

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Founder and Editor:

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Telephone — HOLborn 2224-5

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE UGANDA ELECTRICITY BOARD ORDINANCE**, which provides for the establishment of an Electricity Board with power to acquire and operate existing electrical undertakings and to generate and distribute for the State electricity, is the logical sequel to the recent decision of the Government to build a great hydro-electric station at the Owen Falls, near Jinja, at a cost variously estimated at between six and eight million pounds. That plan, recommended by Mr. C. R. Westlake who is to be Chairman of the Electricity Board, include proposals for the compulsory acquisition of the Uganda undertaking of the East African Power and Lighting Company, with which the Government is now understood to be negotiating terms. The authorities in London which the State has committed to nationalization in this matter in Uganda, though not elsewhere in East Africa, but that should surely not imply such monopoly rights for the State as might be serious injustice to individual citizens. Clause 9 of the Bill gives the Board the sole right to generate, transmit, distribute and/or supply electricity within the Province and pro-

vides that no person may generate electricity without a licence from the Board.

It must be assumed that the natural inclination of the Board—and also of the Government, since large sums of public money will be invested—will be to grant such licences reluctantly, if at all. In what an independent assessment the public might be able to make, the case the Government almost certainly reject an application and the result will probably be equally unsatisfactory if appeal be made over the head of the Board to the Governor in Council. Yet if anybody is convinced of his ability to provide electricity for his own needs more economically than he can purchase it from the Board, ought he not to have the legal right to supply himself with power of his own making? Not even in this country, with all the present mania for nationalization, is the individual forbidden to manufacture electricity if he wishes to do so. Why, then, should Uganda confer upon this new body powers surpassing those granted to the Electricity Authority in the United Kingdom?

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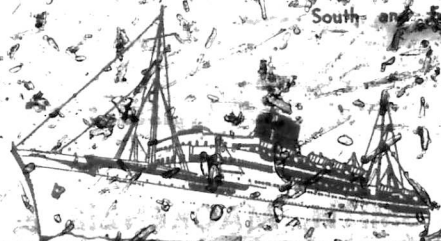
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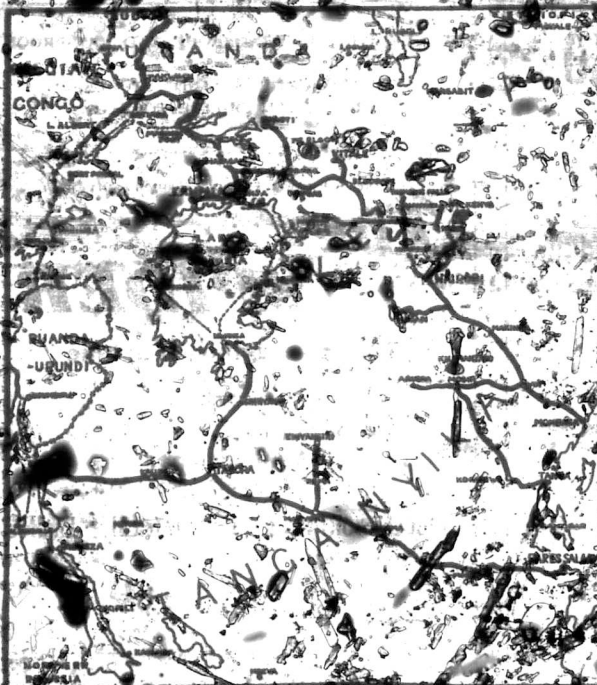
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Although gold, which attracted the early European merchants, is an important source of wealth to the Colony, its pre-eminence has been strongly challenged by the growth of the cocoa industry which now provides about half the world's total production. Full and up-to-date information from our branches in the Gold Coast covering the cocoa industry and other commercial activities of importance is readily obtainable on request.



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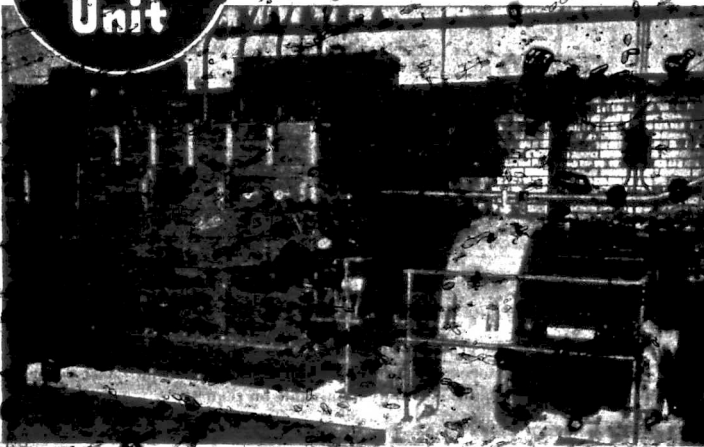
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ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD., earned a net profit, after taxation for the year ended June 30, 1947, of £116,000, compared with £48,000 in the previous year. Taxation requires £672,000 in loan stock, £1,000,000 in preference shares, £51,000, and a dividend of 10% on the stock unit, less the £116,000 profit, leaving £1,357,000 to be carried forward against £1,357,000 in profit.

The issued capital consists of 1,400,000 shares of 1s. each and £1,000,000 of 10% loan stock. General reserve stands at £2,420,846, loan redemption reserve (including this year's allocations and provision for replacements and obsolescence at £221,082), provision for taxation at £255,412, and current liabilities at £60,229. Fixed assets are valued at £6,512,778, and stores at £1,303,652, and current assets at £4,332,824, including £250,000 in British Government securities, £400,125 in tax certificates, and £3,282,699 in cash.

Production in the year was 4,642,533,489 long tons of blister copper at a cost including provision for replacements but excluding taxation and loan charges of £59.12 per ton (11d. per ton). The average sale price was £100.8d. per ton. The shortage of cost caused the loss of about 1,000 tons of copper and higher cost; an extensive programme of re-burning was adopted and coal was imported from other than the usual sources. Ore reserves on June 30, 1947, were estimated at 9,926,789 short tons with a reserve content of 3.27% total copper.

The directors are Mr. J. E. Beatty (Chairman), Mr. E. E. Prinn (managing director), Mr. A. Chiswick, Mr. J. E. W. Thomas, Mr. D. P. Arwin (alternate), Mr. S. A. Amner, Mr. J. E. W. Thomas, Sir Douglas Malcolm, Sir Cecil H. Rowden, Mr. F. Beatty and Mr. D. W. Burke. The general manager is Northern Rhodesia, Mr. A. B. MacLaren, and the manager, Mr. J. Thomson.

The 12th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 30.

### Cann and Motor

MR. BAILEY SOUTHWELL, presiding over the annual meeting of the Cann and Motor Gold Mining Co. (1919), Ltd., said that the labour position had much improved and that there were hopes of increasing the monthly quantities of ore milled.

### Kentan Gold Areas, Limited Difficulties of Geita Company

KENTAN GOLD AREAS, LTD., report a profit in the sale of shares and Government securities for the nine months ended June 30, 1947, of £7,182, but the loss on the liquidation of Saragura Development Co., Ltd., amounted to £214,769 and preliminary and legal expenses written off to £57,070, so that the loss carried to the balance sheet totalled £177,677, against a loss of £514,021 brought in.

