and March 1950.

A farm near Chilanga, the new industrial area in the neighbourhood of Lusaka, has been bought back by the Government of Northern Rhodesia for £37,000, equivalent to 12,10s an acre.

A 25% cut in beef supplies to butchers has been imposed in Northern Rhodesia. Cold Storage Commission, and will probably continue until February. The position is, however, better than at this time last year.

The King, who is Colonel-in-Chief of the King's African Rifles, sent a message of good wishes when the 3rd, 5th, and 2nd Battalions, together with the Kenya Regiment, were made honorary freemen of the City of Nairobi last week.

Africans from foreign territories, including Bechuanaland, have now been barred by the Government of South Africa from attending educational institutions in the Union, because there are no sufficient facilities for the local Native population.

### Serengeti National Park

That the Serengeti National Park was so declared as far back as May, 1949, appears to have been forgotten owing to the war. On that account the area could not be established as an organized park, steps for which are now being taken.

Africans declared that a meteorite which recently fell in the Mazabuka area of Northern Rhodesia was as large as a hut, and had lit up the country as though it were day. Fragments were found some 30 miles from the main meteorite stone.

Unanimous approval has been given in the Zanzibar Legislature to a Bill empowering the Government to create forest reserves, restrict cutting in specified areas, and provide for the replanting of depleted areas with forest trees. The aim is to make the Protectorate self-sustaining in timber.

Mr. Japie Basson, a Nationalist M.P. of the Union of South Africa, told the Nationalist Party Rally in Paarl a few days ago that Southern Rhodesia would within a few years become part of a greater Union of South Africa, and that he therefore welcomed the migration of Afrikaners to Rhodesia.

A 13-Power draft advocating a federal solution of the problem of Eritrea's future has been sponsored by the United States as a result of private discussions to which Ethiopia was invited. By these proposals Eritrea would become an autonomous unit under the Crown of Ethiopia with full powers in its domestic affairs.

Siyaadha courts, the first of its kind in Kenya, is being held in Nairobi from November 29 to December 1 for members of sub-judicial authorities, district councils, and Native Councils. Mr. E. A. Vasey, Member for Local Government, opened the session and will give a final address. Measures will be delivered by the Commissioner for Local Government, the city engineer, the city treasurer, and M.O.H. of Nairobi and a local government inspector.

"New Weapons in Our Armies" is the title of a useful pamphlet on the prevention and treatment of malaria, written by Brigadier F. E. Osborne, wastes no time in introducing his subject. He writes: "Malaria can now be got rid of. We have the tools for the job—proguanil (until recently called paludrine), mefloquine, chloroquine, carfoquin, D.D.T., gammexane, and mosquito nets." The next job is to get the tools to the people who must use them at prices they can pay. With a foreword by Major-General Sir Gordon Covell, adviser on malaria to the Minister of Health, the pamphlet is published by the Village Welfare Association at 6d.



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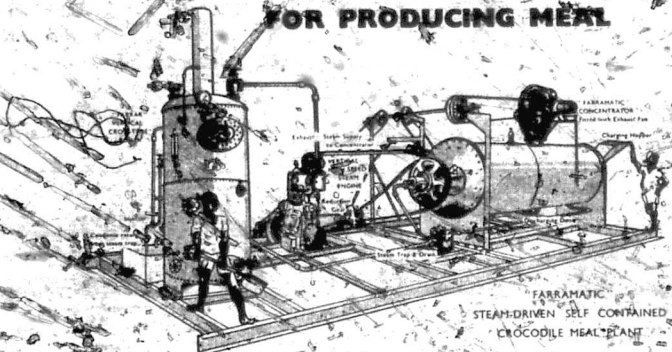
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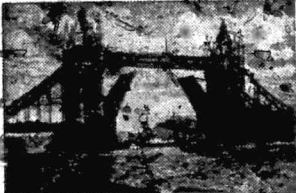
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## Of Commercial Concern

Discrimination against air charter companies in East Africa compared with the Government-owned East African Airways Corporation is alleged by a director of one of the most important charter companies in the territories. The tax of 50 cents of a shilling on aviation spirit and the *ad valorem* tax on oils—which the corporation is not required to pay—make it difficult for private enterprise to compete and may lead to the closing of private concerns.

During the first six months of this year there were 1,478 landings on Tanga airport, an average of eight daily. In that period there were 5,897 inward and 5,931 outward passengers, approximately 32 each way each day. Prompt improvement of the aerodrome by the Tanganyika Government has been urged. Proper reconstruction of the runways is estimated to cost about £250,000.

Several requests for clay samples have been received from Britain by the municipality of Gatooma following the publication of articles in British trade journals. Sanitary ware and sewage pipes are being made by a local company from Gatooma clay. Steolite, kaolin, and a variety of fireclays are known to exist in commercial quantities near Gatooma.

The 26th annual report of the Joint East and Central Board, that for 1949, was published last week, printing difficulties having delayed publication by four months. To review the report at this late date would be purposeless, but some passages from the section on export crops will appear in these columns.

### Building in Kenya

Forty private dwellings and 19 other kinds of building were completed in Nairobi in the second quarter of this year at a cost of £186,000. The corresponding figures for Mombasa were six, four, and £64,000 and for Dar es Salaam six, eight and £91,000.

African coffee co-operatives are a new feature in the two chief coffee-growing areas of the Belgian Congo, Beni and Lubero, where there are more than 20,000 Native planters.

Preliminary marine surveys are being made off the coast of the Kilwa district of Tanganyika with a view to increasing fishing operations.

A private company has submitted plans to the Lusaka town planning authority for a restaurant and cafeteria to be built near the Secretariat.

Creation of an African co-operative building society in Northern Rhodesia has been suggested by the Rev. E. G. Nchiingale.

A federation of employers in the Northern Province of Tanganyika has been suggested by the Labour Utilization Board.

A method of estimating the Uganda cotton crop has been evolved by Mr. H. L. Manning after three years' work.

The revised estimate of sugar production in Mauritius for the year 1950-51 is 445,000 metric tons. About £50,000 is being spent on buildings in the Arusha-Moshi area of Tanganyika.

A sub-branch of the National Bank of India has been established in Masaka, Uganda.

### Dividends

Metal Box Co., Ltd.—Interim 2½% (5%)  
Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.—Interim, 3½% (the same)

South African and General Investment and Trust Co., Ltd.—Nil (2½%)

Longmans, Green and Co., Ltd. (publishers with a branch in East Africa)—15% on doubled capital.

## Ellerman Lines Report

ELLERMAN LINES, LTD. after providing £527,822 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £107,274 in the calendar year 1949, compared with £109,114 in the previous year. To this year's total must be added £46,000 over-provision for taxation. Interest on the preference shares absorbs £41,608 and a dividend of 10%, tax free, on the ordinary shares requires £80,000, leaving £472,737 to be carried forward against £440,947 brought in.

The capital of the parent company consists of £400,000 in 4½% guaranteed preference stock, £200,000 in 8% preference stock, £500,000 in deferred ordinary stock, and £500,000 in deferred ordinary stock. A £200,000 guarantee fund stands at £1,386,562, £100,000 open voyages at £260,800, subsidiaries at £1,386,562, and current liabilities at £17,546,753, including £1,701,171 for reserves and provisions. Fixed assets are valued at £1,458,007, guarantee fund at £100,000, subsidiaries at £2,395,733, quoted investments at £5,748,737 (market value £7,857,833), unquoted investments at £2,811,115, trade investments at £1,290,315, and current assets at £820,318, including £612,064 in cash.

The company's fleet, including ships owned through subsidiaries, consists of 87 vessels of a gross tonnage of 566,788, and nine vessels of an estimated tonnage of 23,000 are under construction.

The directors are Mr. J. W. Bayley (chairman and managing director), Sir J. R. Ellerman, Mr. A. F. Hill, and Mr. J. S. Lloyd.

The ordinary general meeting will be held in London on December 14.

## Arusha Plantations Report

ARUSHA PLANTATIONS, LTD. earned a profit of £9,380 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £10,976 in the previous year. Taxation/absorbs £6,484 and a further £5,475 is in dispute. The balance carried forward is £2,527, against £5,106 brought in.

The issued capital is £67,878 in shares of 2s. each. Capital reserve stands at £4,242, revenue reserves at £5,517, reserve for taxation on profits to date £4,207, adventure stock at £47,280, and current liabilities at £42,308. Fixed assets are valued at £106,994, and current assets at £64,948, including tax certificates at £6,000 and £42,269 in cash.

Output for the year consisted of 183 tons of sisal, 430 tons of coffee, and 206 lb. of papain, the production of sisal and papain being heavily reduced by drought. The company owns 64,186 acres of sisal, 310 acres of coffee, 100 acres of papaw, and 185 acres of sundry crops. Fibre production this year is estimated at 550 tons.

The directors are Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon (chairman), Mr. R. W. Bryon, and Mr. F. C. Kyerico. The managing agents in East Africa are Bovill, Matheson and Co., Ltd., and the London secretaries R. C. Trealt and Co., Ltd.

The 13th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 19.

## East African Sisal Plantations

EAST AFRICAN SISAL PLANTATIONS, LTD. earned a profit of £61,837 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £80,682 in the previous year. To this year's total must be added £8,347 over-provided for taxation. General reserve receives £19,735, taxation absorbs £29,350, and a dividend of 30%, less tax, requires £15,675, leaving £27,598 to be carried forward, against £22,344 brought in.

The issued capital is £29,000 in shares of 10s. each. Capital reserve stands at £1,131, revenue reserves at £102,578, reserve for future taxation at £20,913, and current liabilities at £70,485. Fixed assets are valued at £122,467 and current assets at £167,220, including £69,858 in cash.

The output of sisal and tow for the year was reduced by drought to 1,825 (2,250) tons, but the proportion of No. 1 and 1A sisal was up to 61.53% (33.55%). The company owns 21,598 acres of freehold and 5,495 acres of leasehold land in Tanganyika, of which 7,592 acres are under cultivation, and further 1,109 acres are fallow preparatory to replanting, and 1,599 acres overdue for replanting.

The directors are Messrs. S. T. Harman, A. L. G. Du Bois, G. R. S. Doyle, W. A. Long, and P. H. Harman Jones.

The 22nd ordinary general meeting will be held in London on December 20.

“East Africa spent about £1,500,000 on air travel last year. Kenya earns a very considerable amount on the trunk line air routes; I am told that it is between two and three million pounds a year.”  
Mr. R. E. Anderson.

**Mining**

**Rhodesian Mining Companies**

**Transfer of Domicile**

TRANSFER OF CONTROL from London to Northern Rhodesia will be considered at extraordinary general meetings of Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., and its subsidiaries (Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., and Rhodesia Copper Refineries, Ltd.), and of the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., on December 19 and 20.

In making this proposal, the directors write in a circular to shareholders (in part):

"The rates of taxation in the United Kingdom are considerably higher than in Northern Rhodesia, so that a substantial burden of United Kingdom taxes falls upon the companies. The effect is that the companies are in the position that they find it difficult to retain sufficient profits in the business (after payment of U.K. tax) for the effective maintenance and replacement of plant and equipment and the development of the properties, and at the same time make adequate return to the members in the form of dividends.

**Improving the Organization**

"There are other compelling reasons which make it desirable to remove the seat of management and control of these companies to Northern Rhodesia. At present the companies' consulting engineers and managers are Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. whose head office is located in Johannesburg. The mines and general managers are in Northern Rhodesia, and the managing director, board of directors, and head office are in London. This arrangement is inconvenient

and wasteful. It is not conducive to rapid control and negotiation between the board in London and the Government authorities in Northern Rhodesia.

Shareholders will be asked to approve transfer of control of the business of the companies as from January 1.

**Board Changes**

The following changes in the boards have been announced:

**Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd.**—Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman), Mr. R. B. Hagart, Mr. F. Searis, Jr., and Mr. C. F. S. Taylor will not retire. Mr. H. S. L. Granfell, Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer, M.P. (South Africa), Mr. K. Richardson, Colonel Sir F. Ellis Robins, the Hon. H. Vivian Smith and Mr. D. A. B. Watson will be appointed additional directors.

**Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd.**—Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman) and Mr. C. F. S. Taylor (managing director) will not retire. Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer, Jr., the Hon. H. Vivian Smith, Colonel Sir Ellis Robins, and Mr. K. Richardson will be appointed additional directors.

**Rhokana Corporation, Ltd.**—Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman), Mr. C. F. S. Taylor (managing director), and Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer will not retire, and the Hon. H. Vivian Smith, Colonel Sir Ellis Robins, and Mr. K. Richardson will be appointed additional directors.

**The Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd.**—As from January 1 the board will consist of Mr. C. F. S. Taylor (managing director), Mr. Clomweh Hockley, Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer, the Hon. H. Vivian Smith, Mr. Ernest Oppenheimer, and Colonel Sir Ellis Robins.

In all cases of the above decision as to further appointments will be made later.

**New Metallurgical Works**

SOME 80% OF THE SMELTERY for the new ferro-chrome metallurgical industry to be established at Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, is now being made in Britain. This was stated recently by Captain R. H. Arnot, R.N. (ret'd), general manager of Rhodesian Alloys, Ltd., who added that the clearing of the factory site was being speeded at once. Full production would, he hoped, begin in the summer of 1952.



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£70,000

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Number of Consumers  
Annual consumption  
Capital

11  
11,023  
211 million units  
£845,000

Under takings operated  
Number of Consumers  
Annual consumption  
Capital

35  
29,000  
110 million units  
£4,213,338

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## Mufuha Copper Mines Ltd. Report on Year to June 30, 1950

MUFUHA COPPER MINES LTD., after providing for tax, report a profit of £1,606,172 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £1,733,362 in the previous year. General revenue receives £450,000 and loan stock redemption reserve £35,700. Dividends totalling 8s. 6d. per share, less tax, require £1,142,774, leaving £463,406 to be carried forward, against £205,318 brought in.

The issued capital is £4,888,874 in shares of £1 each. General reserve stands at £3,351,391, loan stock redemption reserve at £208,250, taxation reserve at £318,000, 41% loan stock at £700,000, provision for replacements at £1,888,950 and current liabilities at £5,630,747. Fixed assets are valued at £3,949,875 and current assets at £11,719,383, including British Government securities at £208,074 (market value £163,185), tax certificates at £925,475, and £6,894,774 in cash.

Production of blister copper, including 300 long tons required for fabrication into refinery equipment, amounted to 77,048 long tons, compared with 70,966 tons in the previous year. Revenue from copper sales averaged £126 7/8 per long ton (£121 8/8 9d.), production, selling, and administration costs were £54 10s. 6d. (£54 12s. 2d.) per ton, and provision for replacements £9 2s. 2d. (£7 0s. 11d.) per ton. Ore reserves are estimated at 162,822,000 short tons containing 3.89% copper.

The directors are Mr. R. L. Brain (chairman) and managing director, Mr. A. Chester Beatty, Jr. (alternate), Mr. T. H. Bradford, Mr. C. W. Boise, Mr. J. J. Buchanan, Mr. J. B. Dennison, Mr. H. K. Hochschild (alternate), Brigadier R. Micklem, Mr. D. D. Irwin (alternate), Mr. S. T. Amner, Sir Donald Mansfield (alternate), Mr. C. D. Hely Hutchinson, Mr. D. F. C. Neave, Mr. R. M. Peterson, Mr. C. F. S. Taylor, and Mr. S. S. Taylor.

Mr. L. Tucker is general manager and Mr. F. E. Buch manages in Northern Rhodesia.

## Rhodesian Selection Trust

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., earned a profit of £727,400 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £727,962 in the previous year. Dividends totalling 2s. 6d. per share, less tax, require £777,904, leaving £15,903 to be carried forward, against £16,307 brought in.

The issued capital is £4,446,920 in shares of 5s. each. Share premium account stands at £1,264,584, capital reserves at £532,888, revenue reserves at £25,876, and current liabilities at £463,944. Fixed investments are valued at £4,331,013 and current assets at £626,946, including £170,908 in cash. The company holds 64.67% of the issued capital in Mufuha

The directors are Mr. R. L. Brain (chairman), Mr. A. Chester Beatty, Jr. (alternate), Mr. T. H. Bradford, Mr. C. W. Boise, Mr. Norman Hickman (alternate), Brigadier R. Micklem, Mr. H. K. Hochschild (alternate), Mr. S. T. Amner, Sir Donald Mansfield (alternate), Mr. C. D. Hely Hutchinson, Mr. R. M. Peterson, and Mr. Heath Steele (alternate), Mr. D. C. D'Eath.

The 22nd annual general meeting will be held in London on December 15.

## El Oro Mining and Exploration

EL ORO MINING AND EXPLORATION CO., LTD., a company with holdings in Rhodesian mining concerns, earned a profit of £4,454 in the year ended December 31 last, after providing £2,361 for taxation, compared with a loss of £31,938 in the previous year. The debit balance carried to the balance sheet is £143,319. The issued capital is £292,282 in shares of 3s. 6d. each.

## S. Rhodesian Mineral Output

IN THE FIRST NINE MONTHS of 1950 year Southern Rhodesia's gold production was valued at £4,755,948, and base mineral production at £5,431,523. Asbestos was worth £3,522,416, chrome ore £873,174, and coal £834,456. Mineral production for the year may exceed £13,500,000.

## Selection Trust

SELECTION TRUST, LTD., have been granted an exclusive prospecting licence over an area near Nachingwea, the main prospecting centre in northern Tanganyika. Working operations for ore are expected to start shortly.

## E.A.C.S.

LONDON AUSTRALIAN AND GENERAL EXPLORATION CO., LTD., which has holdings in East African gold mining companies, incurred a loss of £7,122 for the year ended July 31 last.

## Thistle Ethac Gold Mines Ltd. Return of 17% per Share to Holders

THISTLE ETHAC GOLD MINES LTD., earned a profit of £9,074 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £2,270 in the previous year. Taxation absorbed £1,781, depreciation received £6,000, and after writing off £3,423 on development, the debit balance transferred to the balance sheet is £38,238.

The issued capital is £335,000 in shares of 10s. each. Current liabilities stand at £7,335, fixed assets are valued at £52,980, development and general expenditure at £13,781, and current assets at £61,052, including British Government securities at £4,500 (market value £3,553), defence bonds at £2,500, quoted securities at £23,877 (market value £23,310), and £20,000 in cash.

A yield of 6.44% gold was obtained during the year from the treatment of 2,900 tons of ore. Ore reserves are estimated at 78,810 tons of an average value of 2.72 dwts.

The directors are Sir G. B. H. Fell (chairman), Sir D. G. Nairn, Mr. W. W. Halliday, and Mr. H. R. Mackintosh.

The 16th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 19, and will be preceded by an extraordinary general meeting at which it will be proposed that the capital of the company be reduced from £150,000 to £133,000 by returning 15s. per share to shareholders of the 540,000 issued shares of 5s. each, and reducing the nominal amount of each of the shares from 5s. to 4s.