The consolidated balance sheet shows the issued capital at £1,250,000 and an addition to the loss referred to above of a further loss of 296,315 on the company's holdings in subsidiary companies. Reserve funds, at £1,237,000, debentures, and deferred liabilities at £224,693, interest of outside shareholders at £43,120, and current liabilities at £329,300. Fixed assets are valued at £840,115, holdings in Uruwiri Minerals, Ltd., at £45,422, and current assets at £184,351, including gold in transit at £15,390 and £26,974 in cash.

The company holds 39.95% of the shares of Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd., and £27,500 of the £356,000 8% debenture stock. In the year ended June 30, 1947, the Geita Company treated 2,621,107,752 tons of ore for 18,173 (15.5%) oz. gold, its ore reserve being computed at 1,387,720 tons, or 1,044,000 dwt.

The directors are Earl Grey (Chairman), Sir Ulric Alexander, Colonel H. H. Hardcastle, Mr. Maurice Hely-Beauchamp, Mr. C. C. Webster, and Mr. C. C. Hutchinson (managing director). The annual general meeting was held in London yesterday, and extracts from the Chairman's statement appear elsewhere in this issue.

### Star Explorations

STAR EXPLORATIONS, LTD., a company with a large holding in the Exploration Co., Ltd., a public company, for the year ended October 31, 1947, had a profit after tax of £17,822 brought in, making a total surplus of £22,442. The directors recommend the allocation of £14,000 to investors' reserve and a dividend of 21% less tax, which will require £2,936. There is £6,506 to be carried forward to the balance sheet. The directors have waived their fees.

The issued capital, including the issue of 42,283 shares early in the year, consists of 1,174,283 units of 2s. each; reserves stand at £20,360 and current liabilities at £58,231. Investments at cost are shown at £150,580 (estimated value on October 31, 1947, was £147,079), investment in a subsidiary company of £1,589, debtors at £3,287, and cash at £1,605. The report lists 10 companies in which investments are held.

Mr. C. H. Culler resigned the chairmanship of the company after 10 years in that position, but retains his seat on the board. The new Chairman is Mr. W. M. Parry, Mr. G. Layzell, and the other directors are Mr. W. M. Parry and Mr. G. Layzell. The 12th ordinary general meeting will be held in London to-day.

### London and Rhodesian

THE LONDON AND RHODESIAN MINING AND LAND CO., LTD., earned a profit for the year ended June 30, 1947, of £27,391, compared with £20,018 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £36,000, the writing down of investments £10,750 and depreciation £8,757. A dividend of 5% less tax requires £27,500, leaving £97,437 to be carried forward against £1,113,374 brought in.

The issued capital is £1,000,000 in shares of 5s. each, and current liabilities stand at £64,072. Farms and ranches are valued at £325,450, livestock at £74,584, mining properties at £68,316, machinery and plant at £90,000, investments at £48,225, and current assets at £102,969, including £71,310 in cash.

The directors are Vicous Elibank (Chairman), Sir James Hill (Deputy Chairman), Sir Digby Burnett, Mr. H. G. Leslie, Mr. Bailey Southwell, Mr. Harvey B. Smith and Mr. Hugh Lewis.

The ordinary general meeting will be held in London next Tuesday.

### Rhodesian Anglo American

RHODESIAN ANGLIC AMERICAN, LTD., announced a final dividend of 10%, making a total for the year ended June 30, 1947, of 19% compared with 13% in the previous year. Since June 1946, the issued capital has been increased to £3,956,000, 10% of the issue of 400,000 shares to the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa. Dividends for the final dividend will be posted on or about January 25 to members registered on December 15. A profit for the year before charging income tax and directors' additional remuneration was £1,164,000, £1,164,000, an increase of nearly 10%.

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**SOLE AGENTS FOR EAST AFRICA:**

**The East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd.**  
Kenya: Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret.  
Uganda: Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja.

**The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd.**  
Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga.

**The Rhodes-Salaam & Dist. Electric Supply Co. Ltd.**  
Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza, Tabora, Morogoro, Moshi, Iringa.

**LONDON OFFICE:** 44, Queen Street, E.C.4.



With regard to the agricultural affairs of the company, the weather was more favourable than for the previous season, and the crop for the year reached a total of 566,123 lb., which exceeded last year's by 19,601 lb. This result is very satisfactory when considering the reduction in the supply of fertilizers, which I regret will be further reduced during the coming season.

Shareholders will note from the directors' report that production costs were kept to much the same levels as for the previous season, and this is particularly satisfactory in view of the world-wide tendency for costs to rise. Unfortunately, it is not expected that an increase in costs can be prevented in the current season, as the labour rates under the Minimum Wage Ordinance were increased from May 15, 1947. This came too late to have any appreciable effect on the season under review.

The 1946-47 planting programme of 37 acres, to bring the estate up to the limit of the acreage permitted under the International Regulation Scheme, was not fully attained, but work is well under way to complete the programme this year, when the total tea area will then be 605½ acres. The areas which have been planted recently are making satisfactory progress.

For the general estate work the supply of labour was fairly adequate. Field works were kept up to date, and the satisfactory condition of the estate has been fully maintained.

The directors are mindful of the welfare of the African workers, and better housing amenities and health services are under constant review. The general health of the labour force is good.

**Satisfactory Results.**

As might be expected from the foregoing remarks, the accounts for the year show a very satisfactory trading result. The net trading profit of £11,205 shows an increase over last year of £6,127. The net profit tax now makes itself felt for the first time, and it has been necessary therefore to set aside as much as £500 to cover the estimated taxes on the profits.

In spite of this, the directors have recommended a final dividend of 22% for the year, in addition to the interim of 8%, making a total distribution for the year of 30%. It has also been possible to continue the policy of placing sums to reserve by adding a further £2,000 to general reserve and £1,000 to dividend equalization reserve, leaving a sum of £1,713 to be carried forward.

The balance sheet reflects a strong position, with reserves and surplus at over 83% of the issued capital, and a net working capital of £20,348, representing over 100% per acre planted in tea.

This position could not have been attained without some real hard work on the part of the manager, Mr. C. T. Hardwick, and his staff, and the company's visiting agent, Mr. Hardwick has recently returned from leave at home after a long spell throughout the war in Nyasaland, and the directors have had valuable discussions with him on the future policy for working the estate. I cannot close these remarks without asking you to record a vote of appreciation to all the gentlemen, who, I am satisfied, will continue to do their best in the interests of the company.

The report was adopted.

**Barclays Bank (D.O.)**

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the bank for the year ended September 30, 1947, has been received just in time for review in this issue. It contains an important statement by the new Chairman, Mr. Roland Crossley, on Barclays Overseas Development Corporation.

**Dividends**

FORESTLANDS, TIMBER AND RAILWAYS CO., LTD., has declared an interim dividend of 10% (the share price is 100). A ROBERTS CO., LTD., announced a dividend of 10% (the share price is 100).

**Mining**

**Central Africa Mining Prospects**

Mrs. ROBERT ANNAN, Chairman of Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., said when addressing the annual meeting of shareholders in London a few days ago that he was convinced that the future holds great promise for the development of gold and other minerals in Central Africa, and that great opportunities still await those with the initiative to seek them out. Earlier this year Mrs. Annan visited South Africa and Rhodesia.

He referred with appreciation to the Southern Rhodesian policy of facilitating the development of minerals by private enterprise, and that by the grant of prospecting rights over substantial areas by use of modern methods was made possible while providing adequate safeguards for the national interest.

What Colonies Can Learn from Dominions. In regard to the mining policy of the Colonial Office, Mrs. Annan said:

"Particular interest has been aroused by the Colonial Office memorandum on mining policy and by statements on the future activities of the Colonial Development Corporation. The suggestion that such development should be intensified is most welcome in principle, but a word of caution on the practical aspects may not be out of place.

"The opinion appears to be held in some quarters that private enterprise has neglected the opportunities and has merely picked up the plums, ignoring deposits which could be worked on a lower margin of profit. Seeking could be further from the case, for many years competition in the search for new deposits has been keen, involving an expenditure of energy and money which has often been the ruin of the enterprise."

"The difficulty today is to find new deposits worth mining, and British capital no longer has the field to itself in many parts of the world. The successful progress of a mining corporation on the whole; the failures of others; and the accumulated experience of the mining industry, which has been ignored, a serious waste of capital is well-nigh inevitable.

"The system of taxation at present applied to the mining industry in the Colonies can be described only as a heavy burden. It is long overdue. Taxes levied on the gross value of minerals are a serious deterrent to enterprise and result in a waste of natural resources. There are other and better means of ensuring efficient working, which is widely recognized in the Dominions, in all of which mining is accorded a favourable treatment."

**Mining Shares**

CLOSING PRICES: Rhodesia and East Africa mining shares as at follows: Bechtel and Co., 13s. 3d.; Bushy, 2s. 7d.; Cam and Motor, 19s.; Chertland, 6s. 3d.; Chicago-Gaita, 13s. 9d.; East Mannah, 1s. 7d.; East, 9d.; Falcon, 1s. 10d.; Globe and Phoenix, 2s. 3d.; Gold Fields Rhodesian, 10s. 6d.; K. Min., 3s. 4d.; Kenya Cons., 5s. 8d.; London and Rhodesian, 1s. 9d.; Mashaba, 1s.; Motapa, 7s. 3d.; Mufvira, 41s. 10d.; North, 101s.; Nehanga, 5s. 3d.; New Buta, 7s. 3d.; N. Charterland, 4s. 11d.; N. Rhodesian, 4s. 6d.; Phoenix Finance, 2s. 7d.; Phoenix Finance, 2s. 6d.; Riverside, 4s. 1d.; Rhod. Broken Hill, 7s. 11d.; Rhod. Copper Refinery, 4s. 1d. pref. 3s. 4d.; Rhodesia-Katanga, 4s. 11d.; Rhod. Anglo American, 3s. 7d.; Rhod. Corps, 6s. 7d.; Rhod. Selection, 1s. 10d. exd.; Rhokana, £2.15.16; 5s. pref. 2s. 4d.; Ross Anelope, 13s. 10d.; Roosterman, 3s. 10d.; Selection Trust, 3s. 10d.; Selukwe, 1s. 11d.; Sherwood Starr, 7s. 11d.; Surpass, 3s. 2d.; Tapami, 9d.; Tanganyika Concessions, 1s. 7d.; 4s. pref. 2s. 6d.; Tali, 9d.; The Etna, 2s. 3d.; Uruwira, 11d.; Wanders, 6s. 2d.; Wankie, 1s. 3d.; W. Selection Trust, 11s. 11d.; Zambia Exploring, 20s. 6d.

**Progress Reports for November**

Sherwood Starr.—Revenue for the month was £303. Gold—1,586 oz. gold were recovered from the treatment of 10,400 tons of ore. Revenue was £2,793 on gold and working profit of £1,100. Cam and Motor.—A working profit of £9,049 was obtained from the crushing of 16,500 tons of ore. Rhodesia Broken Hill.—Output was 1,400 long tons of zinc, 1,350 tons of lead and 32 tons of fused vanadium (7.71% vanadium).—9,200 tons of ore were milled for a working profit of £32,003. Redwing shaft—30 ft. haul, main drive—Lead was 12 ft., averaging 3.8 dwt. over 20 ft. to 40 ft. to 60 ft.; from 40 to 125 ft., 21 dwt. reduction to 7 dwt. over 8 ft.; from 125 to 150 ft., 11 dwt. reduction to 7 dwt. over 25 ft. to 30 ft. E and W. 76 ft. main drive—No. 3 borehole—400 ft. to 500 ft.

## East African Sisal

## Plantations, Limited

## Mr. S. T. Harman's Statement

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF EAST AFRICAN SISAL PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held at the Manchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, on Monday, November 24, 1947.

MR. SARGENT TERRY HARMAN, Chairman of the company, presided.

After calling on the secretary, Mr. W. W. LONG, to read the notice convening the meeting and the certificate of the auditors, the Chairman said:

Gentlemen, the report and accounts have been in your hands for the prescribed period, and I presume that you will agree to take them as read.

The form in which the accounts are now presented is in conformity with the provisions of the Companies Act.

Since the report and accounts were issued, the autumn budget has been presented. The proposed increase in the profits tax, respectively to January 1, 1947, will entail some moderate adjustment of the company's tax position, the effect whereof will appear in the accounts for the current financial year.

Since the end of June, £9,000 tax reserve certificates have been purchased as a contra item to our liability for income tax.

## Sound Financial Position

I think that you will agree that the accounts show a very sound and satisfactory position, and as the statement appended to the report gives a fairly comprehensive review of the year's working, I will offer only a few general remarks.

I referred last year to an experimental planting of 40 acres with sugar cane. A further 60 acres were planted during the year, making the total area under sugar 100 acres, and we shall endeavour to effect further plantings during the current year. The growth is very satisfactory and the earlier plantings have been cut and are being crushed. A crushing machine shipped to Kisoa is not yet installed, but we have been able to borrow a small crusher which will suffice for the present year. Actual results are not yet available, but sugar cane growing offers good possibilities of profit, and the area devoted to it are not suitable for sisal.

As to the future organization of the sisal industry after the expiration of the existing control, we are awaiting the outcome of the conferences which have been taking place lately, and hope the various interests concerned will be able to submit a plan which will not only achieve the objects aimed at, but will also leave growers reasonable freedom to conduct their business. The sisal industry is an important earner of American dollars, and could do much more if sufficient labour and plant were available. We are assured that the Colonial Office recognizes this, and promises all possible assistance.

## Increase in Price of Sisal

The latest information is that the present contract has been extended until June 30, 1948, on the same terms as before, but with an all-round increase of £10 per ton, from January 1, 1948.

During October of this year we had our first experience of labour unrest, in the shape of a sudden strike of Native labourers, which occurred on most estates over a very wide area and lasted four days. The strike originated among the dock labourers of Dar es Salaam, who work under conditions very different from those prevailing on sisal estates.

So far as the estates are concerned, our labourers had no concrete grievances, and put forward no claims, but they were being unjustly intimidated from an outside source. There were some disturbances both at Kisoa and Ngerehe, but the ringleaders were arrested, and we had no further trouble.

Our repatriation fund for the past year is 100% accrued, and £10,000 has been repatriated. The New Uganda programme is already well advanced, and the necessary clearings for further 90% repatriation are being prepared there.

## Dividend of 20%

Your directors trust the results achieved during the year are satisfactory to you. The proposed dividend of 20% may look high in view of the remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but it must be borne in mind that 20% on the present share capital represents only 10% on the amount originally subscribed, the shares having been written down from £1 to 10s. each in 1946.

In conclusion, I wish to express the board's satisfaction with the excellent and loyal services of our staff in Africa, and I should like to be able to convey to them a message of appreciation from this meeting.

I now move: That the report and accounts for the year ending June 30, 1947, be presented, approved and adopted. I will ask Mr. Doyle to second the motion, but before putting it to the vote, I will do my best to answer any questions you may wish to ask.