## Anglo-Rhodesian and General

THE ANGLO-RHODESIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT CO., LTD., after providing £1,300 for taxation, earned a profit of £2,557 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £2,836 in the previous year. £1,000 is transferred to general reserve and a dividend of 6d. requires £1,375, leaving £909 to be carried forward, against £1,727 brought in.

The issued capital is £40,000 in shares of 8s. each. Revenue reserves stand at £13,909 and current liabilities at £2,650. Quoted investments appear at £4,022 (market value £51,461), unquoted investments at £3,144, debts at £1,775, and cash at £5,844.

The directors are Messrs J. E. W. Lomas (chairman), H. A. Cooke, and A. C. Gibbons, and the agent in Rhodesia is Mr. D. W. Young.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on December 15.

## United Africa

GEORGES, a Belgian francs the same). UNITED AFRICA EXPLORATIONS, LTD., 41% (the same). Profit £4,482 (£4,757).

WANKIE COLLIERY CO. LTD.—Final 31%, making 71% for the year to August, 1950 (5%).

THE CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., 2s. 6d. per share (the same), subject to confirmation of less tax.

## Mine Officials

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN Mine Officials and Salaried Staff Association has applied for registration as a trade union.

## Diamond Prospecting

LICENCES to prospect for diamonds in Kenya are now being issued.

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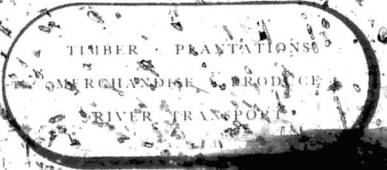
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## Company Meeting Reports

## Rhokana Corporation, Limited

## Mr. S. S. Taylor's Review

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE RHOKANA CORPORATION, LIMITED, was held on November 28 at the Chartered Insurance Institute, 20 Aldermanbury, London, E.C.2.

MR. S. S. TAYLOR, C.M.G., D.S.O., deputy chairman-president, and said in the course of his statement:

"The position with regard to the supply of coal is by no means satisfactory. Although the average amount of deliveries to the Copperbelt increased during the financial year by some 8,000 tons per month, after the end of the financial year the fuel position became much more precarious, and in October it was necessary to curtail copper production to some extent.

"The expansion of production in the Copperbelt and requirements of the industry have increased, but we have always attempted to give ample notice both to the Wankie Colliery, who supply the coal, and to Rhodesia Railways, who carry most of our future requirements.

"When, therefore, as we frequently have complained that we have not been able to receive either the amount of coal we require or even the less amounts which from time to time we have been promised, we have found it very difficult to discover whether the colliery or the railways are responsible for shortages.

"I must remind you that we have contracts with both bodies either to supply or carry our requirements. At all events we have done and are doing all we can to alleviate disadvantages under which we suffer.

"Our own activities with regard to wood burning, with a view to closing to some extent the gap between our requirements and the amount of coal that we actually receive are of course continuing. We have also made suggestions to Rhodesia Railways to assist in the increase of their carrying capacity, the details of which are at present confidential.

"In the course of an inquiry into the questions of the 49th week appointed by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, as mentioned in the directors' report, we have not yet issued its report, but we understand that it may be expected in the near future.

## Bonus and Pension Scheme

"The bonus and pension scheme which was started in 1947 provides for our European employees in Northern Rhodesia bonuses which, broadly speaking, vary with the average of the annual profits made by the copper producers on the Copperbelt. The rate of bonus is calculated monthly and adjusted to an average figure for the year after the annual audit.

"The figures to date are interesting. For the year 1947-48 the annual rate was 29% of basic pay. For 1948-49 it was 32% and for 1949-50, 33%. The provisional rate for July, 1950, was 45% for August, 47% and for September 50%. You will see therefore that our European employees share in our prosperity in a very substantial manner.

"Following upon discussion between the Northern Rhodesia copper mining companies and the Northern Rhodesian African Mine Workers' Union which took place in September, 1949, increases in pay for African employees were agreed upon.

"We also give to our employees, both European and African, substantial cost-of-living allowances.

"The report was adopted, the proposed dividend was approved, the retiring directors, Mr. S. S. Taylor, Sir Douglas Malcolm, Mr. C. D. Healy-Hutchinson, and Mr. A. C. Wilson, were re-elected, and the remuneration of the auditors was fixed.

## The Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE GOLD FIELDS RHODESIAN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in London on November 25.

MR. ROBERT ANNAN, chairman of the company, said in the course of his speech:

"The profit on sales of investments at £46,300 is greater by nearly £38,000. Profit on land sales, arising mainly from sales from the Rhodesdale Estate, shows a reduction of £24,000.

"General expenses increased by about £4,000, mainly due to the general rise in salaries and costs since devaluation of the pound. Expenditure on prospecting is little changed; the greater part was worked on the Matatya property, the option on which was not exercised. The balance of gross profit at £94,471 is just under £11,000 more than in the previous year.

"Provision for taxation is down by about £1,000, and after transferring £20,000 to a special reserve there remains a balance of £72,771. Out of this the directors recommend a dividend of 20% per share, less tax, which will absorb £449, leaving £449 to be added to the cash dividend which then stands at £26,149.

"Issued capital and general reserve remain unchanged. Depreciation reserve, after transfer of £2,000 from profit and loss account and adjustment of valuation at the date of the accounts, stands at £84,785 compared with £49,200.

"Investments of £994,132 show a small net decrease. Properties and ventures at £163,264 show an increase of £105,492, but almost entirely to further expenditure on the Sebake group of mines.

## Land Holdings Reduced

"Our policy of reducing land holdings and increasing investment in mining. Further sales, including 115,000 acres from the Rhodesdale Estate, reduced our land holdings to about 82,660 acres. We exercised our options on the Sebake group of mines, where development has been suspended since February in order to concentrate on the construction of a central plant capable of milling 3,500 tons of development rock per month.

"On the operating mines we had an unfortunate year. At Motapa the problem of water supply appears to have been solved, but the supply of underground labour has been much below requirements and it has not been possible to attain the full rate of output. Recently difficulty has been experienced in the treatment of ore from certain parts of the property, which has reduced recovery and earnings. Investigation now in progress gives every reason to believe that this will be overcome.

"In the first nine months of the current financial year Motapa crushed 184,830 tons of ore for 23,776 ounces of gold and a working profit of £71,768. Capital expenditure in the same period was approximately £28,000.

"The Wanderer mine, also short of underground labour, suffered from a breakdown in the power plant and then from lack of water for the treatment plant following on prolonged drought. Repairs to the power plant were completed in December, and the mine has now secured additional water rights on a distant and has installed the machinery. Its production was so low that little profit was earned and a small expenditure incurred. As a result, we received no dividend from Wanderer, but operations are now on a more normal basis again.

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## Company Meeting Report

## Rhodesian Anglo American Limited

## Condensed Report of the Directors for the Year Ended June 30, 1950

## Accounts

THE PROFIT for the year after charging all expenses except the additional remuneration of the directors was £2,410,894. Profits appropriated at June 30, 1949, were £416,889 making a total of £2,827,783 against which have been appropriated, subject to confirmation of the final dividend recommended by the directors—

|  |   |            |
|--|---|------------|
| Income tax as  | 908,897                                     | £          |
| Dividends in respect of the year to June 30, 1950                            |   |            |
|  | Net amounts (after deduction of income tax) |            |
| Interim dividend for the year 1950   | £4.00 (84d.)                                | £225,334   |
| Final dividend payable on or about December 31, 1950                         | 25% (2s. 6d.)                               | £839,509   |
| Total for the year   | 32% (3s. 3d.)                               | £1,064,743 |
| Directors' additional remuneration payable under the articles of association |   | 1,064,743  |
| Leaving profits unappropriated at June 30, 1950                              |   | 1,763,040  |

## Investment in Subsidiary Companies

**Rhokana Corporation, Limited.**—The holdings of Rhodesian Anglo American remained at—  
 £285,125 ordinary stock  
 £24,745 A stock  
 £1,309,868 representing 52.394% of the ordinary and A stock issued.

**Accounts.**—The report for the year ended June 30, 1950, showed a profit of £6,687,165 (against £5,425,175), from which £3,590,223 (against £2,803,224) was provided for taxation. £14,000 was set against £1,125,000 and £7,500 (same) were appropriated to general reserve and preference share redemption fund respectively, and after payment of the preference dividend and a dividend of 10% (100%) on the ordinary and A stock £556,349 (against £560,270) was carried forward.

**Copper Production.**—The total production during the year was 80,540 long tons (compared with 74,982 long tons in the previous year) of which 64,864 long tons (62,720) were in the form of electrolytic copper and 15,676 long tons (12,262) in the form of blister copper. The smelter also treated 115,264 short tons (104,394) of concentrates from Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Limited, resulting in the production of 35,695 long tons (34,320) of blister copper and 3,993 long tons of anode copper. Production in all departments was exceptional during the year. Record tonnages were hoisted from the mine and milled in the concentrator. The output of molten copper from the smelter and of electrolytic copper from the refinery was also a record.

**Cobalt.**—Due to an improvement in the grade of cobalt in ore, 4,954 short tons of cobalt alloy containing 439 short tons of cobalt were produced during the year, as against 4,171 short tons of alloy containing 443 short tons of cobalt during the preceding year.

**Coal Supplies.**—Coal supplies improved during the year, but the improvement has not met the increased requirements arising from the expansion programme on the Copperbelt, and it has been necessary to continue extensive wood burning.

The copper companies in conjunction with the Northern Rhodesia Government and the British South Africa Company have entered into an agreement to carry out a survey of the coal resources of Northern Rhodesia.

## Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Limited

**Capital.**—This company's holding of Nchanga stock remained unchanged at £1,490,581, representing 21.294% of the Issued Stock. Rhokana Corporation hold £2,345,000 Nchanga Stock, representing 23.5% of the Issued Stock. The Rhodesian Anglo American and Rhokana together hold

54,794% of the Issued Stock. Rhodesian Anglo American's interest in Rhokana's holding is 52.394%, thus making Rhodesian Anglo American's interest, direct and indirect in the Nchanga capital 38.846%.

**Accounts.**—The profit for the year ended March 31, 1950, after providing £834,603 (against £822,615) for taxation, and adding provision for taxation in previous years no longer required, £188,028 (—) was £884,736 (against £787,309). £1,200,000 (—) was appropriated to general reserve, and after payment of a maiden dividend of 20%, a balance of £129,232 (against £1,214,503) was carried forward.

**Copper Production.**—During the year 1,282,047 short tons of ore were mined and 1,275,400 short tons were treated in the concentrator. The grade of ore treated was 4.84% copper, of which 2.27% was in the form of oxide copper and 2.57% in the form of sulphide copper. The grade of ore milled was higher than for the preceding year and this, together with an increased tonnage treated, resulted in a 20% increase in the production of copper in concentrates.

The concentrates produced were railled to Nkana for smelting and resulted in the production of 38,761 long tons of copper, compared with 37,377 long tons for the year ended March 31, 1949. Of the total tonnage of copper produced, 2,544 long tons were cast in the form of anodes which will be required to form part of a stock which will be necessary when electrolytic refining commences.

**Expansion of Production.**—The programme to increase production to 64,000 long tons of copper per annum is proceeding satisfactorily and this rate of production should be reached by the end of December, 1950.

**Rhodesia Copper Refineries, Limited.**—The ordinary stock is held in equal proportions by Rhokana Corporation and Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines. Rhodesian Anglo American has no direct holding in the Refinery company, but its interest in the company amounts to 45.601% of the ordinary stock.

**Accounts.**—The profit for the year amounted to £106,786 (against £83,622). Estimated taxation was £27,518, and after transferring £25,900 to preference share redemption fund and paying the net dividend on the preference stock (£30,388) there remained a balance of unappropriated profits to be carried forward of £30,091, compared with £511 brought forward from last year.

**Production.**—The production of electrolytic copper for the year was 64,864 long tons.

## Other Investments

**Mafubira Copper Mines, Limited.**—Both the company's direct holding in Mafubira Copper Mines, Limited, of 452,335 shares and its indirect interest through Rhokana Corporation's holding of 1,300,000 shares remained unchanged.

The company paid a final dividend of 3s. per share in respect of its year ended June 30, 1949, and an interim dividend of 3s. 6d. per share in respect of the year ended June 30, 1950, was paid on May 31, 1950. Both these dividends are included in your company's accounts for the year ended June 30, 1950. The company has declared a final dividend for the year ended June 30, 1950, of 5s., making 8s. 6d. for the year.

The production of blister copper was 77,048 long tons for the year ended June 30, 1950, as compared with 70,966 long tons for the previous year.

## The Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company, Limited.

—The accounts of The Rhodesia Broken Hill Company for the year ended December 31, 1949, showed a profit of £2,248,674 (against £1,668,568 for the previous year). After providing £1,206,896 for taxation on those profits £300,000 was appropriated to capital reserve. A dividend of 40% (compared with 30% in the previous year), less tax, and directors' remuneration absorbed £730,000, leaving £163,104 carried forward to the next year. The output of metal for the year ended December 31, 1949, was zinc, 13,945 tons; lead, 293 (91.89% V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>), all in long tons.

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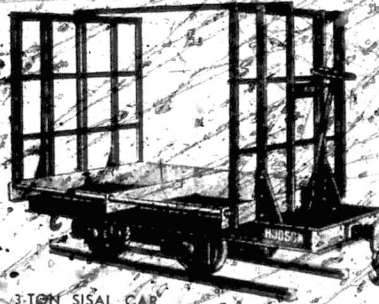
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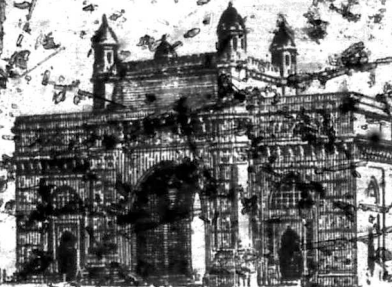
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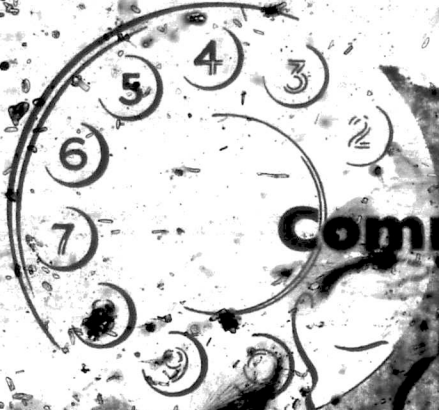
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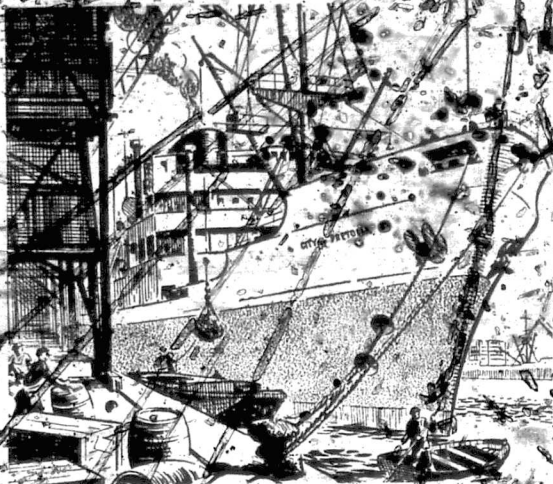
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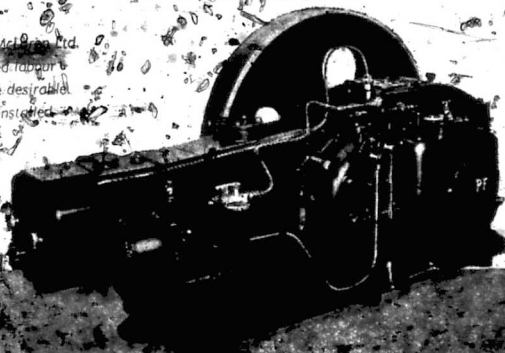
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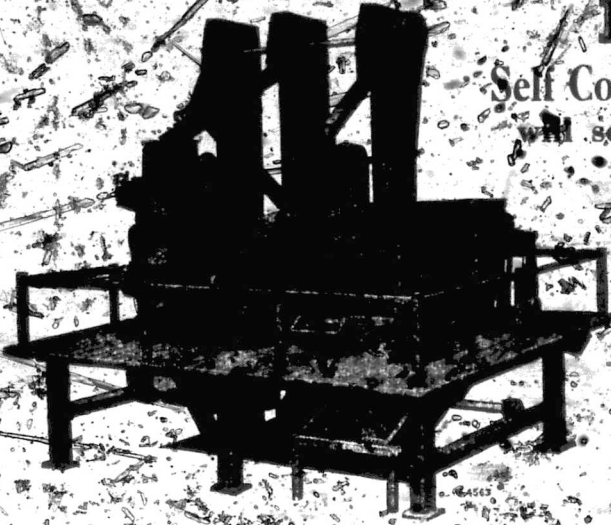
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE DRIVE** by Socialist Ministers to impose trade unionism on Africans—for African conditions—“encouragement” in such a matter must mean imposition—is based on a sincere but **Erroneous Assumptions** nevertheless erroneous conviction that such a process would contribute to that Colonial development and welfare which all political parties agree to be necessary. As we have shown in recent issues, the publicly pronounced objectives of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and presumably of his Cabinet colleagues, in regard to trade unions in the Colonies run counter to the advice of those officials who have been most closely in touch with such problems in Eastern Africa in the last few years. They know from their own experience that the assumptions which are made in British trade union circles about Africa and Africans at this stage of their progress are wholly unreliable—and it is greedy to their credit that, in fulfilment of their public duty, they have had the moral courage to declare publicly and with praiseworthy directness that the official policy which they have been expected to follow is unwise and even dangerous.

That has been unequivocally and publicly stated quite recently by the labour commissioners in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, and very much the same thing has been said by the deputy labour commissioner in Kenya and the trade union advisers in that Colony and elsewhere—and it is important to note that the trade union advisers who have been sent to the Colonies in the past few years are all ardent Socialists, who were specially selected from among trade union officials in this country not by the ordinary recruiting organization of the Colonial Office, but by Ministers themselves. Yet these workers in the Socialist cause, hand-picked by Socialist leaders, have quickly learned on the spot that Colonial conditions and requirements conflict seriously with the policy of their party in respect of trade unions in the Colonies. The dilemma of the Government is therefore that of abandoning preconceptions which have now been shown to be misconceptions; and politicians, of whatever party, are always reluctant to admit their errors.