In answer to a shareholder, the Chairman said: The price of No. 1 sisal as from January 1, 1947, would be £78.9s. 0d.

No other question being asked, the motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Chairman then moved: "That a dividend of 20%, less income tax, be paid for the year ending June 30, 1947, as recommended." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Doyle and carried unanimously.

The retiring director, Mr. W. A. King, was unanimously re-elected.

The auditors, Messrs. Binger, Hamlyn & Co., were also unanimously re-appointed for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, directors and staff concluded the meeting.

## Mini Mini (Nyasaaland)

## Tea Syndicate, Limited

## Mr. John A. Loran's Statement

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MINI MINI (NYASALAND) TEA SYNDICATE, LIMITED, was held at Candlewick House, 116-126 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4, on Thursday last, December 4, 1947.

MR. JOHN ANNING LORAN, Chairman of the company, presided.

THE CHAIRMAN had circulated to the shareholders with the directors' report and the accounts for the year ending June 30, 1947, a statement in the following terms:

"It is with deep regret that I have to inform shareholders of the death of Sir Francis Voules, who passed away recently. Sir Francis had been Chairman of the company since its inception, and he died almost in harness after only a brief illness. His passing was a great shock to us who knew him intimately, and his presence among us, and, more especially his wise counsel at the board table, will be greatly missed.

"I cannot let the occasion pass without recording our gratitude for the long and invaluable service he gave to the company, which in a large measure, owes its present prosperity and success to his clear-sighted judgment and wise counsel. Our sympathies go out to his widow and members of his family.

Mr. G. directors have done me the honour to appoint me Chairman, and to fill the vacancy by asking me to have invited Commander J. G. A. R.N. (Retd.) to join the board, Commander A. B. is a tea planter of wide experience, and practical knowledge, which should be of great value to the company.



## Company Meetings

## Kentan Gold Areas Limited

## Statement by Earl Grey

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF KENTAN GOLD AREAS, LIMITED, was held in London yesterday.

The Rt. Hon. EARL GREY, Chairman of the company, had previously circulated to the shareholders a statement from which the following extracts are taken:

"It was with great pleasure that the directors welcomed Mr. G. B. Webster to the board. He was formerly Senior Provincial Commissioner in the Lake Province of Tanganyika Territory, in which Geita is situated. His experience should prove valuable to the company, particularly with regard to Native labour, which is one of the chief problems being encountered under existing conditions.

## Accounts for Nine Months

In order to facilitate the preparation of a consolidated balance sheet, the board decided that the accounts be made up to June 30 in each year, instead of September 30, to correspond with the date to which the accounts of the subsidiary companies are made up. For this reason the accounts now presented are for nine months only.

The loss on the liquidation of the Sarabira Development Co. Ltd., has now been ascertained and amounted to £114,769, which has been written off. This loss represents Kentan Gold Areas' proportion of the prosecuting expenditure on the 220 square mile Sarabira concession which, apart from the properties sold to the Geita Gold Mining Co. Ltd., did not yield any other mineral deposits of workable value.

The Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd., had an operating loss of £16,976 for the year ended June 30, 1947, compared with an operating profit of £2,726 for the previous year. The loss is mainly accounted for by the increase of costs. After charging depreciation, temporary loan interest, debenture interest, and the year's provision for debenture redemption premium, the loss of the Geita Company for the year under review was £104,309, making the debit balance on profit and loss account carried forward £51,476.

## Labour Situation Improved

Operations of the Geita Company are still seriously affected by the shortage of Native labour, but there is now some improvement in the labour situation, the strength at September 30, 1947, being 2,628, as compared with 2,001 at the same date last year. The present number should be sufficient to operate the plant at 500 tons a day, and Mr. Weldon, the general manager, is confident that if that strength can be maintained and the efficiency improved, the plant should be milling 600 tons by December next. An additional 1,300 Natives will be required to operate the plant at 1,000 tons a day, and in this connection it must be remembered that the over quality of the labour necessarily charges a rate that was originally estimated.

This situation must continue to cause concern in view of the increasing demands for African labour arising from the creation of new constituencies in Tanganyika Territory. A conference was called by the Tanganyika Government on May 29, 1947, in Dar es Salaam to consider the Native labour situation and the setting up of a central recruiting commission. The committee has been asked to consider the constitution and powers of the commission. Messrs. Webster and I, as representatives of the Geita Mining Company, represent the mining industry on this committee, and the conference will meet again when its report is completed.

The restriction of the Geita Company's operations has seriously interfered with our contribution to the programme. Our main activity is the extension of the

revenue from the sale of gold, which is sufficient to provide funds for the completion of the 1,000-ton plant extension, which had been begun in 1945 to enable the ores of the Geita mine to be profitably treated. That mine must provide the bulk of the ores required in the future, and their availability makes it essential that they should be treated on the scale of at least 1,000 tons a day, so that costs can be reduced to a figure which will enable profits to be earned.

## Geita Should Show Surplus by April

Towards the end of last year the Geita Company's funds became exhausted, and a temporary loan was obtained from Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., and the Zambesia Exploring Co., Ltd., to enable the extension to be completed. At the same time, in order to ease the financial position, the Geita Company approached the debenture holders for a reduction in the rate of interest. It was, however, the view of the debenture holders that it would not be opportune to put forward a long-term financial plan until the labour situation and the rate of milling reached a satisfactory basis. Meanwhile, the Tanganyika and Zambesia Companies have continued to give financial assistance by way of temporary loan; at present these advances amount to £180,000. It is estimated that a further £20,000 will be required to meet the Geita Company's cash outgoings up to the end of April 1948, by which date the Geita Company's receipts should show a surplus. The Tanganyika and Zambesia Companies have agreed that interest on the loans from January 1, 1947, although charged in the accounts, need not be paid until July 1, 1949, and debenture interest is to be treated similarly.

"Construction of the 1,000-ton extension is proceeding satisfactorily and should be completed at the beginning of next year. The question of operating the plant at capacity will depend on the Native labour situation, and it is not until then that a long-term financial plan can be put forward. A start has been made with the mine development programme recommended by Dr. W. S. McCann. Mr. Weldon and his staff have done splendid work under most trying conditions.

## Holding Redraws Minerals

Uruwira Minerals, Ltd., recently made a rights issue to shareholders of two new shares for every share held at 7s. 6d. per share; part of the conditions was that three-eighths of the new shares taken up should be sold when a quotation was obtained on the Stock Exchange, London. Kentan Gold Areas Ltd. therefore subscribed for 127,273 new shares at 7s. 6d. per share, and sold 45,455 of these shares at the same price, leaving the holding at June 30, 1947, 1,37,502 shares. Dealings in the Uruwira shares began on May 30, 1947.

The authorized capital of Uruwira Minerals, Ltd., is £1,250,000 in shares of 5s. each, of which £2,000,000 is issued and fully paid. It holds two large mining leases comprising approximately 47 square miles for the purpose of mining lead and alluvial lead, copper, gold, silver, and tungsten; an additional area of 24 square miles lying between the above leases has been applied for so that, if granted, there will be a compact lease area of 71 square miles. The Government of Tanganyika has agreed to construct a branch railway line from the Central Line to a terminus in the vicinity of the company's property.

A report dated March 27 last by the Union Corporation, Ltd., the technical manager of Uruwira Minerals, Ltd., states: "The geotations in the area to date have proved some shear zones and fractures accompanied by mineralization, which in some places becomes strong. The type of mineralization is of the kind which can be expected to extend to depth. This work as has been done must be regarded as a head-start in view of the possibilities which have been mostly only Malawi ore body in the northern area."



# Standard Bank Commercial Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD. state in a commercial report issued a few days ago:—

**Kenya.**—Business in Nairobi is dull owing to the lack of consumer goods. Mombasa reports activity in the cotton piece goods market as a consequence of the approach of the opening of the Uganda cotton season during October. The prices of cotton piece goods are still high. The U.S.A. 1947 crop of piece goods is expected to be smaller than the 1946 crop. The prices of Japanese piece goods are also high. Commentators are being more regularly and the financial position of local traders is sound.

**Nairobi reports.**—There is still a large influx of new settlers into the Colony, and in consequence the housing and accommodation position remains acute. Although building is restricted under permit, many new houses are going up. In addition, a large building is being on in the commercial areas. Plots are still being sold for residential plots for which 18 months ago £100 per acre was being obtained £60 per acre is now being asked.

Many schemes for the sale of residential plots of from five to 10 acres of land just outside the municipal area are afoot, but so far little has been received from Government. The Municipality considers that in the interests of rate-payers the township itself should be built up first and, in fact, is actively discouraging what is called the 'urban sprawl'. Property prices are still rising.

Reports from other centres all indicate that the acute housing shortage is still a serious problem in the Colony.

**Coffee.**—The latest estimate for this season's crop is 14,500 tons of coffee, an appreciable reduction on earlier estimates. Pickings in the spring. During October five coffee auctions were held, at which 4,400 cwt. were sold at an average price of £160 per ton (Nairobi). The highest price realized for a small parcel was £175 per ton.

### Good Maize Crops

**Maize and Wheat.**—Harvesting of wheat is showing that the crop suffered from the very long wet weather, several farmers appear to be averaging only 29 bags to the acre. Wheat at the higher altitudes, such as Molo, is well reported on and farmers at such altitudes expect 3 bags to the acre. Reports on maize remain good; some farmers expect very good crops.

**Weather.**—has recovered very well since the weather improved.

**Stock and Dairying.**—Mixed farming is steadily increasing, with cattle prices ruling high. Numerous sales have taken place during the month and buying is keen. Cream and pigs sales were maintained at average level.

**UGANDA.**—Trade has been fairly good, but no very marked increase in activity can be expected until the start of the cotton season. The building activity reported last month continues, although it is expressed in some quarters regarding a possible acute severe shortage of essential materials. Corrugated iron for roofing purposes remains in short supply, and although several large orders have been placed, there is no indication as to when shipment is likely to be made.

### Uganda Cotton

**Cotton.**—Inja reports: "The agricultural officer reports that the area planted up to the end of October in the Busoga district is 213,294 acres. The condition of the crop is good, but if rain does not fall during the next 14 days the yield will be adversely affected."

**Weather reports.**—Plantings in Buganda are somewhat below last year. Figures for weather has been generally dry, and rain is now expected to establish the crop. Unofficial sources continue in their estimate that last season's figures will not be exceeded.

**Coffee.**—The cotton season is just beginning, and reports indicate that a good crop will be harvested.

**TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.**—Small consignments of textiles have arrived from the U.S.A. and U.K. The demand from up-country is good, and stocks are being distributed by the Bulk Indentia Division of the Economic Control Board. The financial tone of the bazaars remains sound.

Work is proceeding on the first 45 kilometers of the Kuluu-Mpanda railway.

**Sisal.**—Tanga reports: "Sisal production for September amounted to 7,334 tons. It is expected that a Sisal Marketing Board will be formed shortly. Preference arrangements have been extended to June 30, 1948. But the board when formed, will have the option of taking over at any time after the end of the year."

**Coffee.**—Moshi reports: "To date 20 tons of European and 156 tons of K.N.G.O. coffee have been delivered to the curing works, and a further 1,000,000 tons are expected during the next month."

**Bukoba reports:** "Coffee contracts to come in in small quantities. The intermediaries crop promises to be unusually heavy this year, and may reach from 1,000 to 1,200 tons in January or February before it comes on the market in any large quantities."

**Zanzibar.**—The bazaars are quiet and a dull month, which is normal for this period of the year. Commitments continue to be met promptly.

**Cloves.**—Indi reports: "The market continues dull, with prices a fraction over the 1946 buying price of 45/- per 100 lbs. There are hopes of more interest from American buyers, but there are not yet any particularly attractive. Exports in September were 4,10,570 cwt., valued at £47,152."

## Reo Estates, Limited

The Reo Estate, Ltd., a company carrying tea plantations in Malaya, earned a profit of 10% in the year ended 31st October 1947, compared with 12% in the previous year. The profit for 1947 was £16,515, compared with £16,000 in 1946. The company's net assets at the end of the year were £100,000 and £100,000 respectively, leaving a balance sheet of £18,000 in hand.

The issued capital consists of 50,000 shares of 2/- each, with a reserve fund of £25,000 and current liabilities of £137,392. Fixed assets were valued at £100,000, work in progress at £1,785, and current assets at £76,222, including Government securities amounting to £13,250 and £24,492 in cash.

The company owns 1,370 acres of tea, including and 54 acres of rubber plantation in the year was 1,422,000 lbs. compared with 1,574,411 lbs. in the previous 12 months. Shortage of labour precluded the harvesting of maximum crop. During the year Mr. Hugh Lupton died and Mr. W. Brock retired from the board; both had served as directors since the inception of the company. The new directors are Mr. D. Bateson (Chairman), Mr. A. L. Lupton, Mr. H. Lupton, Miss G. M. S. Simey, and Mrs. M. Wykesmith. The 20th annual general meeting will be held in London on Wednesday next.

## Mitchell Cotton Issue

MITCHELL COTTON & CO., LTD., announce that the offer of 750,000 £1 cumulative redeemable second preference shares of £1 preference to the shareholders has been oversubscribed. Allotment lists were placed on Tuesday. In making allotments consideration was given to the amount of each shareholder's holding of ordinary and/or 5% cumulative preference shares.

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# NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Elephants killed in Northern Rhodesia in 1946 numbered 40.

The annual dinner of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association was held yesterday in Dar es Salaam.

Over 8,000 persons passed through the turnstiles of the Bulawayo municipal baths during a recent week-end.

A Central African Motor Car Drivers' Association, embracing Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is to be formed.

During the past 21 years 4,740 boys have spent from one to six years at Bulawayo Technical School, at which there are now 432 boys on the roll.

It is estimated that Southern Rhodesia's European population will be about 95,000 at the end of the year, diminishing in number about 1,000 monthly.

Robin Line (Seas Shipping) Inc., New York, starts a monthly service from New York to Salisbury with the sailing of the ROBIN GODFRELOW yesterday.

Arusha Plantations, Ltd., has announced an interim dividend of 7½% for the year ended June 30, 1947. Net profit amounted to £14,683 compared with £4,922 in the previous year.

A new penny stamp has replaced Nyasaland's much criticized former issue bearing a picture of an askari's head. The new design is of a brown leopard and rising sun (Nyasaland's crest) on a green base.

The Sudan Electricity Agency started by Mr. Mohammed Ahmed Omar, an magazine editor in Khartoum, has recently started publication of a daily bulletin. It is the only news agency in the Sudan.

Two race horses, the first to be imported into Northern Rhodesia for over 20 years, have arrived in Livingstone from East London. Their owners are Mr. Hedley Price, M.P., and Mr. G. I. Bentley. A racecourse is being prepared for the town.