**Dilemma of Socialists.**

Exceptional interest, not to say concern, has been aroused in influential Socialist circles by the publication in the November 16 issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of the recent statements of the Labour Commission of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and some men prominent in the Labour Party have, since said privately, that they are satisfied that the Labour Government's policy in regard to trade unionism in the Colonies has been unwise and must be changed. We are also able to reveal that the Colonial Labour Advisory Committee, the missioners of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and some men prominent in the Labour Party have, since said privately, that they are satisfied that the Labour Government's policy in regard to trade unionism in the Colonies has been unwise and must be changed. We are also able to reveal that the Colonial Labour Advisory Committee has been asked to give special and urgent consideration to this whole matter, which suggests that the present Secretary of State is willing to examine policy in the light of the facts, and no longer on the assumption that it must necessarily be right. That is to his credit, and he ought to be told the whole truth. There are on the advisory committee people whose knowledge of English trade union practices is extensive, but whose acquaintance with Colonial life is negligible or dangerously superficial; it can be safely said that the confidence with which some of them were recently willing to prescribe for the Colonies has already been punctured, and we trust that it may suffer further deflation in the public interest.

There is in the possession of the East and Central African Governments enough evidence, which ought of course to be available in the Colonial Office also, to convince an impartial person that the

### Trade Unionism Pushed To The

Policy of pushing Colonial trade unionism, fast and far, has been proved in practice to play into the hands of unbalanced and self-seeking agitators, and to have done more harm than good to the rank and file of workers, who have the protection of admirable labour departments (established long before there was a Labour Government in England) and minimum wage and other legislation. Does the Colonial Labour Advisory Committee know, for instance, that the only two African trade unions in Uganda were struck off the register last year? Is it aware that, according to the Uganda Labour Department's annual report for 1949, almost all the officials of the Uganda Transport and General Workers Trade Union were connected in varying degrees with the April disturbances, and that the secretary of the other union, The Uganda African Motor Drivers' Association, was deported for his political activities and is now in jail? Uganda is in many respects more advanced

than many other parts of East Africa, yet such is the recent history of African trade unionism there. Do such facts justify the policy of fostering of the alien movement?

### LEGAL DENUCIATION by a high Colonial legal authority, of Colonial judicial practice and machinery, is most rare, and we therefore give prominence in this issue to the main points of a striking address recently given in London by Sir William FitzGerald, a former Attorney-General in Northern Rhodesia and the last Chief Justice in Palestine under British administration.

His long and varied experience has driven him to the conclusion that there is far too much rigidity in the administration of justice in the British Colonial Empire, far too slavish an adherence to English precedents even when they have no reasonable bearing upon the conditions of Colonial life. The speaker was at pains to emphasize the paramount necessity of associating the people with the law, which must itself be a vigorous and independent system, influenced by its surrounding circumstances, and the interests of the community which it has to serve. It will be seen that Sir William FitzGerald, a lawyer of eminence, was pleading a cause which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, a lay journal, has repeatedly upheld over the years, that true justice must be set above dead legalism, and that a form of administration of the law which frequently sets it at enmity with justice must be wrong and cannot serve the public need.

Gone are the days when we could rely upon the bulwark of precedents, this former Chief Justice declared, adding from his own knowledge that "nowhere are they more annihilated than in the Colonies." Set from one territory after another at distressingly frequent intervals, come reports of judgments, and of reversals of the judgments of lower courts, which are based solely on these unreliable but still annihilated precedents set in other countries in different circumstances, and often

### Inapplicable Legal Precedents

It is not the general public which requires conversion so much as Sir William's own legal colleagues, and we hope that, having made this forthright and valuable public statement, he will seize every opportunity of keeping it under the spotlight through the legal Press and from the professional and

other platforms available to him. Regretting "the dumping down of the English legal system, with all its rigidity, in African soil" and the solving of a land dispute between two Africans "by quoting the dissertation of Lord Coke to a young farmer in Wit, three many hundreds of years ago," he argues that

the Colonial judiciary must follow the course set in the great dominions of adapting British common law to local needs, so that it may best serve the community. That, surely, is the overriding requirement—that real justice shall be done in the best interests of the people.

## Notes By The Way

### New Railway for Uganda

THE 40-MILE EXTENSION of the main Kenya-Uganda Railway from Kampala to Mityana, as the first stage of its advance towards the great copper deposits at Kilelesh in the Ruwenzori Mountains, is to be undertaken as an urgent measure, though not more than three of the best-informed men in Uganda assured me within a few days of each other that it might be several years before construction began. Thus quickly may priorities change. The strategic importance of copper must have have weighed heavily in the decision.

### Onwards to Lumesule

I SHALL BE SURPRISED if an extension of the new railway in the Southern Province of Tanganyika is not simultaneously made from Nachingwea to Lumesule, some 60 miles onwards in the general direction of Songea. That would offer the prospect of much more traffic than the groundnut areas alone are likely to provide, and before the section is completed there may well be a sound economic case for its continuance to the great Songea, which are now being actively prospected. The first deep-water berth at the new port of Mtwara should be ready not later than mid-1952, and I expect railhead to reach the Lumesule area about the same time.

### Politics Confounds Economics

A RECENT NOTE which deduced from the new agreement between Southern Rhodesian tobacco growers and United Kingdom manufacturers that the market in this country for Southern Rhodesian leaf cannot be expected to absorb more than 80 million pounds of leaf a year has brought expressions of surprise from a number of readers. All wonder why, when dollars are so scarce, there should be any limit to British purchases of Empire-grown tobacco, and especially why so low a total should be fixed for a Colony which has increased its output very quickly and could soon provide a higher quota of this country's tobacco requirements. If a one-word explanation had to be given to those who have felt as these correspondents did, it would be "politics," which once again confounds economics.

### Empire and U.S.A.

TOBACCO IS IMPORTANT not only to the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, and certain other Empire countries, but to the United States of America, in which there is widespread and undiminished sentimentality at decreasing United Kingdom purchases of American leaf. American politicians cannot be indifferent to public anxiety, and consequently there is an understanding to believe between the Imperial and United States Governments that approximately half of the United Kingdom market will be reserved for Empire suppliers and the other half for transatlantic friends. There has been no official announcement to that effect, but I am bold to say what I regard as an excellent authority that such

### Sharing the Home Market

USINGS OF BLUE-CURED TOBACCO in the United Kingdom now total about 240 million pounds weight annually, so that on this 50-50 basis Empire producers have about 120 million pounds to share between them. Southern Rhodesia's new agreement has therefore secured for that Colony almost exactly two-thirds of the total, at which result the negotiators and their constituents have cause for self-congratulations. India's quota will be in the region of 25 million, and Canada's between 10 million and 20 million pounds. Despite her substantial share of the United Kingdom market, Southern Rhodesia will with the constant increase in her output, soon have to seek new markets, in spite of which she may find herself competing against Indian or Canadian growers, both of whom are producing more tobacco. The agreement for maximum efficiency and economy of production thus needs no

### Canon Cox

CANON W. A. M. COX, who has been a missionary of the U.M.C.A. in Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa for the past 44 years, sailed last Thursday on his way back to Likoma after eight months in this country. In the latter part of the 1914-18 war, when von Lettow broke across the Rovuma into Portuguese East Africa, Mr. Cox, at that time priest in charge of the Msumba mission, was attached as a staff sergeant to the British column which worked inland from Mtengeti. For an unbroken stretch of 12 years, apart from that war interval, he was alone at Msumba, of which he was made archdeacon in 1926. He retired from that office at the end of last year, but is returning to give the Universities' Mission what help he can. He is an uncle of Sir Christopher Cox, educational adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and is one of the few missionaries awarded the C.B.E. for devoted services in Central Africa.

### P.R. for Seretse

NOT FOR NOTHING, I imagine, does a commercial concern undertake to act as the public relations representative of anyone, even of an African, who has achieved considerable notoriety in the Press. According to *South Africa*, Seretse Khama has just made such an appointment, which was notified by telephone journal by the publicist organization charged with its interests. Will the aim be to publicize for a young man who has had a good start already, or is the intention to protect him from the over-zealous attentions of sensational journalists representing a few mass-circulation papers which are always in search of some new stunt? It will be interesting to see what happens. Incidentally, if Seretse Khama can afford a public relations service, he can presumably manage quite comfortably on a smaller allowance than that which he receives from the overburdened British

# Dangerous Rigidity of Colonial Judiciary

Sir William FitzGerald Criticizes Reliance upon English Precedents\*

**BETWEEN THE WARS** it was the vogue of intellectuals to indulge in a philosophy of anarchism in regard to achievements of the past, to pour scorn on institutions hallowed by tradition. In this country no institution suffered more than our Colonial mission.

Our Colonial adventures followed in the wake of Genoese, Portuguese, and Spaniards, and they roughly coincided with those of the Dutch. We were urged forward by the same motives as they—exploration for the benefit of the mother country. I have never been able to appreciate the propaganda spread by our enemies and our politically leftish fellow-countrymen in the supposed villainy of this procedure. Raleigh and the other early adventurers were urged by the very same motives which our countrymen arrogate to themselves to-day, the motive to raise the standard of living of their own people by ensuring a more favourable distribution of the goods of the world. That was the force which urged us forward to our Colonial adventures.

Like the Romans of old, the settlers took their own institutions, laws, religion, and political way of life. Charles II endeavoured to tie the Colonies to the mother country by commerce; he established the Council of Lorraine, the precursor of the modern Colonial Office.

## The Fabian Discovery

No one to-day would criticize the modern conception of Colonial government as primarily trusteeship of the people governed, but rights and duties were not always so clearly defined, and England, which had given to the noblest of institutions, the trustee, was the founder of the new faith—not a faith born of 19th-century enlightenment or of remorse for saturation with the material results of our industrial expansion in the 19th.

The new idealism was not the discovery of the Fabians or the London School of Economics, although we gladly acknowledge the contribution of these institutions in awakening a class in England who had previously taken little interest in or paid scant tribute to what our Empire-builders were doing. This new faith was born in the mind and consummated in the work of Warren Hastings during his great administration of Bengal. He set himself the choice between unregulated commercial exploitation and good government for the people governed, and to his great credit and ours he elected for good government.

There has been devolution of authority to Native administration and Native elected assemblies, but the general administration of the law is committed almost exclusively to an imported system of jurisprudence. To a certain extent an imported system will always be necessary to regulate those conceptions of civilized life which arise from commerce and from contractual relationships of which primitive society took no cognizance. It will be necessary to guide the young Colonies along the road that centuries of experience have taught us is the right one.

But if this new theory of trusteeship for the Native is to have any significance, and if we are to give those Native communities a spirit which will sustain them in the struggles ahead, we must pay respect to those institutions which give meaning to their daily life. In

other words, we must recognize the paramount necessity of associating the people with the law.

Much has been done in this respect. Great industries have been developed in Nigeria, yet the Native institutions have not been annihilated; in fact, they have gained new vitality, and under wise guidance they have absorbed all that is suitable in English law, while retaining all that is best in their own. Similarly in Uganda a great cotton trade has been built up which has to take its place in a competitive world, yet it has been found possible to preserve Native institutions and customs.

## English Legal System in Africa

It is in many ways a matter for regret that the dumping down of the English legal system with all its rigidity has become so firmly rooted in African soil. Although Colonial political institutions display a great diversity according to the different people governed, yet the judicial machinery exhibits a monotonous sameness. We have a High Court fashioned on the High Court of Edward I. We have judges who set themselves the very difficult task of applying the legal principles born of Norman England to conditions that have arisen in a totally different atmosphere. It is not always appreciated that indigenous people also have their own legal conceptions, which in many Native communities have become as stabilized as our own.

I do not deny that the Colonies—I am speaking particularly of the Colonies—must ever remain under a permanent debt to the plantation legal system because it introduced the three fundamental principles of just statecraft—equality of all before the law, incorruptibility of the judges, and accessibility for the humblest citizen to seek redress against possible abuses of the executive: the humblest Native can petition The King, his appeal to Caesar. But I do suggest that in future the judges as well as the executive must display more elasticity.

The judiciary must avoid the rigidity which has bedeviled Government administration in a 70-page publication known as "Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Courts." Colonial judges must avoid that rigidity which entices them to solve a dispute between two Africans as to the ownership of a mealy patch by quoting the dissertation of Lord Coke to a young farmer from the Manor of Warrington, in the County of Wiltshire many hundreds of years ago.

## Adaptation to Colonial Conditions

A great task remains for the Colonial Judiciary—the task of a Coke of England or a Holmes of America, not only to adhere to the principle of the common law of England, but to adapt them to the conditions in which they find themselves, to apply, as America did, the fundamental, unchanging principle to the changing conditions and needs of the people rather than to follow slavishly decisions based on the application of the same principles to totally different conditions.

The history of the great Dominions is full of interesting instances in which the common law might be developed, and as corroborating the theory I have been attempting to advance, that our judicial system should not merely be a structure planned in a Colony whose growth must always be influenced, if indeed not dominated, by the forces of the parent plant from which it was grafted, but a vigorous and independent system, influenced mainly by its surroundings and the interests of the community.

\* Being the report of an address delivered recently in London by Sir William FitzGerald, a former Attorney-General in Northern Rhodesia and the last Chief Justice in Palestine under British administration.

nationhood in the Commonwealth of Nations was the logical development of our political history, the inevitable result of the silent revolution embodied in the Grey Reform Bill of 1832. The people of England could no longer deny to the Colonies what they had achieved for themselves. So the Reform Parliament sent to Canada Lord Durham, on whose monumental report of 1839 the British North America Act giving Dominion status to Canada in 1867 was based. That Act in Canada, the Federal Government Act of Australia, the Union Government Act of South Africa, the Pakington Act of New Zealand, the recent negotiations with India, Pakistan, Burma, and Ceylon gave those territories complete legislative independence in regard to their own affairs.

### Fierce Controversy

At first the Imperial Government attempted to encompass the new status with many restrictions, but gradually those were withdrawn except in one particular, which was to arouse fierce controversy, which continues to the present day. The North America Act insisted that the final Court of Appeal for Canada should be the Privy Council. Years later the negotiations for Australian federation nearly broke down because Chamberlain refused to give way on this point. It was accepted grudgingly by South Africa, but there in practice it has been a dead letter for years.

Not one of those Dominions would deny that it would be impossible to find a more eminent body of men than the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, nor would they question their aloof impartiality any more than they would question the need for aloofness in a final appellate tribunal. The case for the retention of the appeal to the Privy Council has been argued by the greatest advocates and endorsed by the greatest intellectuals of the day. Yet all the Dominions regarded this appeal as irksome, as a slur upon their nationhood. It is, I suggest, the result of the people's consciousness of Solon's principle that the people of a country must be associated with the administration of the laws of the country.

Because of this the great Dominions are adapting the British common law to their own different needs, rather than following the channel to which the peculiar needs of the English people is directing it in England. And, as was the case in England under Coke, and later in America under her eminent judges, we find that Canada through her Appeal Court, South Africa dominated by the influence of the great Lord de Villiers, Australia dominated by the venerable Chief Justice Isaacs, have adapted the English common law to meet the different conditions prevailing in their countries. A purely Canadian, South African, and Australian system is being evolved to play its part in the evolution of the new nations.

### Precedents Annihilated

A similar mission is assigned to the Colonial Judiciary of the future. Gone are the days when we can rely upon the bulwark of precedent, and nowhere are they more annihilated than in the Colonies.

The results that must flow from this new conception of government as trusteeship for the Natives are tremendous. In our debates on post-war Colonial reconstruction I often wonder whether we appreciate the appalling responsibility that already lies on our shoulders, a responsibility that includes within our cultural influence a quarter of the inhabitants of the globe.

In the enlightenment of to-morrow that will follow the catastrophe of to-day it would be the height of political folly to imagine that this concourse of diversified people can be ruled by a paper constitution drafted by an alien bureaucracy. For this reason many of us regard with sympathy and optimism the experiment now being tried by the progressive and enlightened Administrations of Nigeria and the Gold Coast, and those other Colonial Dependencies who are enlisting the aid of the people in drafting the constitution for the future. If that be a mistake, then the responsibility rests squarely on our own shoulders and on our Colonial policy, not of recent years but for the past quarter of a century, proclaimed as it was by each of the great political parties.

Of course, democracy is no inspired gift that carries with it some divine inspiration similar to the old divine right of kings; it is a science of government which must be mastered by hard study by the governed as well as by the governors. As to when the governed have

learned and are fitted to assume responsibility, is a question of timing; but we must leave the decisions on this to the persons on the spot who are responsible for advising His Majesty's Ministers.

Many of us regret the timidity of certain sections of the public here on this question. That there are dangers ahead is only too obvious; but it was by taking risks that this Empire was built. The analogy of Burma is false: here there is no question of throwing the reins around the horse's neck. There are adequate safeguards, and, if the new constitutions do not function, there must be no shrinking from a retreat. Indeed, there has already in the last 25 years been a constitutional retreat in the case of British Guiana.

If history is not to record that this Empire of ours was justly snatched from our fumbling hands, every estate of the realm, the executive, the legislature, and the judiciary, must accept the spirit of this new venture. That spirit is the spirit of service to the people in the interest of the people, even though it may involve a bursting of bonds forged by centuries of historical tradition or judicial precedent. Our mission will have been in vain unless we permit ourselves to be carried forward by this new urge. It must guide our faltering footsteps.

### Building the New Empire

If I have interpreted rightly the political goal has been set. To the Colonial Judiciary is assigned the noble rôle of guardians of the great traditions of the past, in so far as those traditions can usefully be harnessed to the future; emulators of the great Dominion judges in building up a code of jurisprudence founded on real decisions which derive their strength and their development and progress from their susceptibility to be reconciled with decisions promulgated in environments that have not a scintilla of ground in common.

Such I conceive to be the basis upon which we must build the new Empire which will emerge from the events to-day.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

## E. A. & Rhodesian Who's Who

MANY DIRECTORS of companies operating in the territories between Southern Rhodesia and the Sudan inclusive have not yet returned the completed entry forms for the "East African and Rhodesian Who's Who" which is in preparation under the auspices of this newspaper.

It is hoped to include in this urgently needed reference volume, biographical particulars of present and past directors of companies in and connected with East and Central Africa and the co-operation of all of them is earnestly invited. Will those who have received entry forms and not completed them kindly do so and return them without delay. Will many who have mislaid the form or not received it be good enough to notify the editor immediately at 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1?

Commercial entities will, of course, be limited to company directors and partners. It is also to include all appropriate non-commercial, executive and managerial staffs and their spouses who may not have attained business prominence but ought to be recorded on accounts of war service, activity in public life, prominence in sport, or on similar grounds.

This "Who's Who" wishes to include everyone, official or non-official, who has done or is doing work of real value to the territories, and the co-operation of East Africans and Rhodesians is earnestly invited.



# Confidence in the Future of Tanganyika

## Extracts from Governor's Speech at Budget Session

"THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT has met a number of times, and much useful spadework on local government development has been done. Political thinking in this Territory is a good deal more realistic than it was a year ago.

"The report of the Constitutional Committee is likely to be ready in the early part of 1951 and therefore I have nothing to add at this juncture, except to re-emphasize my belief that the full development of the resources of this Territory can be effected only by the close and friendly co-operation of all races. Many assurances have been given by successive British Governments, and I would like to reiterate those assurances now, so that the essential part played by the immigrant races in the general life and development of the Territory is fully understood and appreciated.