In order to enable the Government of Tanganyika to raise a loan of £1,500,000 in England and to arrange for the quotation of Tanganyika Government stock on the London Stock Exchange, Bills for submission to the Legislative Council were published in Dar es Salaam last week.

It was expected that the doubled duty on cigarettes and tobacco imported into Kenya would reduce the consumption by 50%. Mr. J. F. G. Troughton, Minister for Finance in the Colony, said recently that present indications were that the decrease would be far greater than that.

United Tobacco Companies (S.A.) Ltd. have declared a final dividend of 5%, making 25% for the year (the same), and a first interim dividend on the current year of 5%. The final dividend is free of South African income tax, and the total for the year is, in addition to a capital bonus of 11½%.

Mr. T. C. Pascoe, retiring Chairman of the Mashonaland Farmers' Association, has said that unless the Southern Rhodesian Government were prepared to allow a better price for cream and especially for fluid milk in towns, farmers would be going out of business. In 1939 there has been a decrease in costs of production of fully 50%, but prices had risen by only 19%.

## Blinding Glimpse of the Obvious

A MESSAGE addressed to Nyasaland by Sir Edmund Richards, the Governor, in regard to Nyasaland's contribution to Britain's crisis, has been dismissed by the *Nyasaland Times* as "one of the most lack-lustre and valueless directives yet to come out of the combobly aptly described in our opinion by *Punch's* aphorism about a blinding glimpse of the obvious."

Such a temporary continues, *inter alia*—

Recently we commented upon the fact that, whereas all the other Dominions and Colonies had announced immediate, concrete, and substantial plans to aid Britain in her difficulties, Nyasaland—weeks after the Colonial Secretary's stirring appeal to the Colonies—still awaited even the word of guidance from its Administration.

"What did we expect?" *Punch* asks, "a recitation of what every right-minded man is not only known, but has been achieving with considerable success for several years. We did expect Government to produce plans—and detailed and coordinated plans. Among others, we expected to receive the Government plans for opening up new agricultural areas (particularly to Turkish tobacco, leaf which is in demand in the other countries); plans for raising of groundnuts (now imported from Britain to the U.S.A.); plans for the export of a direction of leafy plants for ensilage; the co-operation of African chiefs and their people; plans for the production (instead of consumption) of maize; plans for organized marketing in the markets best suited to it in Britain and New York."

Further Suggestions—

It is to be noted that our Government has slight injuries, for we have made it appear that the directive makes not a solitary concrete proposal, that it is not so the first paragraph urges "a greater consumption and, if necessary, greater production of locally grown fruits and vegetables, while at the same time, it should be possible to substitute home-made jams, marmalade and pickles for the imported article." These suggestions as they stand do not seem to be of any great value, and very serious charges are so trivial that they deserve to be passed by in head-shaking silence.

It may be that this directive has been issued as a stop-gap in order to assuage general public disappointment at the fact that the Nyasaland Government is running true to form; but that the Nyasaland Government should make any pronouncement of the kind in the Empire, in the present difficulties, is in our opinion, and it is impossible that this directive is intended to be only a framework of the general plan, into which at some future date—a very early date, if it is to help Britain at all—the details will be fitted by means of further directives. In the meanwhile, this unimpressive and unhelpful directive—in our opinion most aptly described by one of *Punch's* favourite aphorisms—A Blinding Glimpse of the Obvious.

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Letters to the Editor

White Settlement in Africa  
Results Inadequately Appreciated

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
Sir.—Thank you for your report under the heading "Non-African Settlers in East Africa" in which you recorded a debate under the auspices of the East African Colonial Bureau. I have read no reference to this debate anywhere else.

In the experiment of planting the white race on the highlands of Africa, there has, I am sure, not been anything like sufficient appreciation of the difficulties which have been overcome or of the results which have been achieved. This came home to me again the other day when, after talking to a delightful person in Bath who knew some of the "old hats" in Kenya some years ago, he wrote to thank me for my visit and to say that he now knew that there was some white among the chaff in Kenya.

The words should, in fact, have been reversed. I carry with me as a symbol of Kenya the memory of a sheaf of wheat sent from Mau Summit by Major J. F. Drought to a harvest, thanksgiving service in Nantabali. It was the finest sheaf I have ever seen.

Yours faithfully,

W. J. WAINMAN

Fainton-on-Sea. Former Dean of Nairobi.

Kenya's Surplus Cattle  
And Britain's Meat Rations

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
Sir.—Others besides myself who are visiting Great Britain after prolonged and enforced residence in the Colonies may perhaps receive the same Press comment as are extended to those who after a brief visit to the Colonies write voluminously on their affairs.

I am staggered to read, for instance, that Britain's meat ration may be almost doubled soon by the importation of 1,000,000 head of cattle per annum from that foreign country. Here, while the Governor of Kenya, who has just left the United Kingdom after several months' over here, must have discussed with the Colonial Office the outstandingly difficult No. 1 problem of the Colony—the reduction of stock in overstocked Native reserves with a view to improving the grazing and the stock generally.

Some years ago a visitor to the Trans-Nzobia district of Kenya said to Sir Edward Gigg, "said in a public speech: 'Here I find generals growing wheat and admirals growing cattle. What a country! With my tongue in the same place as his probably was, may I say: 'What an Empire!—or not a hippodrome?'"

Yours faithfully,

A. W. SUTCLIFFE

of Mweiga, Nyeri, Kenya.

Overseas Education for Africans  
Plea of an African from Kenya

The Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
Sir.—I have recently read the text of a broadcast in which Mr. Alfred Crawley, M.P., Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. A. Creech Jones, mentioned the educational needs of many people in East Africa, and stressed that the new scholarship scheme of £1,000,000 for Colonial civil servants will bring a certain number of students to this country for education.

In order to meet effectively the educational needs in East Africa, Africans trained in various branches of learning are urgently required, such as doctors, teachers, agriculturists, business men, lawyers, civil servants, engineers, social welfare workers, research workers, trade union organizers, and leaders with a background of political science. It is absolutely necessary to broaden the educational schemes in East Africa as is the practice in other parts of the world.

The number of East African students in Britain is most lamentably insignificant as compared to the students from the other parts of the Empire, such as West India and West Africa. Of the 2,114 students in Britain, fewer than a dozen come from East Africa. The majority of these do only a one-year course in civil service, but none in the above-mentioned branches. Yet these students, when they return in East Africa, are expected to give more than what they were taught. Their brief experience in England is, of course, something nothing, but it can by no means be referred to in terms of efficiency. It is a pity that the East Africans who in education need the most, receive the least, although there are many students who would benefit by serious university degree courses as well as technical training. Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika can each produce a hundred candidates with London matriculation or its equivalent.

As a member of His Excellency's Standing Advisory Committee for the finance of the 26 local Native councils in Kenya, I noticed that the majority of these small district councils have made a special cess for educational purposes. The Kenya Government, however, does not allow these African councils to spend outside the district their money on educational matters. They were, however, restrained from making their financial contributions in the waif effort. If this form of "sacrifice" were not imposed each local council could very easily make provision of facilities for four students in England, without seriously affecting the local budget. The Asian governments in Uganda and Tanganyika can do likewise or better.