### Local Government Institutions

"We should concentrate during the near future on the development of efficient and democratic local government institutions. It should be possible for them to function in an atmosphere free from any suggestion of racial bias. We already have one such inter-racial local government body—the Dar es Salaam Municipal Council.

"In particular, we should concentrate on the introduction of local rates on the elective principle. Without a source of revenue under its own control, any local government body is severely restricted in its activities, while the elective principle is the very life-blood of local government.

"Our discussions with the two existing provincial councils has convinced me that our present provincial areas are too large to constitute the largest suitable form of local government units and too small to carry the burden in staff resources, and finance which is inevitably involved in the transfer of sufficient of the functions of the Central Government to constitute any real degree of devolution of authority.

"In African local government there has been considerable progress, but it is important not to over-emphasize the political aspect. The establishment of African councils and also the Native authorities, continues in many areas, but they are still largely advisory. Their opportunity is there, however, and their future must largely depend upon the energy and readiness of their members to accept responsibility.

### Visits to Festival of Britain

"Next year the Festival of Britain will be held. Standing Finance Committee have agreed that a party of African chiefs should visit the United Kingdom for this great event, and I hope that honourable members will agree to a deputation from this Council attending the Festival.

"The morale of the Tanganyika Police Force is high. Proof of this was given during the disturbances in Dar es Salaam in February. The Inspector-General of Colonial Police visited the Territory during the year and submitted a report, with his recommendations, regarding the future organization, training, and terms of service of the police force, which continues to improve under the able leadership of Mr. Muller, the Commissioner. Particular attention is being paid to increasing the mobility of the force, so that it may be ready whenever and wherever required.

"Recently there has been an important conference on defence. During and since the war most of the expenditure on defence has fallen upon the shoulders of the United Kingdom. The Government in Great Britain have a reputation of withdrawing from their share in the expense of the local defence forces, which are also a very essential element in the internal security of this Territory, but it has been agreed by the East African territories that the time has come to establish their military forces for a satisfactory

time basis and organization, and for the territories to pay a more equitable portion of the cost.

### Year's Surplus 5800,000

"The financial year 1949 provided a surplus of some 5,800,000, which is most desirable. Great savings were achieved after a substantial allocation had been made to the reserve fund, which now stands at £1m. or about 10% of our annual revenue.

"As the wealth, commerce, and general development of Tanganyika increases, so does the volume of work falling on the various Government organizations. The fact that many new posts occur in the departmental establishments does not necessarily mean that recruitment will be undertaken in all cases, merely that more supplies will go forth, and it is my intention that new recruitment shall be kept in line as far as possible with the availability of accommodation and other amenities.

"Our financial affairs are in very good shape. The revenue for 1947 was £5m. and for 1949 a little over £8m. Ten years ago it was only £2,300,000. I believe the revenue will be about £6m. this year, and even better in 1951.

"The cost of living has shown a steady rise throughout the year, in spite of all our efforts to control prices and to produce more food. The position of all our fixed incomes, and of the civil servant in particular, is undoubtedly difficult, and it has proved necessary to introduce station allowances to compensate officers who are employed in those stations where the rise in the cost of living has outstripped that of the rest of Tanganyika. This whole question will be reconsidered by Government early in 1951.

### Complaints About Land

"The Secretary of State authorized the granting of 99 years leases throughout the Territory, and this has removed one of the major complaints from leasees. Another major complaint, which still persists, is in relation to the powers for the compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes, including land required for the use of the African inhabitants.

"Particular attention has been given to the ease of four properties which have been acquired, and I feel it would be timely to explain the facts. The recommendations of the Wilson Report were accepted by this Government with certain modifications, and were approved by the Secretary of State. Included in those recommendations was the acquisition of certain farms in the Moshi and Arusha districts for reversion to African occupation *à la quod pro quo* for the alienation of other lands for alienation. In all but four cases agreement has been reached regarding the price to be paid for the properties, and in every case, before the acquisition procedure under the law was started, every effort was made to reach an amicable agreement with the owners.

### Moving Surplus Populations

"In order to assist in the speedy settlement of cases arising out of the Wilson Report, I have set up a Land Committee in the Northern Province as an advisory body to the Land Utilization Board.

"I have also been considering ways and means of finding a solution to the overcrowding problem in that area. The African population in the Usambaras, the Pare Mountains, on Kilimaharo, and Mount Meru are increasing rapidly, and in some areas owing to poor methods of cultivation the highlands are becoming eroded and less productive. Government is taking active steps to teach the agricultural population to improve their methods, but the ultimate solution lies in the agricultural development of the lands on the plains, particularly in the basin of the Pangani River.

"Preliminary reconnaissance of the water resources of the area has been undertaken, and a more detailed survey is necessary to show how best we can utilize the surplus portion of the water that is now lost. It is necessary to undertake a soil survey, when this has been completed will be drawn up to enable the surplus population on the mountains to undertake agriculture by modern methods on the plains.

"On the broad issue of land policy throughout the Territory, it became apparent that the existing machinery was out-moded, and that the organization for dealing with alienation of lands for agricultural purposes laid too much emphasis on the aspect of settlement of settlement's sake, rather than the utilization of the land for the greatest benefit of the inhabitants of all races. The old Land Settlement Board has therefore been reconstituted as the Land Utilization

Board, on which now serve representatives of all three areas, whose task is to advise on the measures to be adopted to ensure the best utilization of rural lands in the interests of territorial development.

"An important issue in the detailed terms of reference of the board is to advise on the measures to be adopted to encourage and develop a suitable system of agricultural land tenure for Africans giving the stability and continuity required by modern conditions. The emphasis has therefore changed from one of who shall have a particular piece of land to a decision in each case as to how that piece of land can best be developed in the common interest of the communities."

**Development of Potential**

Among the areas which are at present being dealt with by the board is the Essington area, regarding which some Press publicity has been given. Although the closing date for applications for these three potential ranches of 100,000 acres each has already passed, no firm applications have been received although two tentative ones are recorded. In the event of no firm applications arising, the possibility of the allocation of this land will be referred back to the board.

In the Songea district some 50,000 acres of potential land suitable for the cultivation of a Virginian type tobacco have been examined, and the farms of 500 acres each have been provisionally marked out. The remaining 40,000 acres will be held for the use of a large tobacco company or various interested parties are being sought.

An important land problem during the current year has been the allocation of a number of farms in the Morogoro district to agriculturalists for cultivation by mechanical means. The demand for these farms was so great that examination has been made of further unoccupied lands suitable for agriculture in this area, and it is hoped that a considerable number of additional units will be made available in the next few months.

During 1950 the major large scale project of the Land Utilization Board will be the survey of the Morogoro Valley and a study of the possibilities of utilization.

Active town planning has been proceeding in no fewer than 20 towns in the territory, and schemes are in varying stages of preparation. The whole system of town planning legislation is under examination.

It has been decided to retain the Air Survey Division and provide them with two sections Prince Albert.

**Three Priorities**

In connexion with development our three priorities should be: first, self-sufficiency in food; second, the development and control of our water resources; and third, communications. In 1949 a 50% crop year was a great improvement on the disastrous drought of last season. Adequate rain fell in most parts and satisfactory crops are the rule rather than the exception, and in some areas excellent yields were enjoyed. In spite of a good harvest, this country's grain requirements until the next harvest comes in October will not be met without some importations.

With regard to the development and control of our water resources, we are now reaching a stage when the previous handicaps of lack of experienced staff and of adequate equipment are being overcome, and we have a new plan to be undertaken during the next five years which will keep the department fully occupied. It is particularly desirable that the programme should be expedited, because the benefits of their work have been quickly appreciated by the African population, who urgently demand more.

The report of the Communications Committee reveals what an immense task we are committed to undertake, and it is Government's intention to carry out this task as quickly as resources will permit.

(To be continued.)

## Future of Sudan To Be Decided by Sudanese Parliament Reminded of Egypt's Bad Record

IN THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEBATE in the House of Commons last week the Foreign Secretary, Mr. ERNEST BEVIN said that Britain would adhere to the 1936 treaty with Egypt until and unless it could be amended or replaced by mutual agreement.

"We do not admit that it can be amended or abrogated by unilateral action," he declared, "and we do not despair of reaching by friendly discussion an agreement on a basis of full respect for Egyptian independence and sovereignty."

"We have pledged that the future of the Sudan should in due course be a matter for decision by the Sudanese themselves. At the same time we fully recognize the vital importance of the Nile waters to Egypt. We are glad that the Sudanese people have been able to make good progress in developing their standard of living and in the field of government."

**Progress Must Not Be Halted**

The Governor-General's Executive Council has made a good start, and this summer the Sudanese members on the council were given a majority. The legislative Assembly has been developed on satisfactory lines. It would be a tragedy if the progress of the Sudanese people, which in many ways, both in economic and other respects, is a model to be followed, should be halted.

MR. EDEN said that the Opposition agreed with Mr. Bevin about the 1936 treaty, that Britain should suspend the supply of arms to Egypt, and that our pledge to the Sudan must stand inviolate.

MR. C. E. MORSE (CONSERVATIVE) said that every political leader in Egypt tried to gain support by claiming that he was more anti-British than any of his opponents.

MR. THOMAS REID (LABOUR) said that the Egyptians

now the two great parties there, the Umma and the Ashigga. The one stands for the independence of a Sudanese Sudan, and the other wishes it to be under the Egyptian Crown. I suggest to my Egyptian friends that instead of trying to force the Sudanese to come under the Egyptian Crown they should try to persuade them to do so. Egyptian politicians are only strengthening the cause they wish to weaken, the cause of the Umma Party.

MR. CLEMENT DAVIES (LIBERAL) hoped that the Foreign Secretary would stand firm on the position in the Suez Canal zone and in the Sudan.

**Egypt's Claim**

MR. SOMERSET WHE CHAIR (CONSERVATIVE) said: "While it is no way of this country for the students of London University to march upon the Egyptian Embassy, throw stones through the windows, and shout 'Up with the Sudan and down with Egypt,' that type of demonstration would accomplish any attempt in Cairo to discuss the revision of Anglo-Egyptian relations."

"What is Egypt's claim to the Sudan? It dates back to 1821, when Muhammad Ali's ambition to conquer the Sudan, and the Sudan under Egyptian rule became so notorious for the slave trade that European opinion was inflamed."

Isma'il Pasha, who became Khedive in 1863 decided that something must be done to allay European anxiety about the slave trade. He appointed General Gordon the Educational Provinces of the Sudan in 1874, two years trying to clear up the slave trade's success. It was not until he was appointed General of the Sudan that some progress was made in ending that trade. After Gordon's resignation in 1881, the Sudan quickly relapsed under the conditions of Khedival rule into a state of slave trading, and the whole situation deteriorated after the rising of Arab Pasha in Egypt in 1882.

The Mahdi set upon the Egyptians in the Sudan, and the rising of the Mahdi occurred. Mr. Gladstone's Government sent General Gordon to the Sudan in an attempt to evacuate the Egyptian soldiers there. Gordon was not the best man to evacuate anything, and we saw how the tragic

on the Sudan dates from a very recent time ago. Her rule in the Sudan ended when the condominium was established in 1899, after Kitchener reconquered the Sudan. Her record of rule was exceptionally bad, and since the condominium the Sudan has prospered, particularly under the British influence in the rule.

#### Rival Religious Sects

There are two main sects in the Sudan. There is the religious sect headed by Sheikh Sir Ali Mirghani, head of the Mirghani sect, and the sect led by Sayed Sir Rahman el Mahdi, a pious son of the Mahdi. By a Hausa woman, Sir Ali Mirghani says 'I am no politician, but he is working in with the Egyptians. Sir Rahman el Mahdi is in favour of independence for the Sudan under British guidance.

We cannot in this House agree to the Sudan being handed

over to Egypt. It should be said quite unequivocally to the Egyptian Foreign Secretary that discussion on the Sudan is suspended, that the terms of the 1936 treaty, which were worked out as carefully as possible to meet Egyptian nationalism, must in substance be maintained. If they want another treaty embodying precisely the same conditions for the sake of having one signed in 1950 as against 1936, I suppose that is permissible.

MR. DAVID L. G. SWIFT (Conservative) asked: When are we going to try and raise one or two Colonial divisions, as we did in the war, to help out our British man-power? If a war came upon us the first thing we should do would be to raise two East and West African divisions. It is more important to do these things to save a great deal from happening than to try to help us win when we have a war.

## Rhodesia Fairbridge Memorial College

### City Luncheon to Raise Funds for Induna

PRINCESS ALICE, Countess of Athlone, Major-General the Earl of Athlone, the Lord and Lady Mayoress of London, Viscount and Viscountess Addison, Sir John and Lady Anderson, Lord Baden-Powell, Lord Courtauld-Thomson, Lord Fairfax, Lady Greville, Lady Hawke, Lady Mander, and Lord Strabollevere among those present at a luncheon in London last week at which Gwen Lady Melchett, chairman of the appeal committee of the Rhodesia Fairbridge Memorial College, presided.

By Courtesy of the Drapers' Company, the gathering was held in their magnificent hall in Throgmorton Street.

#### Support of H.M. Government

Lord Addison, supporting the appeal for funds for the college on behalf of H.M. Government, said that he had made first-hand acquaintance with the work in Southern Rhodesia when he was Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs, from which office he had emerged a humbler man as a result of the representations to which he was subjected—yes, that was the right word—by Sir Godfrey Huggins and the equally independent-minded Prime Ministers of the other Dominions, for Southern Rhodesia was almost that.

Kingsley Fairbridge would have wished just such a memorial, a training institution in his own country to prepare boys and girls from the United Kingdom for their life in that fine and rapidly developing country. The Governments of Southern Rhodesia and Great Britain supported the work, and there were now 114 boys and 27 girls at the college, for which 11 more had recently left.

#### £75,000 Needed

Lord Baden-Powell, Deputy chairman of the general council, who replied owing to the unavoidable absence of the chairman, Lord Hawke, said that he had spent 15 very happy years in Southern Rhodesia. He appealed for generous contributions, since £75,000 were needed.

Lord Courtauld-Thomson endorsed the appeal.

The Lord Mayor of London declared his constant desire to do anything in his power to help in drawing more closely together this country, the Dominions, and the Colonies, for which purpose it was essential to send out from this country people who would maintain its traditions in a new environment.

A brochure about the memorial college which was presented to each guest recalled that it was not until 1946 that it was possible to start in Southern Rhodesia on the plan formulated many years ago, namely by Kingsley Fairbridge, for child migration. The present organization had then been created as an entirely quite separate firm, the Fairbridge Society, which had been

whereas those schools have aimed chiefly at preparing boys and girls for agricultural careers, the Rhodesian college also prepares its young pupils for the professions, the public services, industry, and commerce.

At the inauguration the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia said: "Every child in the scheme shall be a ward of the State and have the same rights to Rhodes or Beit scholarships as any other child. This will enable even the humblest child, if he has the ability to get to the top."

The scheme is open to all children in the United Kingdom, whether orphans or not, preference being given to the selection of children from homes who through force of circumstances have good future prospects in this country. The list of acceptance are from 65 to eight and up to 12 in special circumstances.

The facilities at Induna, formerly an air training station nine miles from Bulawayo, provide admirable accommodation including a chapel, hospital, ample playing fields, a swimming-gymnasium, two squash courts, a large swimming bath, and ample land for experimental agriculture.

#### Holidays for Rhodesian Homes

Southern Rhodesia provides free education, including board, to the end of the primary school stage, the child being educated at the cottage and then at secondary school at Bulawayo, to which they are transported free. Rhodesian children are admitted to primary education at the cottage so that the Fairbridge boys and girls may make Rhodesian friends of their own age from the start of their life. The youngsters spend most of their holidays at the cottage with these Rhodesian friends. Ministers of all churches have ready access to the children.

The brochure states:

"The vigorous and enterprising independence of Southern Rhodesia—it is probably the only part of the Empire which has never cost the British taxpayer a penny, by even the cost of fighting the Matabele War and suppressing the rebellions was borne by the British South Africa Company—is a fine example for the Fairbridge children, who are the migrant pioneers of the 20th century.

"They are teaching the Colony at a time when economic progress is outstanding in a quarter of a century, the white population has more than doubled itself. In 1921 there were 33,630 Europeans; the estimated population in 1948 was 105,000.

"In 1923 the revenue was £1,326,469 and expenditure £1,357,442. Twenty-five years later revenue had risen to £12,701,000 and expenditure to £12,912,000. The great rise may be in some measure attributed to the fact that it is also a sure sign of the Colony's financial and economic stability. No one factor apart from the war has been responsible for the sturdy growth of Rhodesia.

"The scheme is administered in London by a general council, which is financed by voluntary efforts. In Southern Rhodesia the college is now administered and financed by the Southern Rhodesian Government.

"The college is run on the cottage home principle and the administrative staff consists of a large number of house-mothers who are responsible for the children's welfare, most of these house-mothers go out to the college from the United Kingdom. On matters concerning the welfare of the children

The U.K. Government contributes generously to the scheme by paying half the cost of the passages of children and the costs who take the children out to the college. In addition the U.K. Government makes a grant of £10 a week towards the maintenance of each child at the college until he first reaches the age of 16.

The present members of the general council are: Mr. Hawke (chairman), Lord Baden-Powell (deputy chairman), Lady Tweedmouth (vice-chairman), Mr. Julian Gwynne (hon. treasurer), Sir Frank Alexander, Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, Sir Alfred Percival, Lord Fraser and Parkes of Cameron, Sir John Chancellor, Lady Cynthia Colville, General Sir Miles Dempsey, Viscount Elibank, Sir William Goodenough, Mr. K. M. Goodenough, Sir Godfrey Huggins, Lord Douglas Maitland, Air Vice-Marshal Sir A. G. G. T. B. Wemyss and Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead. The general secretary is Major-General J. C. G. G. G.

**Human Engineering**

"AS AN OLD TAG whose sentence has now been extended for the third time," said Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, when he was recently the guest at dinner of the East African Association of Engineers. "I am deeply conscious of the importance of technical training during sentence. He commented that the chairman had gazed round the festive board and then said severely that the country's diet had been more water adding. "If you train a municipality often and loudly enough, it will eventually go and dam a stream, as the history of Nairobi shows, perhaps pointing to the conclusion that an important branch of hydraulic engineering is an adequate proficiency. Ending on a serious note, Sir Philip said that one of Kenya's problems was to dig itself out of the materialism of the age, since man could not go on forswearing the things of the spirit and giving way to the nature of the animal, and that it was essential to give the younger people of the Colony every opportunity to sound their chords in faith, knowledge, and human sympathy."

**Launching of S.S. Kenya**

LADY CURRIE, wife of Sir William Currie, chairman of the British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. has launched the company's new passenger-cargo machine ship KENYA, the latest vessel to be launched on the Clyde this year. Sir William said that four years hence the center of gravity of the formation by Sir William Mackinnon of the Caledonia and Burma Steam Navigation Company, the forerunner of the British India Line, which has now 11 ships regularly employed to and from East African ports and on the East African coast. In the East African trade the company had increased so much that it now requires 10 ships to do the work formerly carried out by four, thus involving more capital to do the same amount of transport. The Kenya will enter the service in the middle of 1951 and her sister ship, UGANDA, now being built in the same yard, should come into commission in mid 1952.

**U.N.O. Plan for Eritrea**

AUTONOMY under the crown of Ethiopia has been proposed for the former Italian Colony of Eritrea by the United Nations General Assembly. By 46 votes to 10, with 10 abstentions, they voted last Saturday in favour of a plan to give an Eritrean Government full powers in domestic jurisdiction, but leaving to the Federal Government the conduct of foreign affairs, defence and finance. Britain would continue as the administering authority until September 15, 1952. A United Nations Commissioner would be appointed to supervise the transfer of power and a draft Constitution would be prepared by a five member committee and submitted to an Eritrean Assembly. Within the new Federation all inhabitants, including Italians and other foreigners, would be treated as citizens of Eritrea and

**Parliament**

**Colonies at Commonwealth Talks**

**To Be Represented by Prime Minister**

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week the Prime Minister was asked by Mr. Peter Smithers what arrangements were being made to ensure that the interests of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates were adequately represented at the forthcoming conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

MR. ATTLEE: "I shall watch the interests of the Colonies in consultation with the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

MR. SMITHERS: "As the Prime Minister represents the interests of this country and all other British interests, is it not desirable to appoint a representative who will speak for the Colonies? Does he appreciate the extent to which gifts would be appreciated in the Colonies and would he know that we wished to associate them with us in the work of the Commonwealth?"

MR. ATTLEE: "I do not think so in view of the manner in which we carry on these conversations. They have always been between the Prime Ministers of the self-governing members of the Commonwealth. At times there are consultations with representatives of the Colonies. On occasions these are the interests of the Colonial Empire are generally looked after by the Colonial Secretary."

MR. EARL WINSTON: "Before the next conference is held, will the Prime Minister consider whether the point raised by Mr. Smithers is not a good one in view of the advances which have taken place in recent years in the status and position of many of the Colonies. Surely they could elect independent representatives to attend the conferences, even if only as observers?"

MR. ATTLEE: "The noble lord will realize that the basis of this conference is naturally one to be decided between the members of the Commonwealth themselves. I do not think that at the moment we could very well extend it to include representatives of the Colonies."

MR. FENNER BRUCE: "If the matter has to be taken up again before the next conference, will the Prime Minister consider finding a method by which the peoples of the Colonies may themselves appoint representatives to these conferences?"

MR. ATTLEE: "My hon. friend is quite mistaken about the nature of this conference. It is a Commonwealth conference."

**Ovon Falls Hydro-Electric Scheme**

MR. A. WOODS-PARKER asked whether a date and price for the purchase of electricity from the Ovon Falls power station had yet been scheduled.

MR. J. DUNN: "It is hoped that the dam will be completed and the first two generator sets installed by 1953. The charges for the supply of electricity have not yet been decided."

MR. WOODS-PARKER: "Does the Minister appreciate that the rates and charges are fixed there will be no encouragement to the industry to produce? Is he further aware of fears that industry will have to meet ever-high charges to pay for rural electrification?"

MR. DUNN: "That is rather like the question about the chicken and egg which comes first. Until we know how many industries there are to be and how much demand there is likely to be for electricity it is difficult to say."

MR. WOODS-PARKER asked what steps would be taken to attract industry to utilize the electricity from the dam.

MR. DUNN: "Discussions have been held and are continuing between representatives of the Uganda Government and we are interested in establishing themselves in Uganda."

SIR E. GLYN asked what progress of newsprint it was expected would be made from the British Colonies which in the past has required increasing supplies and from what source it was expected that the demands could be met.

MR. DUNN: "The hon. member does not say which

# BACKGROUND TO

**Infringing Civil Liberty.**—How different is the enforcement of the law in a police state from a police system and how different the law in a police state from the courts have struggled to lay down and enforce a code of behaviour for policemen. To enter premises the policeman needs an individual search warrant, and he must convince an independent magistrate on the *prima facie* merits of his suspicions before he can be issued the warrant. On the criminal charge itself, a policeman may not question a man once he has decided to charge him, and he cannot make use of any statement the suspect makes unless he has cautioned him first. These rules were devised by lawyers and Parliament, not because they had overmuch sympathy with criminals, but because they cared for civil liberty and had seen how easily it disappears in the hands of a State police. But call the policeman an enforcement officer, give him no specific training in his responsibilities, keep him out of uniform, make him a civil servant without local control, free him from the supervision of a chief constable and a watch committee, and then for some reason he may be entrusted with infinitely more power. He need not apply for a separate search warrant for each search; he is given a permanent warrant by his department. He is under no compulsion to caution any individual in interviews; on the contrary, he may demand that the suspect produce the incriminating evidence. An official of the Ministry of Food was even able up till six months ago to command his victim to commit his crime by ordering a local meat. The policeman is trained to be impartial. Enforcement officers are the agents of the prosecutor and departmental servants, and that fact colours all their activities. What is needed is a declaration that every official concerned with the enforcement of the law shall be subject to the rules and customs that govern the activities of the police, from the need to apply to a magistrate for a search-warrant to the need to caution a suspect before questioning him.—*The Economist*.

**Power from Sacrifice.**—Stalin demands strength from the immense demand he makes because he stirs the spirit of sacrifice for some cause beyond self to which human nature has always responded. Our religion if sincere makes demands on us as great as any made by Stalin on his followers. Would there not be a wide and deep response to a statesman who spoke with the same fervour of the Christian faith as Communists do of theirs?—Sir

**As Defeatist See Things.**—It would not be difficult to be wholly cynical and defeatist about our ruined, stripped of empire and overseas reserves, loaded with war debts which we have neither the energy to repay nor the power to repay, and by the lassitude of the workers and the indifference of the employer, softened by the doctrine that security can be guaranteed by State edict, embarrassed by a Jewish intellectual class which has seen its ideas and hopes shattered by the experience of the past five years and now suffers from a load of delayed concussion, bedevilled by an economic policy which penalizes enterprise and provides so much purchasing power that the crucial classes of resources for defence can hardly find a place in the queue, and beset by a code of economic controls irrelevant to our problems, such facts lead many, among them not a few friendly foreigners, to conclude that Britain has veered of greatness and that her preoccupation with the proper form of consumers' councils, free false teeth, losses of the microscopic equalization of bacon and egg rations constitutes a premeditated withdrawal from active life. The world is ablaze, but we are no longer interested in putting out fires. But it is not as bad as this.—Mr. John Jewkes, in *Time and Tide*.

**African Clergy.**—Materialism, particularly in the form of Communism, is the most formidable obstacle to the conversion of Africa. Communist doctrine presses its demand on its disciples compared with Christianity, or even in a lesser degree with Islam. To people whose ancestral religion was based on magic, Communism must seem an almost homely creed. It has all the objectivism of magic. It did not matter who said "Open Sesame," it was the words that opened the door. It does not matter who's mouths Communist propaganda, the formula itself is interested. There is a very concrete answer in the fact that an entire vicariate in Uganda has already been entrusted to an exclusively African clergy, including an African bishop. The White Fathers have to date trained about 350 Native priests, among them potential candidates for the hierarchy. It would be entirely in harmony with the spirit of the society if future developments were to include a vicariate served by European clergy under an African bishop. No White Father would have any hesitation in

**Britain's Position Worsened.**—The terms of trade, which had been stationary between 1947 and devaluation, have since moved so heavily against us that this deterioration outweighs all the favourable changes of the past year. In 1949 we shall have to export some 220,000 more goods, an additional burden of the first magnitude. The arms programme will have to run a longer course before the burden becomes as great as that due to this worsening in the terms of trade. Our factories will have to produce £220m. worth more goods for which as a nation we shall be nothing in return. It is as though we had suddenly decided this year to send out and to continue to send out since no other prospect about as many goods gratis as we have recently been receiving by Marshall aid. Putting this in another way, it is hard to conclude that our technical policy is not, in fact, better than a year ago; rather the contrary. If we needed Marshall aid then, we shall be quite a part from impending defence burdens. The outcome of devaluation suggests that we ought to consider a revaluation of 10 per cent.—Mr. Roy Harrod, in the *Financial Times*.

**Too Much Control.**—The Socialists, who are already spending 40% of our income, believe that the man in a hall knows best. We Conservatives are certain that wisdom is not the monopoly of civil servants or politicians, but that those who know the job best should be allowed to get on with it. Competition is more effective in keeping down prices than Government regulations or Government money. Above all, we resent being bossed about by so many people exercising their expensive controls in our business and our domestic life.—Lord Woolton.

**Crime.**—The number of indictable offences in this country was 288,000 in 1938, has fallen to 272,500 in 1946 and 277,700 in 1948. It fell last year to 459,000. Figures of offences known to the police numbered 2,273 in 1938, 2,658 in 1946, 5,206 in 1947, 6,012 in 1948, 9,933 last year, and 3,394 for the first half of this year.—The

# TO THE NEWS

A.A. marked. Materialistic... threaten civilization... Princess Elizabeth

"Social justice" is a very convenient label for State pandantry on a large scale. — Mr. James Plowden, Wardlaw.

"We shall shortly be flying twice as high, twice as fast, and twice as far. — Air Marshal Sir Hugh Lloyd, A.C.S. in C. Bomber Command.

Human nature likes to try things for itself. It does not believe that a man from the Ministry knows best. — The Rt. Hon. Walter Elliot, M.P.

"There is no desire more, any more than for power, I suspect, that it gives the man in the street a direct line to hell." — Robert Speaight.

"Between 1938 and 1949 the United Kingdom consumption of petroleum products rose from 8,990,686 tons to 13,839,727 tons." — The Petroleum Information Bureau.

Tobacco valued at £28,717,352 was imported into the United Kingdom from dollar sources in 1949. Imports from the rest of the world were £23,774,518. — Mr. Harold Wilson, M.P., President of the Board of Trade.

"The land is personal, religious, political, and racial tolerance more highly prized of those widely practiced than in England. — Mr. W. J. Brown.

"Sight-testing, to March 31 last cost the United Kingdom taxpayer £4,737,986, and the supply of spectacles £1,994,554." — The Committee of Public Accounts.

"Among the 2,800,000 cows in England and Wales, 34% are Short-horns, 23% Friesians, 11% Ayrshires, and 9% Channel Island breeds." — Mr. Joseph Edwards.

"There were in the world in 1949 some 624m. motor vehicles, an increase of 75% over 1948. About 75% were cars, 24% trucks, and 1% buses." — International Road Federation.

"The Press should attack politicians. The Press is part of the working of the British constitution. Many Parliamentary questions come from newspapers, which have a material influence on Parliamentary proceedings." — Mr. Herbert Morrison, President of the Council.

"By the application of the knowledge we have we could save 25 million tons of coal a year." — Sir Ernest Smith, chairman of the Industrial Coal Consumers' Council.

"The decade battle of this century will be fought on the paddy fields of Asia and won or lost in the library of the London School of Economics." — Mr. Geoffrey de Freitas, M.P.

"The good business man just because his decisions are continually checked by the results shown in his accounts, develops an objective habit of mind and a rational approach to his problems which is essentially scientific." — Sir Henry Clay.

"Ideas must be deleted by ideas, falsehood by truth, and a materialistic system by a spiritual organization which draws perpetual strength from the religion which has given it all that is best and noblest in its life." — Dr. Garrett, Archbishop of York.

"Under American pressure the British Government has completely reversed its earlier decision to oppose German rearmament. As recently as March 28 last the Foreign Secretary said: 'All of us are against German rearmament.' I repeat, all of us are against it." — National News Letter.

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# PERSONALIA

LORD TWEEDSMUIR has returned to London from his short visit to East Africa.

CAPTAIN E. K. BIGGS and MRS. WERONIKA ZYLKO have been married in Tanganyika.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. LAURIE has been appointed Director of the East African Medical Survey.

MR. ROBERT SCOTT, Administrator of the East Africa High Commission, flew back to Nairobi at the week-end.

MR. F. H. KEENLYSIDE, assistant manager of the Union-Castle Line, has returned from his visit to South Africa.

MR. E. H. WINDLEY, provincial commissioner of the Central Province, Kenya, flew back to the Colony a few days ago.

SIR HARRY and LADY BELLMAN arrived back in London a few days ago from their visit to East and South Africa.

SIR BASIL EMBRY, chief of Fighter Command, who is taking a holiday in South Africa, will shortly visit Southern Rhodesia.

MR. D. MORLEY-FLETCHER has arrived in Lusaka from Nigeria as British Council representative in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. ALEXANDER METAXA has joined the board of Messrs. Ralli Bros., Ltd., with whom he has been associated since 1919.

MR. J. COWIE, Secretary for Education in Southern Rhodesia, is returning in the CARNARVON CASTLE from leave in this country.

SIR FREDERICK MINTER, who is visiting East Africa, is chairman of the Chelsea Hospital and Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London.

CANON G. P. BRODRICK, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss EVELINE HILARY-GRAY, of York, are to be married on December 21.

MR. MEYER FORTES, who is William Wyse Professor of Social Anthropology at Oxford University, has been elected to a professional fellowship at King's College.

MAJOR and MRS. BAILEY of Mansden, Berwickshire, with their daughter, a young pianist of promise, will leave early in January for a visit to South Africa and Rhodesia.

MR. E. M. HYDE-CLARKE, lately Labour Commissioner in Kenya, has sailed for the Gold Coast to take up his new appointment as Secretary in the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

MR. A. J. R. MASTER, of the staff of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, who founded the Railway Players in Nairobi in 1929, and the East African Shakespeare Festival in 1933, has been elected a governor of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon. He will shortly retire and return to England.

MISS M. AGG LARGE, who spent several years in Southern Rhodesia with the Church of England Railway Mission, is to return to the Colony in January for a further term of 18 months.

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, Secretary of State for the Colonies, attended a dinner held at the House of Lords on Monday night to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Fabian Colonial Bureau.

MR. DAVID LEWIS, of Bulawayo, is the only Rhodesian to obtain a place in the Oxford University XV for their match at Twickenham; when four South Africans will appear in the team.

THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, who is a director of the British South Africa Company, Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd., the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., and other companies, was 81 last week.

BRIGADIER J. E. ROSS, lately Commissioner of the B.S.A.P., has been appointed Comptroller to the Government of Southern Rhodesia, and is on his way back to Salisbury to take up the appointment.

The annual dinner of the British South Africa Police Regimental Association was held in London recently. The oldest person present was ex-SERGEANT JOHN C. QUORN, 86, who joined the force on its formation.

AIR VICE-MARSHAL H. T. LYDFORD, who has been appointed Air Officer Commanding No. 18 Group Coastal Command, and Senior Air Officer in Scotland, was A.O.C. British Forces in Aden from 1945 to 1949.

MR. ADRIAN CONAN DOYLE, son of the creator of Sherlock Holmes, has bought a schooner in Zanzibar and intends to spend the next year sailing in the Indian Ocean with his wife and MR. RAYMOND S. MORGAN, an Australian.

TEELE and EDWARD UNDERDOWN will appear in the technicolour film, "No. 18 Group Coastal Command," to be made in Kenya by Ealing Studios. The subject matter will be based on the establishment of national parks.

PROFESSOR J. P. R. WALLIS, whose biography of Sir Charles Coghlan, first Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has just been published, has returned with MRS. WALLIS from his visit to South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

MR. WALTER FLETCHER, chairman of Messrs. Hecht, Lewis, and Kahn, Ltd., has had the satisfaction of reporting a group trading profit of £153,356 for the year ended March 31 last, compared with the loss of £59,834 in the previous year.

MISS ANNE PATRICK, a young Czech architect, has settled in Southern Rhodesia. Mainly interested in housing schemes, she has designed post-war flats in Munich. MISS SUZANNE LOMBARD, a well-known Belgian art critic, has been visiting Southern Rhodesia.

SIR MILLS THOMAS, chairman of B.O.A.C. and a member of the board of the Colonial Development Corporation, has been re-elected president of the Advertising Association, of which MR. NORMAN MOORE, who served for some years in the Sudan, was re-elected honorary treasurer.

MR. J. J. COLINVAUX, chairman of Messrs. A. Baumann and Co., Ltd. and of A. Baumann and Co. (Uganda Coffee Mills) Ltd., sailed yesterday for DURBAN CASTLE on his way back to his business and holiday visit to England with MRS. COLINVAUX accompanying him.

A delegation consisting of MR. M. A. M. BURN, Director of Supplies in Uganda, Messrs. C. K. PATEL and P. A. HINDE, representing the Cotton Association, and MR. R. WILCOCK, secretary of the Lint Marketing Board, have flown from East Africa to India, where they have been joined by MR. A. N. MAHJI for discussions with the Government of India concerning the supply of Uganda cotton to that country and of Indian jute to East Africa.

## As a Christmas Gift

for friends in East or Central Africa, why not enter an annual subscription to the Air Edition of "East Africa and Rhodesia" (65s. for 52 weeks).

For friends in other countries, send the ordinary edition (39s.).

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BRIGADIER KENNEDY-COOK, who joined the Sudan Service in 1920 and became Governor of Kassala Province, has been appointed to take charge of all the British Council's activities in Italy. He was the first administrator of Eritrea and the Occupied Enemy Territories Administration during the war.

Recent fallers at the Northern Rhodesian Office in London have included, Sir HERBERT COX, MR. G. E. CURTIS, MR. and MRS. R. DENNING, MR. J. HALL, MR. and MRS. H. H. JONES, MR. J. MACFARLANE, MR. D. R. MCCBURG, MR. B. ROBERTS, MR. W. F. STUBBS, MR. A. ST. J. SUGG, and MR. I. WILLIAMS.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF UGANDA is president of the territory's branch of the British Legion, of which the MUKAMA OF TORO is vice-president. LIEUT.-COL. A. SCRAGG is chairman, MR. A. MACPHERSON, hon. secretary, and MR. J. KEBBLE, hon. treasurer. Membership during the year increased to 7,385, of whom 143 were Europeans, 11 Asians, and the rest Africans.

MR. A. V. C. F. HUBBARD, finance officer at Rhodesia House, London, since April last, will sail from England today in the EDINBURGH CASTLE to take up his new appointment as accountant in the Division of Agriculture and Lands in Salisbury. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Hubbard and their daughter. Born in Cape Town and educated at St. John's College, Johannesburg, Mr. Hubbard entered the Southern Rhodesian Civil Service in 1928 as a field officer in the Department of Agriculture, served in the Statistical Bureau (now the Central African Statistical Office), and came to Rhodesia House in 1946 from the Education Department. He has represented Southern Rhodesia on the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau (of which he was vice-chairman), the Commonwealth Economic Committee, and various liaison committees with the United Kingdom Treasury and the Bank of England.