It was interesting to note that the taxable capacity of the African was not fairly taken into consideration by Mr. Alfred Crawley. The Africans not only pay in taxes a higher percentage of their average annual income than the non-Africans, but also substantially subsidize

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## Lord Montgomery's Tour

### East African Visit Curtailed

FIELD-MARSHAL LORD MONTGOMERY'S plans for his East African visit have evidently been changed. A month ago the War Office announced that the Chief of the General Staff would spend five or six days in East Africa. When he arrived in Nairobi by air on Monday from Southern Rhodesia it was stated that he would fly to Ethiopia today, which presumably means that his inspection has been cut most in half. The early creation of a military base in East Africa is expected to follow his return to London.

## Assistant Bishop in the Sudan

THE REV. OLIVIER CLAUDE ALLISON, a missionary of the Church Missionary Society in Juba, has been appointed Assistant Bishop in the Sudan, and will probably be consecrated on June 11, 1948. Born in 1908, he was educated at King Edward VII School, Stafford, Dean Close, Cratzenham, Queen's College, Cambridge, and Ridley Hall, Cambridge. Ordained a deacon in 1932 and a priest in 1933, Mr. Allison was curate of St. John's Church, Boscombe, from 1936 to 1938, when he went to the Southern Sudan as a missionary.

## Rhodesia's New Comptroller

COLONEL EDWARD LAYTON FANSHAWE, who has arrived in Southern Rhodesia as Comptroller of the Household at Government House, was born in 1901, commissioned in the Royal Artillery in 1922, and seconded two years later to the 14/20th Hussars, with whom he served during the recent war, for a time as brigade major. He retired from the Regular Army last year. He married the older sister of the seventh Earl Cadogan, Lady Beatrix and their two young daughters, aged four and two years, have accompanied Colonel Fanshawe to Salisbury.

## East African Service Appointments

THE LATEST LIST of appointments to the Colonial Service includes the following:

**ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES:** Kenya.—Messrs. J. J. de O. Delmege, B. G. Kinloch, O. S. Knowles and W. B. G. Maynor Nyaland.—Major D. E. Barson, and Mr. R. N. Hawker, Northern Rhodesia.—Messrs. P. F. Barrett, J. G. Doubleday, J. Fairhurst, W. S. Harris and W. R. Jones, British Somaliland.—Mr. J. N. Ward, Tanganyika.—Messrs. A. G. Brown, D. Cawthra, P. J. Kingsley-Heath, A. H. S. Linton, P. N. Mawhood, G. J. Mitchell and G. G. Percy, Uganda.—Messrs. A. C. Badenoch, A. J. Dallimore, K. M. V. Davies, T. W. Gee, F. L. Greenland, I. R. B. Hodges and R. M. Purcell.

**REGISTRATION SERVICE:** Kenya.—Mr. N. R. H. Chadwick and Mrs. J. Mackillop. Uganda.—Mr. R. L. Wilson.

**MEDICAL SERVICE:** Tanganyika.—Dr. E. N. Entwistle and Dr. A. Ward.

**EAST AFRICAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS:** Messrs. D. J. K. Bamford, S. Dickinson, E. M. Fitch, E. A. Henderson, W. M. Keane, W. Miller, H. M. Rose, R. A. Smith, R. A. Treglown and A. T. Wall, and J. L. Whitwell and K. R. Wright.

**OTHER SERVICES:** Mr. W. C. Alp, assistant architect, Kenya; Major G. Best, police officer, Zanzibar; Mr. B. F. Clyden, Tanganyika Port Services; Mr. D. J. Coward, assistant registrar, Kenya; Mr. A. G. Griffith, police officer, Tanganyika; Mr. H. C. Hutchinson, livestock officer, Tanganyika; Mr. F. Bowell, Inspector, P. W. D., Tanganyika; Mr. L. Johns, zoologist, Tanganyika; Mr. J. MacDonald, veterinary officer, Uganda; Mr. R. Payne, assistant master, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. L. Pine, resident magistrate, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. B. H. J. Renshaw, principal secretary, Dar es Salaam; Dr. A. W. Samped, medical officer, Kenya; Mr. S. H. Swain, broadcasting officer, Zanzibar; Mr. H. R. Threlfall, surveyor, Tanganyika; Mr. J. B. Wainwright, assistant director, British Somaliland; and Mr. J. L. Wiseman, Customs Officer, Northern Rhodesia.

## Obituary

### Lord Croft, Imperialist

BRIGADIER-GENERAL THE RT. HON. SIR HENRY PAGE CROFT, B.A., M.C., F.R.S., D.L., first BARON CROFT, died suddenly in London on Sunday at the age of 66 years.

From his entry into public life at the age of 21 after leaving Cambridge, he had been a staunch Imperialist. Elsewhere in this issue will be found a report of his last speech in the House of Lords, in which he mentioned his interests in land and agriculture in Kenya over a period of nearly 40 years. He had also owned land in Northern Rhodesia, and had often championed the cause of British administration, settlement and business enterprise in East and Central Africa.

His conviction that the British world in Africa compared favourably with that of any other Colonial Power anywhere made him uncompromising in the defence of his faith and in his attacks upon those who built up spectacularly critical cases on little or no knowledge or on manifest misrepresentations.

For some 45 years Lord Croft has been one of the foremost exponents of Imperial Preference, and in 1926, he had been Chairman of the British Industrial Association.

He married in 1907 the Hon. Nancy Howard, daughter of the first Lord Dorwick. Their only son, Michael Henry Glendower Page Croft, now 31 years old, succeeds to the title.

## Mrs. Olga Watkins

MRS. OLGA WATKINS, in recent years the only woman member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, died in the Colony at the beginning of this week, shortly after her return from a visit to the country and the Continent. The widow of a career aviator, for many years a senior official in Kenya and a sister of Vice-Admiral H. T. Baillie-Grohman, she had lived in East Africa since 1914, and was herself a coffee grower and a big game hunter. At two elections she had been returned by the Kamukonyi constituency, which she canvassed with a thoroughness that was generally regarded as the cause of her success, which on the first occasion was spectacular and quite unexpected.

## Dr. R. R. Kuczynski

DR. R. R. KUCZYNSKI, who has died at the age of 41, was born in Berlin, educated at the universities of Munich, Muenich, Strasbourg, and Bonn, and in 1933 came to this country as a political refugee. He came here to study Colonial population problems, and in 1944 he became Demographic Adviser to the Colonial Office, a position which he continued to hold until his death. The first two volumes of his "Demographic Survey of the British Colonial Empire" are now in the Press. One son and five daughters survive him.

MR. JOHN STRACHAN, a founder of the first chemicals business in Southern Rhodesia, has died in the Colony at the age of 92.

MRS. FRANCES FURSE, wife of Bishop Michael Furse, has died in Wantage, daughter of the late James Redfield, of the U.S.A. She was married in 1903, in which year her husband went to South Africa as Archdeacon of Johannesburg. From 1909 to 1920 he was Bishop of Pretoria and was later Bishop of St. Albans. During his service in South Africa he had many contacts with Rhodesia, and he visited the forces in the field in East Africa during the first world war.

## East African Office

RECENT APPOINTMENTS to the East African Office in London have included:

Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Gavin Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. St. Claire, Mr. D. C. Roberts, Mr. J. Gower, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis-Jones, Mr. R. D. Maxwell, Mr. R. W. Meaker, Mr. E. G. Morgan, Inspector Lunn, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Wright.

# PERSONALIA

A daughter has been born in Kisumu to Dr. and Mrs. R. BOSDIN LEECH.

CAPTAIN A. GRANVILLE SOMES has left this country to spend a few months in Kenya.

Sir EARLE PAGE, a former Prime Minister of Australia, expects to visit East Africa at an early date.