#### The Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation Ltd.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Corporation's production of wet-salted Crocodile Skins for the period 1st January, 1951, to 31st December, 1951, on the following basis:—

1. Entire production to be purchased except a very limited number for the Corporation's own use.
2. Measurement of Skins to be by belly width inches and prices should be quoted per belly width inch, F.O.R. nearest railhead.
3. One price should be quoted for button skins and one price for other skins regardless of size.
4. The Corporation's measurements as recorded on their packing specifications to be accepted subject only to inspection in the field.
5. Rough estimates of production for 1951 are (a) for Kyoga Area 3,000 Skins and (b) for the Semliki Area 1,500 Skins.
6. Payment to be made within seven days of receipt of each consignment by the purchaser.

Closing date for Tenders: 20th December, 1950.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender. Tenders should be addressed to the undersigned:

JAM. H. DUNDAS,  
General Manager,  
The Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation, Ltd.,  
P.O. Box 48,  
FORT PORTAL.

#### Obituary

### Mr. E. B. Jarvis

MR. EDWARD BLACKWELL JARVIS, C.M.G., who was in the Colonial Service in Uganda from 1912 to 1927, latterly as Chief Secretary and Acting Governor, has died in Herefordshire. He was a grandson of Sir Stephen J. Hill, K.C.M.G., C.B.

When Sir Geoffrey Archer was suddenly promoted to the post of Governor-General in the Sudan, Mr. Jarvis left England at short notice to take charge of the administration until the arrival of Mr. (later Sir) W. F. Gowers. The Kabaka of Buganda and his Ministers had taken the unusual course of submitting a memorial to the Secretary of State asking that Mr. Jarvis might be made the next Governor.

If he was popular with Africans, he was no less appreciated by the European commercial and settler communities (for in those days there was still a strong European settler element in Uganda). There were few parts of the country of which he had not close personal knowledge, and none of its problems which he had not painstakingly studied. He was energetic, persevering, able, and always anxious to discover the other man's point of view.

Mr. Jarvis won the lawn tennis championship of Uganda in 1925, beating Mr. Stanley Firman in the third set after a very keen contest.

For some years he had been a director of Terra Concessions, Ltd.

### Mr. W. J. Beeston

W. J. ("JIMMY") BEESTON, as reported briefly in our last issue, deprives Kenya of another pioneer settler of the type before the first world war, as well as a distinctive and energetic personality.

About 40 years ago Jimmy arrived in the Colony with Colonel Grogan, and it was not long before he founded the Molo Timber Company, and later started the Beeston Timber Co., Ltd., at Njoro, which his enterprise and energy made a thriving business. Except for his service in the East African Mounted Rifles in the 1914-18 War, he devoted his working life in the Colony to the timber trade.

Outside his work, however, he had many interests, including racing (he won the East African Derby on one occasion), polo and golf. A prominent Freemason, he was well known for his generosity.

He had requested a Masonic funeral and a memorial service was held at St. Christopher's Church.

He leaves a widow, a daughter, and two sons, one of whom is studying in this country.

We deeply regret to record the death last Thursday after an operation of LADY PETO, wife of Sir Geoffrey Peto, who has been for so many years closely concerned with East African affairs, and was at one time chairman of the Joint East African Board. Lady Peto was a daughter of Mr. William Quirin, of Boston U.S.A. A memorial service was held yesterday at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

MR. E. A. ("POLLE") EVANS, who served in the Nyen in 1911, has died in Kenya. He was an East African Mounted Rifles and later an East African Rifles in the 1914-18 war, and was a member of the Nyen. He was chairman and trustee for five years of the Mount Kenya Hospital and served on the district council.

MAJOR A. B. ANDERSON, since 1945 an assistant game warden in the Sudan, whose death is announced, served with the Equatorial Corps from 1940 till his appointment, and was largely responsible for the planning of the road and rest house system in the southern national park and the Nile valley.



# Federation the Only Solution

## Flea for Agreement between Parties

FEDERATION, as "the only solution" for East Africa's apparently insoluble problems, has been suggested by Miss Margery Perham in a letter to *The Times*.

Miss Perham wrote:

"Is it not the ultimate incompatibility between the demand for double assurances (1) by the Africans to promote self-government as rapidly as practicable, and (2) to the Europeans and Asians that gives depth to the East African problem and makes it even less susceptible than other political difficulties to implied guarantees of this kind?"

"The Kenya settlers looking well ahead, may ask where are the precedents for Imperial safeguards of this kind? not in New Zealand, Southern Island, India, Burma, Ceylon or Israel. From all these countries the British Government withdrew leaving minorities with widely differing results, in the hands of majorities."

"The very attempt to set up safeguards may even harden the majority attitude and induce minorities to delay too long the uncontested process of reconciliation. The best safeguard may be to foster this process by every means within the power of the Imperial Government. This is an argument against making pledges that may prove delusive."

### Important Development

"The East African situation is in a very fluid and it might be wise to attempt to crystallize it at this stage. The advance of the West Africans and all forms of their effective political leadership, stimulating by external and internal forces, has been a pace which few, if any, of the most knowledgeable would have predicted 20 or even 10 years ago. Shall we be more skilled in assessing the rate and direction of advance, and the play of forces in East Africa?"

"Indeed, it would be exceptionally difficult to do so at the moment, since East Africa is the scene of several very important new developments which have hardly taken full shape. There is the new movement of African unity, with the appointment of African members to advisory councils with the appointment of African members to the High Commission, and the consequent stimulus to African political opinion. This is still so new that it would be difficult to gauge the capacity and prospects of Africa to select African members of sufficient experience or representative authority. In a few years African leaders may gain confidence in themselves and in our institutions and intentions, whereas they are now, bewildered and fearful."

"Closely related to this is the promotion of Makerere into a university college, its first graduates due to be entering the service of their communities. Again, since the recent election of an African High Commissioner, whose representatives of all races and from all three territories are just beginning to cooperate."

"It seems probable that the only solution for East Africa's apparently insoluble problems is in the direction of some form of federation, since such a framework might allow an immediate release of political energy within its parts, while strengthening the whole, at least for a time, against the full body of immature democratic forces. If so, it is very necessary to allow the High Commission to prove the value of inter-territorial partnership."

"The Arusha incident shows not to be magnified or lessened the very promising developments towards better racial relations."

in East Africa, and especially, under its present Governor, in Kenya. For there all races share the credit, and it might be wise to encourage their development, at least for some years before writing East Africa through the inevitable disturbing experience of another political crisis, whether by Imperial committee, commission, or local conference."

Mr. Kenneth Robinson has written from Nuffield College, Oxford:

"What East Africa needs is a demonstration that there are certain general policies on which both the major political parties are agreed, and from which it is reasonably idle to hope, and unnecessary to fear that any United Kingdom Government will diverge."

"Two such conclusions, of which it is essential that Europeans, Asians, and Africans in East Africa should alike be convinced, may be summarily stated: (1) The United Kingdom Government will abandon the objective of promoting self-government as rapidly as practicable, and, accordingly, any such Government will seek progressively to increase the political influence of Africa; (2) The United Kingdom Government will be prepared so to promote self-government as to abandon effective safeguards for the European and Asian minorities, but equally no United Kingdom Government will maintain the position of Europeans if by that it does not indefinitely ensure the present overwhelming political predominance of Europeans."

"If the major political parties could agree upon a convincing assurance of the firmness of British intentions in both directions, and an indication of the means proposed for giving effect to them, a self-effect might well be decisive."

## Non-Officials and Government Policy

### Mr. Welensky Demands Prior Consultation

STATEMENTS OF POLICY on Northern Rhodesia issued by the Government must have the concurrence of the non-official members, Mr. ROY WELENSKY, their leader, demanded the Legislative Council a few days ago.

"I wish to make a statement on behalf of myself and the Government, if I may do so, but as far as we are concerned any statement must have our concurrence," he said. "Emphasis has been put on the fact that it is the policy of the United Kingdom Government to develop responsible government within the Commonwealth. I should like an elaboration of what that means. The Republic of India is within the Commonwealth; does the Government intend at some unspecified date to have a Central African Republic?"

"Asking for an assurance that there was no anti-European attitude to solve in the Government," he added. "I firmly believe that there is not, but I should like an assurance that at any time the Africans say they believe that it is in the interests of a particular area that Europeans should be there, the Government officers will not in their best to dissuade them."

### Provisions for Immigrant Communities

The Chief Secretary, Mr. R. C. S. Stanley, replied that the long-term policy was to lead Colonial territories to self-government within the Commonwealth; he appeared within the Commonwealth. A message recently received from the Secretary of State said that in territories with immigrant communities, such as the European community in Northern Rhodesia, self-government must of course include appropriate provision for those communities as well as for Africans.

"Whatever ambiguities or misapprehensions may appear to emerge from statements made in other places, in the future our position has been made abundantly clear. The Governor drew attention to a statement by R. S. Hudson to the African Representative Council to the effect that the development of Northern Rhodesia on a genuine partnership between Europeans and Africans. I observed on July 7, when dealing with the question of these relations, that we in this House had avowed our faith in the policy of partnership. That was not just mere rhetoric."

"If there is outside the territory any misapprehension as to the existence of partnership, or to the obligations of partnership imposed on both parties, there is no such misapprehension within the territory in the minds of any member."

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# "Times" Survey of Africa • Malaria Conference in Kampala • Warnings of Underdevelopment • Problem of Hyper-Endemic Areas

THE THIRD SURVEY of the British Colonies published by *The Times* (of 3d.) is mainly devoted to Africa, concerning which there are a number of valuable articles.

Professor S. H. Frankel writes, *inter alia*:

"It is clear that the African peoples, without whose co-operant effort the veil of our ignorance cannot be lifted, have to undergo a costly and difficult preparation if they are to become full productive citizens of the modern world, and thus enabled to enjoy the full social rights of economic citizenship in it.

"Only the most intimate co-operation between African and other peoples, based on freedom and mutual regard for individual and social personality, can create the confidence which will make available to this challenging continent the scientific knowledge, the capital, the skill, and the experience of the free world.

"That co-operation implies an appreciation of certain basic facts. For European and other foreign peoples with responsibilities in Africa it demands the recognition that there is no short cut to economic development, no lasting possibility of peaceful economic growth on any basis which attempts to ignore the social, complex and psychological needs of African society.

For the African peoples it implies the realization that if social and economic evolution is to be organically rooted in Africa, they must be prepared actively to share in initiating it and to shoulder a large part of the burden and heavy responsibilities which it involves—not to have thrust upon them at the hands of imposed necessity.

"For both the African and immigrant peoples it involves the appreciation that each has a separate but valuable contribution to make; that the African peoples have a great social heritage of traditional and intuitive knowledge of Africa; that the immigrant peoples are the bearers of the fruits of long centuries of scientific and industrial advance. Both must approach the tasks of Africa in a spirit not only of adventure but also of respect.

### Spiritual Heritage of the West

An anonymous article on Christian missions starts from the standpoint that the African cannot progress at all without the benefit of the spiritual heritage of the West.

"If the conversion of Africa in the long run were the aim, the results to date after some century's endeavour are discouraging. A further source of encouragement is that the limiting factor in this crusade is not the willingness of the African to embrace the faith, but the shortage of missionaries, European and African, to proclaim it.

"The European missionaries are not solely or even principally an evangelist. To some extent it is the maintenance of the existing Christian population through pastoral duties rather than the winning of new souls by preaching the Gospel which weighs most heavily on the missionary service—and this is setting aside his great responsibilities in the field of medicine and education.

"African converts to-day are to a great extent brought in by fellow Africans. Any further wide spreading of Christianity is likely to come only when the Africans take the leadership in their own church affairs."

Mr. R. E. Robinson writes:

"The progress of African local government may be thought of in terms of decades. Since it is still in an experimental stage, its effect upon administrative efficiency and the political situation cannot yet be assessed. It would be even more difficult to forecast whether the African local government conception of constitutional development is practicable or sound.

"Current reforms are certainly liberating African representation and decentralizing authority. The centres of political decision are being multiplied, and generally at all levels officials are being associated with local and regional executive administration under official direction. But unfortunately, the speed of constitutional advance in the centre seems to be far outstripping the possible speed of development of local and regional responsible government.

"Running through much of the contribution is this fear of over-haste, also impelled by influences which take inadequate account of African conditions and requirements.

SIR JOHN HALL, Governor of Uganda, said when he opened the conference on malaria sponsored by the World Health Organization last Friday in Kampala that the eradication of the disease could be achieved only by schemes planned and executed on the widest inter-territorial basis. "No natural boundaries prevented the spread of insect-borne diseases, and if a territory freed from malaria were reinvaded, the incidence of the disease among a population which had lost its immunity could have the gravest consequences. Strict control of the use of insecticides was important. If the rapidly increasing populations of East Africa were to have a livelihood, productivity must be increased. For this reason chronic forms of illness, of which malaria is one of the most common, must be reduced. Uganda alone had 100,000 clinical cases a year. Dr. P. Dorelle, deputy director of the organization, raised the question of hyper-endemic regions, where campaigns might deprive the populations of their immunity.

### N. Rhodesia's Great Destiny

MR. F. CRAWFORD, Director of Development in Northern Rhodesia, who has been appointed Governor of the Seychelles, referred in his speech in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature to what has been achieved under the present machinery, and sometimes breaking as it may appear to be, the do-or-die, here to work as a team and get things done, though our constitutional set-up might well be regarded as rather queer arrangement. I feel that Northern Rhodesia has the greatest destiny of any territory in Africa. It has great resources, and perhaps in the end it will be the best demonstration of all of how different races can get on side by side.



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## Rhodes Scholars in 1949-50 Achievements in Study and Sport

DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1949-50 a total of 71 Rhodes Scholars took up their scholarships for the first time and there were 69 scholars from the Dominions and Colonies in residence for the whole or part of the year. The annual review of the scholarships contains the following examination results:—

Final Honors Schools (Second class): Law, East Africa and Edinburgh Hall, chemistry (not in jurisdiction), (Third class) H. C. Candler, Rhodesia and Keble, mathematics, J. S. Hill, Rhodesia and Exeter, forestry; (Fourth class) E. C. M. Mundy, Rhodesia and Pembroke, zoology, philosophy and physiology.

In sport K. C. Salmon, Rhodesia and Exeter represented Oxford against Cambridge in athletics.

Among former Rhodes Scholars who achieved new distinctions the following are (noted):—

T. H. W. Beadle, Rhodesia and Queens, 1947, appointed a Judge of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia after being Minister of Justice, Internal Affairs, Health and Education.

J. M. Greenfield, Rhodesia and University, 1929, appointed Minister of Justice, Southern Rhodesia; Vernon A. Lewis (deceased), Southern Rhodesia, College and New College, 1906, appointed a Justice of Southern Rhodesia a few days before his death in 1947/1950;

V. L. Robinson, Rhodesia and Keble, 1942, appointed Attorney-General, Southern Rhodesia;

D. W. Standaert-White, Rhodesia and Worcester, 1948, awarded European Co-operation for contribution to scholarship in zoology;

W. S. Thomas, Rhodesia and Brasenose, 1912, awarded C.M.G.;

R. C. Tredgold, Rhodesia and Hertford, 1919, appointed Chief Justice, Southern Rhodesia.

## S Rhodesian Cereals Yields

PER ACRE YIELDS OF MAIZE IN Southern Rhodesia last season was the lowest of the maize yield per acre, averaging about one half less than the 10-year average for the colony. This is stated in a report on European farm output.

The drought also resulted in greatly reduced yields of other crops. Although the flue-curing tobacco acreage was a record, the yield was 19 lb. less per acre than the record yield in 1943-8; the acreage under Turkish tobacco was the smallest since 1933 and the area planted to maize was 6% lower than the previous year.

The maize districts of the maize belt, Mazoe, Hensley, Salisbury, and Lomagundi, continue to grow more than half the total crop. Of 4,884 farmers who submitted returns 72% grew maize.

Cotton occupied 3,194 acres, a small increase on the previous year but the quantity of seed cotton delivered to the ginneries rose sharply from 589,714 to 2,243,110 lb. and the yield per acre from 160 to 387 lb.

The area under tea was 1,382 acres, production rose from 646,450 to 677,146 lb. Wheat declined from 2,488 to 2,390 acres, and oats from 1,529 to 1,264 acres.

## Questions in Parliament

(Reports continued from page 326)

Colonies he has in mind. The Colonies as a whole need about the same tonnage of newsprint in 1951 as this year. In the main they have been obtaining their supplies from Canada and Scandinavia, but there is an allocation of 5,000 tons from this country."

MR. HALE asked the Colonial Secretary whether he was prepared to reconsider the embargo on the admission to a number of African Colonies of members of the organization known as Jehovah's Witnesses, in view of the fact that the embargo constituted an invasion of the right of the freedom of speech and freedom of faith.

MR. J. DUDDALE: Certain Colonial Governments have imposed restrictions on the entry of representatives of this Society because experience has shown that its teaching may have harmful results in Colonial communities. This is a question which Colonial Governments are best able to judge, and it is not one in which the Colonial Secretary is prepared to intervene.

## Dependent Territories and United Nations

SIR J. H. HARRIS asked whether the Colonial Secretary would make a statement on the new decisions taken by the Government on the question of making reports about Colonial questions to the United Nations' Sub-Committee for Dependent Territories.

MR. DUDDALE: No new decisions have been taken. Under Article 33 (c) of the United Nations Charter we have supplied the Secretary-General annually since 1947 statistics and other information for information purposes on economic, social and educational conditions in the non-self-governing territories other than trust territories for which we are responsible. The General Assembly set up a special committee to examine this information and this year the United Kingdom representative played a full part in the discussions. Copies of the reports dealt with will be made available in the Library.

MR. HARRIS asked whether any of our bar operated on the Northern Rhodesian railways either in respect of appointment to particular posts in service or of eligibility for promotion for members of trade unions.

MR. DUDDALE: Rhodesia Railways are owned jointly by Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland Protectorate. Africans are employed on them in unskilled and semi-skilled posts, but so far no African railway worker has been employed in a skilled post. There is no clause in the constitution of the Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union debarring an African from becoming a member of that union. An African Railway Workers' Union has recently been formed in Northern Rhodesia and has applied for registration. Its constitution, however, does not comply in all respects with the provisions of the ordinance, and the union has been advised of the amendments necessary to make it eligible for registration.

MR. DUDDALE-PARKER asked what were the qualifications of Miss Henden, who had recently been appointed to the Commission on Constitutional Reform in British Guiana.

MR. DUDDALE: Dr. Rita Henden has made a close study of Colonial problems and was for 10 years secretary of the Fabian Colonial Bureau. She is a member of the Colonial Economic and Development Council and of the Colonial Labour Advisory Committee.

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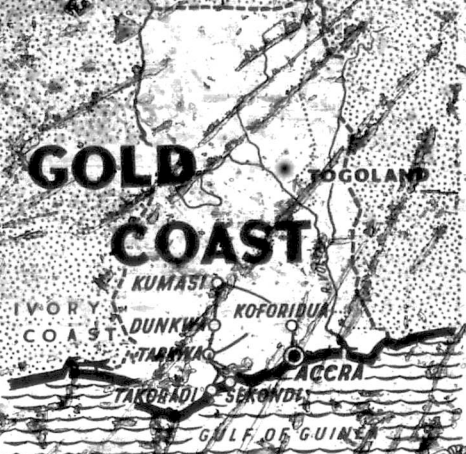
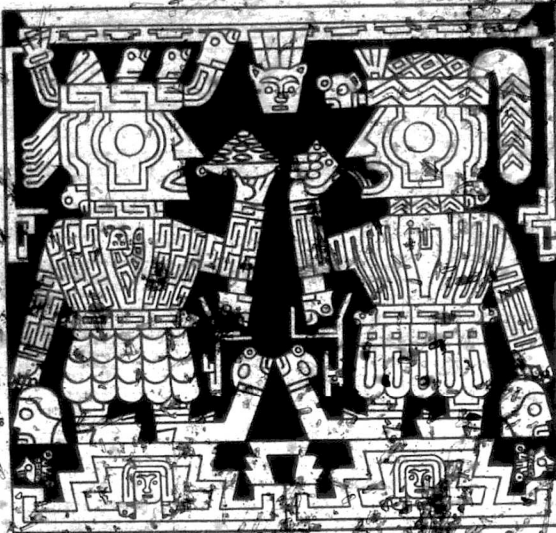
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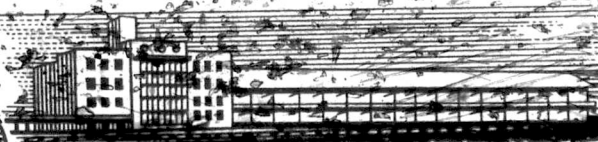
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**COCOA:** Many years before the Spaniards conquered Mexico, the native Aztecs were familiar with the cacao tree. They drank the cocoa and used the seeds as money. During the 16th century, cocoa was introduced to the courts of Europe, where it soon became a most fashionable and popular drink. The vogue continued to grow, until in the 19th century every Regency buck snuffed his "chocolate" in the mornings. From the bucks, the habit spread all over the country, and by the end of the century the output of beans could not keep up with the demand. It was about the year 1880 that a Gold Coast native, returning from the Spanish possession of Fernando Po to his homeland, brought with him a few seeds which he planted in his garden in the Kwapa Hills. The trees flourished and their cultivation became widespread throughout the territory. To-day the Gold Coast is the largest producer of cocoa beans in the world, grown for the most part by native peasant farmers. Full and up to date information from our branches in the Gold Coast on market conditions and industrial trends in the colony is readily obtainable on request. Please write to our Intelligence Department at the address given below.



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## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Luchter Golfing Society held its annual dinner at the Savoy Hotel last week.

An African askari has been convicted of the murder of a British soldier in Mombasa last August.

A measure has been introduced in the Legislative Council of Kenya to prohibit chain letters.

More than 2,600 miles of terraces have been made by Africans in the Fort Hall district of Kenya this year.

According to figures issued in the Union, some 32,000 South Africans have left for the Rhodesias in the past five years.

The town council of Livingstonia, Northern Rhodesia, have decided that the golf course shall be used for African housing.

A society has been formed in the Machakos district of Kenya for African women working for the advancement of the tribal area.

A Kisumu African has been sentenced to death for the murder by means of an ax of P. T. K. Richmond in Nakuru, Kenya last July.

Famine relief has been required in the Brgavo and L's Anodi districts of the Somaliland Protectorate owing to severe drought and locust damage to miller crops.

Water consumption in the capital city of Southern Rhodesia recently reached a record level of over 4,000,000 gallons daily. New restrictions on the watering of gardens have been imposed.

### Subsidy for Scepticism?

A rainmaker in the Sudan has applied to the Government for a subsidy on the ground that, owing to the increasing scepticism of the age, he will be unable to continue his profession without it.

The strike of B.E.A.C. electricians in London and Bristol, which has cost the corporation a daily loss starting at £15,000 and rising to £65,000, has not interfered with services to Africa.

A senior official is to be given direct responsibility under the direction of the chief locust officer, Brigadier G. M. Gamble, for the anti-locust campaign in Kenya and arrangements are being made for a full organization to meet the expected invasion when it reaches its peak about March.

The allegation of the London Journal *Tribune* that an "under the counter deal" allotting a section of the railway line through Bechuanaland was being negotiated by the Southern Rhodesian and Union Governments has been denied by the Colony's Department of Mines and Transport.

that the Damagony-Zambezi area should be the next in Southern Rhodesia to be surveyed for development has been proposed by the Federation of Regional Development Associations in the Colony.

Of 549 Europeans resident in Jinja at the end of August more than 72% have been in that Uganda township for less than 12 months. The male population includes 238 British, 69 Italians, 37 Danes, and 43 from the Netherlands.

### S. Rhodesian Agricultural Output

Agricultural output in Southern Rhodesia has risen in volume by 100% since the 1938-39 season, according to the Colony's *Economic Bulletin*. The chief rise has been in the crops group, now 115% above the pre-war level, whereas the pastoral group has shown a rise of only 32%. The gross value of agricultural output has risen 394%.

The Deputy Commissioner for Labour and Mines in Northern Rhodesia, Mrs. P. Law, stated at a recent Lusaka labour conference that, according to the labour laws in the territory, an African who was absent without cause for one day in a 30-day basket contract could be discharged without pay even though he had worked for 28 days.

Kenya's printing and stationery department produced 474,48,092 forms and cards in 1949 compared with 56,431,546 in the previous year, but circulars and pamphlets rose from 492,945 to 703,043, which, however, included 500,000 circulars in connection with the Registration of Persons Ordinance. Paper used amounted to 227½ tons a drop of 1½ tons.

A motion in the Legislative Assembly of the Sudan for the General to appoint an electoral commission to review the present constituencies and methods of election and make recommendations thereon was passed. The Governor-General said that the constituencies and methods of election were to some extent experimental, and that it was intended to allow for more direct elections and to change the method of representation in the southern provinces.

### Paying for Social Services

Mr. A. E. WINTERTON, Minister of Native Affairs in Southern Rhodesia, has contradicted the statement of Dr. Malan, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, that Southern Rhodesia spends only 3s. 9d. per head of the Native population annually on social welfare services, compared with an expenditure of 41s. per head by the Union. Mr. Winterton said that the truth was that each European in his Colony contributes £2. 11s. or approximately three times the contribution per head of the white population of South Africa, and that 2s. 7d. was being spent this year on every African in Southern Rhodesia.

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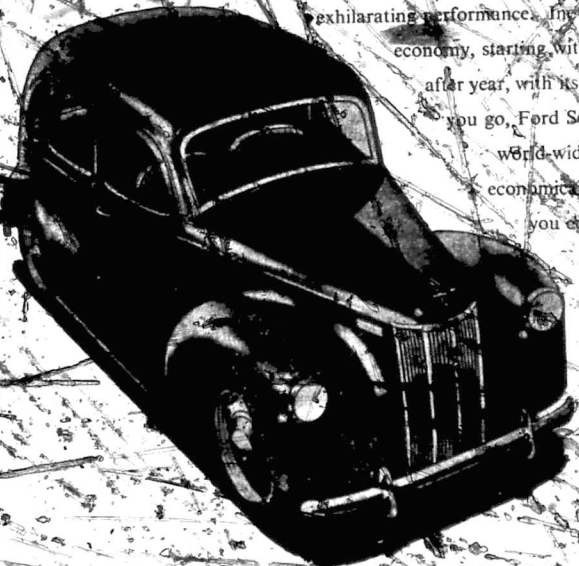
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## Of Commercial Concern

Support for the reimposition of price control in Kenya is accorded by the following list of commodities published in the local Press showing the profit margins before and after the removal of price control, based on prices now being asked by some shopkeepers: Cocoa, 274% and 531%; imported rice, 25% and 151%; boot-sole, 234% and 51%; blue, 274% and 56%; cotton blankets, 28% and 86%; shirts, 65% and 107%; socks, 69% and 196%; enamel basins, 55% and 150%.

A trade agreement between Japan and Australia, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the British Colonies, excluding Hong Kong, covering the year ending June 30, 1951, has been signed in Tokyo. It involves the exchange of goods to the value of £92,600,000 in each direction. Permitted imports into the United Kingdom are chiefly grey cloth for processing.

### Film of Owen Falls Power Scheme

A progress film of the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme, planned to last about four years, has been undertaken by Gateway Film Productions, Ltd. It will record the manufacture of the main items of plant and steelwork in the United Kingdom and the building of the dam and power station in Uganda, to which purpose a camera unit will visit Jinja at intervals of about six months.

Over 1,500,000 feet of stainless steel tubing have been sold to Rhodesta customers since the factory of Stewarts and Lloyds (Rhodesia), Ltd., was opened in April of last year. About 300 Africans are employed.

The Northern Rhodesia Farmers' Union advocates an immediate beginning on the establishment of a centralized cold storage scheme. They estimate that the potential cattle population three years hence should be at least 236,000 in European hands and 944,000 in African possession, giving a total annual offtake of upwards of 70,000.

Exports from Northern Rhodesia in the first eight months of this year were valued at over £28,500,000, compared with £22,000,000 for the same period of 1949. Sales to the German Federal Government have been worth £1,750,000, whereas last year they totalled no more than £3.

Passengers carried by Central African Airways in the first nine months of this year numbered 37,136, an increase of 23% compared with 1948. Increases of 12% and 16% respectively were recorded for freight at 418 tons and mail at 206 tons.

### Sudan: Cotton Production

Final results of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd., and the Kassala Cotton Co., Ltd., for 1949 show that a total area of 206,778 feddans produced 880,007 bantars of cotton. The tenants' share of the crop was valued at £5,529,488.

Increased prices for raw cotton are announced by the Raw Cotton Commission. East Africa is generally 3d. per lb. dearer, Uganda now stands at 49.25d. per lb. normal and at 46.65d. and B.P. 52.50d. per lb.

The Kakira Sugar Works, Ltd., of Jinja, Uganda, have changed their name to Madyaninagar Sugar Works, Ltd.

The Coffee Board of Kenya have agreed to supply coffee for the local market at £270 per ton.

Salted fish is being exported to the Belgian Congo from the coast of the Sudan.

Buildings valued at about £100,000 are being erected in Jinja.

### Dividends

United Tobacco Companies (South), Ltd.—Final dividend of 6d. per 10s. share (the same) on the ordinary and deferred ordinary shares for the year ended September 30, making a total of 25%, free of South African normal income tax (the same as for the past three years). A first interim for the year to September, 1951, of 1s. per share is also declared. Net profits, £1,155,795 (£1,134,010).

Tobacco Company of Rhodesia and South Africa, Ltd.—7% (the same). Profit to June 30, £1,516,127.51. Taxation, £600.

African Lakes Corporation, Ltd.—5% (the same). Trading profit to January 31, after depreciation, £35,202 (£62,880).

Low and Bonar, Ltd.—Interim 7% (the same). The company has branches in Rhodesia and East Africa.

British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.—Final 3½% (the same), making 6% (the same) for the year.

Forestal Ltd., Timbers and Railways Co., Ltd.—Interim 3% (the same).

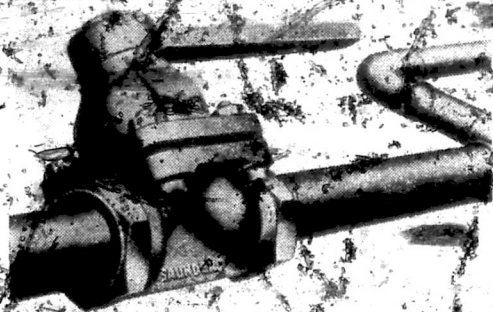
John Brown and Co., Ltd.—Interim 3½% (the same).

Stewarts and Lloyds of South Africa, Ltd.—10% (the same).

Tati Co., Ltd.—2% (the same).

### High Prices for Stamps

HIGH PRICES were realized last week in the sale in London by Messrs. H. M. J. H. Forbairn's stamps of Rhodesia. The top price of £250 was bid for a set of 15 East African stamps from one cent to 500 rupees of the 1912-22 issue; £230 was paid for a five-pence sample of the very rare 500 rupee stamp of that issue; £130 was the price of a £50 stamp of the 1922 issue; and £190 secured the very rare £75 stamp of 1925-26.



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## Standard Bank Commercial Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA in a commercial report received a few days ago on conditions in East Africa writes:—

**Uganda.**—“Seasonal growing weather has been reported from most parts of Uganda. Wholesale and retail trading is active, stocks are regarded as heavy, probably in preparation for the season, but also because of the rising costs of replacements from overseas.

“A new town planning scheme for Kampala is now before the general public. In all townships the activity in building development has not slackened. Costs remain high.

“There is a report that the railway may be extended from Kampala to the Kilembe region of western Uganda. Kilembe has been actively prospected for copper for the past two years. The Katanga Channel canal scheme has presumably been set aside.

“The planted cotton areas are estimated at 1,519,000 acres, compared with 1,628,000 last year; the crop has made good progress in most areas, and disease causes no alarm. The season opened in the Usuku country on November 6.

**Kenya Colony.**—“Bazaar trade continues active, particularly in cotton piece-goods, with prices showing a slightly upward tendency. Large orders have been placed in Italy and Japan for cotton and woollen goods. Commitments are being regularly met.

“Building development goes steadily ahead, particularly in Mombasa and Nairobi, but the operation of the Rent Restriction Act continues to operate against ordered development.

“East of the Rift, rainfall has been satisfactory and the promise is of more to follow. Crops, coffee, and grazing are reasonably good. The prospects of cereal crops west of the Rift Valley are up to average. Harvesting has begun in some areas.

“At coffee auctions, in Mombasa, 1,250 tons Uganda Native *robusta* fetched from £16.2s. 6d. to £16.10s. 3d.; 6,885 bags Uganda Native *robusta* from £15 2s. to £16 7s. 6d.; and 12,230 bags Bukoba *robusta* from £15 7s. 6d. to £17 2s. 9d. In Nairobi 7,649 bags sold at from £23 3s. to £24 8s. 10d.

**Tanganyika Territory.**—“In the south and central areas bazaars report business slack and that consumers have spare money until the next crops are harvested. The current

ment of operations of the Overseas Food Corporation is having an effect in certain areas.

“In the Kilimanjaro areas the picking of the coffee crop has started, and reports as to yield and quality are favourable. In the Bukoba area the crop is still coming in. In the most important sisal areas the effect of a satisfactory rainy season is being felt, and production continues steadily.

**Zanzibar.**—“Although the Zanzibar clove market is well supplied, a heavy demand has arisen in Singapore and Java, which is keeping prices at a high level. Local market prices range from 135s. to 145s. per 100 lb.”

## Barclays Bank (B.C. & O.) Report

BARCLAYS BANK (B.C. & O.) report a net profit of £68,201 for the year ended September 30 last, after providing for taxation and after deducting transfers to inner reserves, out of which reserves provision was made for diminution of assets. The comparable figure for the previous year was £66,879. The investment in Barclays Overseas Development Corporation, Ltd., is written down by £150,000; premises reserve reaches £200,000, and dividends totalling £... less tax, require £313,346, leaving a balance of £295,368 to be carried forward, against £185,513 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £6,621,500, in A shares of £1 each and £500,000 in B shares of £5 each on which £1 has been paid. Reserves stand at £8,000,000 and current liabilities at £419,119.75. Fixed assets are valued at £7,290,005 and current assets at £426,943,470, including £75,668,074 in cash.

The directors are Mr. J. S. Crossley (chairman), Mr. A. C. Barnes (deputy chairman), the Hon. G. C. Gibbs (vice-chairman), Mr. A. S. Allen, the Earl of Glendore, Sir William H. Clark, Mr. A. T. Dudley, Captain D. Fitzgerald, Mr. C. Fitzgerald, Mr. A. Fleming, Mr. E. W. Foot, Mr. J. L. Grant, Sir Eric G. Macmillan, Mr. H. Oppenheimer, Viscount Portal of Bungeford, and A. A. W. Luke.

The 25th ordinary general meeting will be held in London on December 28, and the chairman's statement appears on another page in this issue.

## Barclays Overseas Development Corp.

BARCLAYS OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD., earned a profit of £41,975 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £4,611 in the previous year. Interest on the £2,200,000 of unsecured notes absorbs £17,123, leaving a balance of £24,852 to be carried forward, against £17,603 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £1,000,000 in A shares and £1,000,000 in ordinary shares, both of £10 denomination. Share premium account stands at £2,000,000, loan capital at £3,000,000, and current liabilities at £101,836. Investments are valued at £676,516, loans and other accounts at £3,023,327, and cash totals £2,434,448.

The business continued to expand, and commercial investments now exceed £3,600,000. Of 180 approved propositions, involving £1,181,769, are in East Africa, and £1, involving £645,662, in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

Of the total number, 43 are concerned with agriculture or forestry, 40 with building developments, 32 with industry, 23 with commerce, 14 each with public works and hotels, six with cinemas, five each with the co-operative movement and education, and two each with mining and shipping.

To meet the steady demand for facilities, there is to be an issue of £3,000,000 of unsecured notes.

The directors are the Hon. G. C. Gibbs (chairman), Mr. J. S. Crossley (deputy chairman), Mr. A. C. Barnes, Mrs. R. E. Fleming, and Mr. E. O. Holden.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on December 12.

## New Companies

COMPANIES REGISTERED RECENTLY in Southern Rhodesia include the following:—

- Windsor Holdings, Ltd., Salisbury, hotel-keeper (£150,000);
- H. J. Quinton and Co., Ltd., Salisbury, stock and hardware (£100,000);
- Lubimbi Coal Areas, Ltd., Salisbury, coal-mining (£50,000);
- Engine-Tools Equipment, Ltd., Bulawayo, machine-tool manufacturing (£50,000);
- C. Jansen and Co., Ltd., Salisbury, electrical and mechanical engineers (£50,000);
- Flying 'A' Factors, Ltd., Salisbury, farmers (£35,000);
- Caribera Flats, Ltd., Bulawayo, general dealer (£30,000);
- Elsworth Lands, Ltd., Salisbury, farmers (£30,000);
- Sampson Osborn (Rhodesia), Ltd., Bulawayo, iron and steel dealers (£30,000);
- Fair Valley, Ltd., Salisbury, farmers (£20,000);
- Zambesi Flats, Ltd., Bulawayo, general dealer (£20,000).

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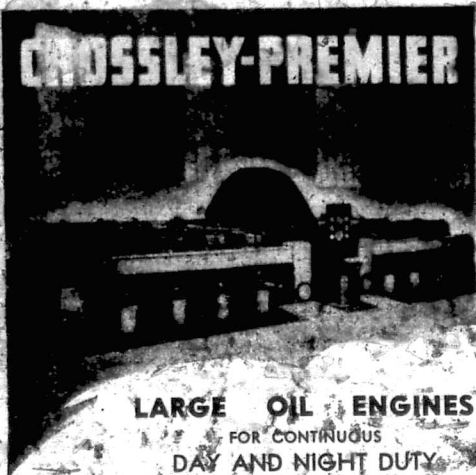
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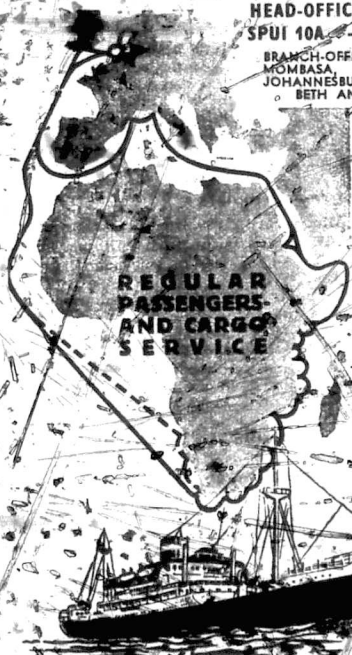
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*A Third Survey by*

### THE TIMES

On December 5, The Times will publish as a separate supplement a Third Survey of the British Colonies. This offers a comprehensive picture of the changing order of things in the African territories to-day.

Professor S. H. Frankel, Professor of Colonial Affairs at Oxford, contributes an article on general economic development in Africa. Mr. John Gauskell, Managing Director of the Gezira Cotton Growing Board, writes on peasant agriculture; Professor Frank Debenham writes on water resources; and Mr. Kenneth Robinson reviews population problems. Other articles on economic significance deal with medical and veterinary services, ports, railways, roads and aviation.

In the political and cultural field the subjects discussed include education, missions, the settler problem and the content of African nationalism.

To be published on December 5, 1950.

Order your copy now from your local agent, or DIRECT FROM THE PUBLISHER, THE TIMES, BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1. Price 14d., Post free.



**Chairman's Statement**

**Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas)**

**Taxation Bringing United Kingdom Companies Abroad**

**Mr. Julian Crossley's Review**

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS) will be held at 29 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3, on Thursday, December 28, 1950.

The chairman, MR. JULIAN STANLEY CROSSLEY, has circulated the following statement with the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1950:

**Mr. W. O. Stevenson**

Our Bank, in common with the whole Barclay group, feels this year a deep sense of personal loss through the death of MR. W. G. STEVENSON. He had been associated with this Bank since its formation in 1925 and in 1930 joined the board, holding for a few years the positions of vice-chairman and deputy chairman. Although for some years his health had not been good, his sudden death came as a shock to us all. His wide exceptional knowledge and experience, particularly in foreign business, has been a great source of strength to us. This wisdom and judgment he has shown in our affairs and the force of his quick, decisive mind have been quite invaluable. But what many of us will perhaps miss most of all is the keen wit and lively repartee with which he enlightened us to the very end.

Mr. F. L. JACKSON, a vice-chairman of our Board and chairman of the South African Board, relinquished these appointments last February but remains a member of our South African board. He deferred his well-earned retirement in the interests of the Bank, but we are glad to feel that he will continue to be a member of the South African board so that we shall still have the benefit of his unrivalled knowledge of the Bank's affairs in Africa. I am sure you will wish me to express our appreciation of the long and exceptionally valuable service which Mr. Jackson has given to the Bank and the sound judgment which he has displayed throughout his distinguished service.

**South African Board**

Mr. A. S. AIKEN, the vice-chairman of the South African board, has succeeded Mr. Jackson as chairman of that board, and has been appointed a director of the Bank. We regard ourselves as exceptionally fortunate to have a man of his calibre and business experience to succeed Mr. Jackson in this most important position. Some of you will no doubt remember Dr. Alexander Aiken, his father, who was for a long time a member of our South African board having previously been on the board of the National Bank of South Africa. I am glad to tell you that since his appointment Mr. Aiken has been able to pay a most useful visit to us over here. In my opinion, these personal visits are of immense value to the Bank. We were able to discuss freely various matters which are not easily reduced within the compass of written correspondence, often a poor substitute for a straight talk.

**Directors Retiring**

Since our last meeting, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Mr. A. B. Gillett, and Mr. C. L. Dalziel have retired from the board, and as you will have seen from the report Lord Clarendon and Mr. William Clark will be retiring at the conclusion of the annual general meeting.

All of them have been on our board for many years, Mr. Gillett having, in fact, been a director ever since the Bank was formed in 1925. They will be greatly missed, not only on account of the special contribution which each of them has made in his own way, but also on account of the friendships which have been established throughout the years. The severance of these links is a great wrench for us, and we particularly welcome this opportunity of expressing to your behalf our sincere appreciation of what they have meant to the Bank, and our equally sincere regret that the time has come for them to leave us.

**New Appointments to Board**

I am pleased to be able to tell you that although Sir Ernest Oppenheimer has retired from our board, he is associated with the Bank through his son, Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, who has been appointed a director.

I have already mentioned Mr. Aiken's appointment, and we have also appointed to the Board Mr. C. Fitzherbert, a vice-chairman of Barclays Bank, Limited, Mr. R. E. Fending M.C., who has been a member of the board of our Development Corporation since it was formed and is also a director of Barclays Bank, Limited, and Mr. A. T. Dudley, M.C., who will be a member of you as the general manager of the Bank, who retired last year and afterwards became a member of our London committee. I feel sure that stockholders will wish to indicate their approval of these appointments by re-electing these directors, and you will be invited to do so at the annual meeting.

As a matter of interest, stockholders may like to know that the average age of the board as at January 1 next will be under 53 years.

**Contact with Branches Overseas**

During the year, we have maintained and even extended the policy, to which I referred before, under which members of the board visit our branches overseas and members of our boards and other officials come over here to England. I was fortunate enough to be able to go out to Rhodesia in February and March of this year and to spend a short time in South Africa before returning here in the middle of April. I have also recently been able to visit Barclays Bank (Canada) and to spend some time at our New York agency.

Mr. Barnes visited Israel, Cyprus, and subsequently Egypt, and Mr. Dalziel was able to pay a visit to South Africa during which he had the opportunity of visiting most of the important branches in the Union. Other members of the board have visited Rhodesia and South Africa in the course of their normal business.

**Rhodesian Board**

We have been pleased also to have Mr. H. Fissik, of our South African Board, Mr. G. Gordon and Sir Ellis Kettle, of our Rhodesian Board, as well as local directors from Rhodesia, who come home on their normal leave. Mr. H. Ernest is one of our general managers in South Africa, and we are glad to have him pay us a visit early in the year, which enabled us to have most helpful discussions regarding our South African affairs.

With regard to Rhodesia, I referred at our meeting

last year by the raising of the status of our Rhodesian committee to that of a local board. This change was put into operation in November. We had felt for some time that the moment for this change was fast approaching. Sir Harold Carmel Robinson, C.M.B., D.B.E., who had been Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia from 1945 to 1947, was appointed to our Rhodesian local board in addition to the existing committee members. Mr. C. S. Skippers, formerly Chief Agent, became our first general manager in Rhodesia.

#### Confidence in Rhodesia and Nyasaland

We believe that the development has been generally welcomed, and during my visit I was able to get a better appreciation of the scope of this new board's work and the business of the vast territories coming under their supervision. The changes which have taken place in recent years have been extraordinarily rapid, and the importance of our business there has correspondingly increased. Although there are many great problems confronting the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, I feel confident that there is a big future for the whole of this area, but questions of transport and communication, the development of power resources, and other basic factors will require large amounts of capital which can come only from overseas, and this expenditure must be kept to a minimum.

Mr. H. F. J. Boshuik and Mr. R. P. van der Merwe have both been appointed members of our Cape local board, the latter having been one of our general managers in South Africa, whose retirement I regretted last year. We are pleased to have the benefit of their wide knowledge of local affairs available to our board there.

Mr. Robert Whyte has been appointed an assistant general manager of the Bank. Mr. L. S. Jones, Mr. C. Mummery, Mr. E. D. Evans, and Mr. J. R. Thompson have been appointed assistant general managers in South Africa, and Mr. W. P. Beatty assistant general manager (staff).

#### Changes in East Africa

Mr. H. Dale has been appointed local director in Israel in succession to Mr. A. P. S. Clark, who agreed to continue temporarily in charge for some months after his retirement. Our local head office in Jerusalem is now functioning once more in the old quarters in Henry Square.

Mr. J. Rodway, one of our local directors in East Africa, has been seconded temporarily to Barclays Bank Limited, for special service in Cairo, where he has been appointed a local director. Mr. D. H. Stott, who had been appointed local director, West Africa, has now been transferred to East Africa as a local director in Nairobi in place of Mr. J. Rodway, and Mr. J. C. D. Cox, who was until recently the manager of our Cairo branch, has been appointed local director in West Africa.

Mr. E. Mohamed Chafik Pasha, for many years an advisory local director in Egypt, relinquished this appointment at the end of last year shortly before his death, and I should like to put on record our appreciation of his services to the Bank during his period of office.

#### Loss of Senior Officials

I have to report with profound regret the loss through death this year of three senior officers of the Bank. Mr. F. Berning, an assistant general manager in South Africa, who had returned to South Africa for a short period of service in London, died in October last year after his return. In May Mr. E. L. Philp, our senior local director in Alexandria, died after a long illness, and in June Mr. Raymond Smith, whose

name I referred to in my remarks last year, died suddenly. They will all be deeply missed by their many friends throughout the Bank and outside, who have suffered a great personal loss. The untimely deaths of men picked out for their special qualities and in the prime of life came as a great blow to us, and I know you would wish me on your behalf to express our sympathy with their relatives.

My next task affords me much pleasure. It is to pay tribute to our staff. They continue, often under exacting conditions, to maintain and even to improve upon their own high standard of service, and their efforts merit great praise. As is customary, you will be given an opportunity of signifying your appreciation at the annual meeting, and I am certain you will wish to avail yourselves of this chance wholeheartedly.

#### Balance Sheet Items

I turn now to the balance sheet and profit and loss account. When considering our figures for the year, a striking change to be found in the balance sheet is the increase in deposits amounting to £24,000,000. This has taken place mainly in South Africa, where last year a heavy reduction was shown. It was there that the effects of devaluation were perhaps most quickly felt, enabling us to restore much of our former high level of liquidity within the space of a few months.

Turning to the other side of the balance sheet, the principal earnings assets do not show any remarkable changes, but it might have been expected the increased activity has resulted in a highly large net earnings. We are proposing a retention of last year's dividend and an allocation out of profits of £150,000 before writing down our investment in the Bank of London, which continues to make steady progress, and as you will see from the annexed balance sheet and the statement of its chairman, has increased its resources by an issue of notes.

#### Bank Premises

Another allocation which we have made is £200,000 which is devoted to the writing down of our premises account. In spite of this transfer you will notice a further expansion this year in the balance sheet figure under this latter heading, an expansion which follows upon substantial increases in the two previous years. On this occasion the largest item of fresh expenditure is the freehold site which we have bought in Old Broad Street. This is an important acquisition; protracted negotiations were necessary to secure it, and you will agree I think that it is essential for us to take a long view in such an important matter.

We have to recognize the fact that the continued expansion in the business of our London offices has meant that many of ours are now working in cramped quarters. This has been causing us some concern, because in addition to the possible effects on health due to overcrowding there, as time goes on inevitably be some loss of efficiency from this cause. The site we have bought is meant, so that we shall have to face heavy expenditure on building in the future. When this has been completed we shall have a property which ought to be a credit to the Bank, and we hope also to the City of London itself. It should give us with ample room for further expansion.

#### Properties Overseas

The cost of this, together with the many other rebuilding projects which we have to face in respect of our branches overseas, will amount to a formidable total, and I think that stockholders may like to have rather more information on this subject.

Anyone who is concerned with questions of housing today knows that the housing problem is a serious one.

to become property owners, a business we have found that in practice there is no alternative open to us. These facts are particularly true in the case of a Bank like ours which operates mainly in overseas countries, many of which are growing rapidly and in which suitable properties for letting do not exist. For this reason, if our business continues to expand, it is certain that we must expect to see further substantial increases in the premises item on the balance sheet.

**Heavy Building Programme**

"Owing to the fact that building operations were virtually at a standstill during the war, this figure has hitherto been prevented from mounting rapidly, but this means that we now have to face an abnormally heavy building programme. It is not only that our building projects have accumulated by reason of the post-war rise in costs, each one of them involves a greater capital outlay. We have recently taken out some figures which indicate that we must allow for an increase of as much as 200% for this factor, and the rising tendency is still unchecked.

**Cost Trebled**

"Whereas the cost of housing and equipping a branch with a staff of 10 worked out in our case at approximately £10,000 in the days before the war, the corresponding figure to-day would be about £30,000. The need for adequate accommodation for both staff and public in our branches overseas, especially where the climate is trying, will not, I think, be questioned, in spite of the heavy costs. In some territories, particularly in the more remote areas where there is an acute shortage of residential accommodation, we have found it essential to provide living quarters for quite a large number of our staff, both married and single.

"I give you these details because it seems to me that stockholders should know what a heavy burden we have to accept on this account. It is true, on the other hand, no doubt, that many of our existing properties can be considered to have appreciated in value, and that our assets under this heading are worth a sum greatly in excess of the figure shown in the balance sheet. It should also be remembered that it has always been our custom to write off each year out of earnings the whole of our expenditure on furniture and fittings, which includes such items as strong-room doors, ledger posting machines, and other similar equipment. The cost of branch mechanization incurred since the war alone amounts to about half a million pounds. The figure carried to the balance sheet therefore represents only the cost of the stock owned together with the buildings upon them, to the extent that these have not already been written down.

"You will forgive me, I hope, for dealing at such length with this purely domestic problem, but it has lately been occupying an increasing amount of our time, and seems likely to absorb an increasingly large share of the Bank's resources over the next few years.

**Taxation**

"The view of our figures for the year seems to me incomplete without some reference to the question of taxation. Our profit, as you know, is struck after full provision for taxation has been made. During the five years that have elapsed since the war we have been paying taxes on the average at an annual rate of more than double the annual rate of the five pre-war years. The main beneficiary has, of course, been the United Kingdom Treasury, but a large sum is also paid in taxes to Dominion, Colonial and other overseas Governments. This is not the place, I think, to discuss in detail the incidence of the present tax regulations, which form an involved subject. You will, however, have seen that

certain United Kingdom companies whose business lies mainly overseas have transferred their domicile in order to reduce their liability to tax. It may safely be assumed that such an important step was taken only after full consideration. The sums involved are substantial, and these companies also have to consider, amongst other things, their ability to compete with companies which do not suffer the disadvantage of having their control in the United Kingdom.

"This movement is not yet large, but it is significant, and, if reports are correct, other important companies may shortly follow suit. One would think that this trend might well cause anxiety to the authorities, for it suggests that the tax regulations bearing on these matters are not soundly based or are inappropriate in present conditions. Regulations need occasional examination and overhaul, and it is perhaps rather much to expect that our overseas Treasury officials should have had time for this in recent years. But the general trend raises an issue calling for dispassionate consideration from the highest authority.

**Something Seriously Amiss**

"Looking back on history, it is easy to point to the shortsightedness of the revenue officers at the time when the stamp tax first created such memorable friction amongst our colonists overseas, and the attitude of Parliament in passing George Grenville's bill without even giving it the formality of a debate may seem incomprehensible. But it is in fact not seldom that from such small causes the most momentous results have flowed.

"Although this may not be a close parallel with the conditions of to-day, it is evident that there must be something seriously amiss with a system which has the effect of driving much valuable business beyond the boundaries of the United Kingdom. The loss of business by adopting a more flexible system is probably not very large, and is certainly incomparably less than the loss which the Exchequer may ultimately suffer if we persist on our present course, which would surely jeopardize assets more precious than mere revenue by weakening the strong ties of mutual interest which now exist. If we cannot devise some means by which we can share equitably in these enterprises with our friends overseas, both we and they will be deprived of great opportunities for working together with results for the future which are incalculable.

**Dwindling Body of Overseas Stockholders**

"So far as we are affected in this Bank's matter that has been causing us some anxiety has been the dwindling body of our overseas stockholders. Apart from Barclays Bank, Limited, our stockholders now number more than 9,500, and at one time a useful number of them were resident overseas. We believe it is of great value to us to have a large and influential body of them resident throughout all the territories we serve, but the overseas stockholders of a British company is now subject to such heavy disadvantages that his days are numbered.

"When in my statement last year I referred to the highly critical question of sterling devaluation, I ventured to suggest that the result of this move need not all be unfavorable, but that under our existing system of controls there was no means of ascertaining precisely what the proper rate should be, which may be chosen in this annual process. It may prove to be out of relation to the true value of the currency. To-day, one year later, it may well seem that the rate then chosen was too low, but those who are now urging an upward revaluation of sterling against the dollar should first consider the wider aspects of this question.

**Aftermath of Devaluation**

The issue is not purely a domestic one, as sterling is a world currency, which, in spite of its limitations, still forms the basis of exchange for a large part of the trading area of the globe. The devaluation which was forced upon us a year ago administered a severe shock to this entire system.

"Nothing could do more harm than a series of arbitrary revaluations, each creating further instability, at a time when the need for confidence was never greater. It is undeniable that the position of sterling throughout the world has shown a marked improvement in recent months, but, when we study the underlying reasons, they do not seem to constitute a sound foundation on which to build. Moreover, it should not be forgotten that, although the sterling area reserves have improved, sterling liabilities have also increased, and are increasing at an rapid rate. The one is in part a reflection of the other, and I think it would be true to say that the position, which was probably not as bad as last year as superficial indications at that time suggested, is now not quite so good as might appear on the surface.

**Nourishing a Tender Growth**

The improvement which has taken place is due in part to the immediate stimulus given by devaluation and also to some of the consequences flowing from the American rearmament programme. We should nourish this tender growth, whatever its cause, but even at the present rate of improvement conditions will need to remain favourable to the recuperation of sterling for a long time before it can be fully convertible again for current payments. We cannot afford to repeat the fiasco of 1947.

On the other hand, we should make it unmistakably clear that we intend to work steadily towards the goal of full convertibility. Without making dangerous experiments, we should aim at a gradual relaxation of restrictions as and when possible. In this way we should be putting the real strength of the position constantly to the test, while at the same time giving much-needed encouragement to the principal trading nations of the world.

**Goal of Full Convertibility**

"Our aim should be to ensure that the underlying strength of the pound becomes such that it can freely take its place in the exchange markets. But this time let us first be sure that it is fit to face the competitive world once more. For there are few things capable of bringing greater benefits to mankind than a sound and stable currency system, without which a healthy trade cannot survive.

**Northern Rhodesia Journal**

THE FIRST ISSUE of the Northern Rhodesia Journal contains much interesting matter in its 69 pages. The Editor, Mr. W. V. Brelsford, has written some interesting notes on witchcraft cases; there are several contributions on the establishment of law and order; an outline of the story of the discovery and start of mining on the Copperbelt; notes on some of the mammals and timbers of the country; and an account of the memorial to Chitombo to David Livingstone. Honour is not lacking, especially in some of the "filler" paragraphs, and there are a number of photographic illustrations.



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