MRS. J. TALBOT-CORRIE, recently granted an "A" licence, is the second woman in Tanganyika to qualify as an air pilot.

MRS. PETER CHEWNEY, wife of the well-known author, is paying her first visit for 20 years to Rhodesia, where she was born.

Mr. P. ("SANDY") SINGLETON is to captain the Rhodesian cricket team which will tour the Union of South Africa in January.

Mr. GEOFFREY COMLEY had an audience of His King last week on his appointment as Governor-designate of the Nyasaland Protectorate.

Mr. S. B. JONES has returned to the Seychelles from a visit to Tanganyika, where he was for many years in the Administrative Service.

LADY PAINEY will leave shortly by air for New Zealand. Her younger son is now stationed in Isolo, Kenya, as district commissioner.

The VEN. ARCHDEACON F. WINSPEAR and MISS A. PALMER, both of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, have left this country for Nyasaland.

Dr. E. G. F. BUTLER, who is to become a medical officer in Tanganyika, was born in Dublin University and has been in the Indian Medical Service since 1941.

The Rev. H. H. MORLEY WRIGHT, Colony Commissioner of Pathfinder Scouts in Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the Silver Wolf badge by the Chief Scout.

MR. C. A. WOODLAND has been elected President of the Dar es Salaam branch of the Royal Society of St. George, with Dr. EDMONDSEN and Mr. STANLEY MALE as Vice-Presidents.

MR. FRANK ASHTON GWATKIN, lately an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Foreign Office, has been appointed associate director of studies at the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

MR. W. A. BRISSELD, who has been a member of the staff of the British East African Meteorological Service since 1934, has been appointed Acting Director, following the retirement of Mr. A. Water.

Dr. J. A. WARD, who served in India and Ceylon with the R.A.M.C. and has held medical appointments at Ashford County Hospital, Accrington Victoria Hospital and Park Prewell Hospital, Basingstoke, has been appointed a medical officer in Tanganyika.

The engagement is announced between MAJOR CHARLES EDWARD GRIFFITH, eldest son of the late Major-General C. M. Griffith, and Miss MARGAN BEATRICE (MOLLIE) HAUSBURG, only child of the late C. B. Hausburg, formerly of Kenya, and of Mrs. Hausburg.

Mr. G. K. WHITLAMSMITH has been appointed provisionally an official member of the Executive Council of Tanganyika, while acting as Administrative Secretary. Mr. G. M. PATTERSON, Solicitor-General, and Mr. L. E. R. BUCKLAND, Director of Water Development, will be extraordinary members at this month's meetings of the Council.

The engagement is announced between Mr. JOHN BERESFORD SINCLAIR-LOCKHART, of the Kenya Administrative Service, second son of the late Sir Robert and Lady Sinclair-Lockhart, and Miss ANNE ("BUNNY") SOMERLED MACKENZIE, second daughter of the late Kenneth Mackenzie, and of Mrs. Mackenzie, of Birmingham.

A Committee to advise the Tanganyika Government on the disposal of residential plots in the Oyster Bay area of Dar es Salaam, has been appointed. Its members are the Acting Director of Lands and Mines, the Land Officer, Mr. D. ASBURY (representing the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce), Dr. S. B. MOLLIE (representing the township authority), and Mr. LINCOLN LEBB (secretary).

Mr. DONALD POWELL-JACKSON, who has been appointed an assistant engineer in the P.W.D. of Tanganyika Territory, served during the war in the Royal Engineers, and at one time commanded an Indian field company of Indian Engineers. He has held appointments in the border surveying departments of Rochdale, Eccles and Bockingham, and under the County Council of Bradford.

Miss MRS. MARGARET SAWTRY, Huntingdon, appointed health officer in Tanganyika, was born in Moy, Co. Tyrone. Trained at Birch Hill Hospital, Rochdale, Lancashire, and the School of Tropical Hygiene, Liverpool, she is a State registered nurse and certified midwife and holds the health visitor's certificate of the Sanitary Institute. Miss Sawtry has had experience of private nursing, district nursing and health visiting.

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# BACKGROUND

**Jewish and Arab Forces.**—The 700,000 Jews in Palestine include a high proportion of young men and women of superior physical fitness. Hagana, the army of the Yishuv, is estimated at a maximum of 80,000, trained in the use of small arms and potentially as effective as good European infantry. The Irgun Zvai Leumi, the army of the Revisionist Party, modelled on commando lines, probably exceeds 5,000 and includes many men who, through their ability to pass as Arabs, would be eminently suitable for work behind the Arab lines. The terrorist Stern Gang, numbering perhaps 1,000, is ruthless and determined, adept in the latest outrage at an assassination. In general, the Zionist forces are armed only with light weapons, rifles, machine-guns, some mortars, possibly some light guns. They would not be short of experienced leaders and subordinate commanders, for they include ex-officers and soldiers of almost every warlike Power. The Egyptian Army, nominally 50,000 strong, has no heavy artillery, little armour, no armaments industry, a shortage of technicians, mechanics, and skilled tradesmen. Its fighting value is unknown, for it has not seen service since the British-led units in the reconquest of the Sudan in 1948; the Iraq Army, 30,000 strong, has no heavy artillery, few tanks, inadequate transport services, and only the lightest armament industry. Technical, mechanical, and trade standards are low. Officers and men are generally of good physique. The Iraqi Army is the best organized, trained, and led army of the Arab countries and the most experienced, having several times campaigned against the Kurds and Assyrians. The Iraqi gendarmerie, about 20,000 strong, and the Syrian Army of perhaps 10,000 men is hardly more so. Only the Syrian gendarmerie, of 9,000, has any heavy weapons, and even of modern was few or serious training. Syrian volunteers might include perhaps 6,000 of the Mufti of Jerusalem's National Defence Party, 3,000 or more of the Futuwa organization, and over 1,000 Muslim Brethren. The Lebanese Army of 4,000 and gendarmerie of 2,500 are similar in armament and characteristics to the Syrians. The Mufti's National Defence Party could provide 1,000 volunteers. The Saudi Arabian Army of 13,000, with a second-line militia of 12,000, has only the lightest of arms, no armaments industry, organization, and only the most primitive training. Training in the Arab League armies. —A correspondent of *The Times*.

**Mr. Churchill's Warning.**—Our country is in peril to a degree which I have hardly ever known before. I am quite sure that Socialism—the substitution of State control by officials instead of by private enterprise—will make it impossible for 45,000,000 to live in this island, and that at least a quarter of all who are alive to-day will have to disappear in one way or another, either through a lowering of standards of food and comfort, inconceivable in the last 50 years, or through emigration, even if practised on a scale never before dreamed of, could not operate in time to prevent this melancholy fate. I believe that the monopoly by the State of all the means of production, distribution and exchange would be fatal both to our material well-being and to our personal freedoms as we have long enjoyed them. The control of State management takes more from the workers than will ever be taken by the profits of private enterprise. The elimination of the profit motive and of self-interest as a practical guide in the management of daily life will restrict, paralyse and destroy British ingenuity, thrift, contrivance and good house-keeping at every stage in our life and production, and will reduce all our industries to a primitive-making process. —Mr. Churchill, speech in Manchester.

**Ardent Visionary.**—At every stage of every manufacturing process, Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Economic Warfare, check, hold up, discourage and hinder. The national aim of the new Ministry is the curbing of our exports, but the best part of the proposed general interference with all stages of manufacturing processes is to be a thorough man stood by a great engine while it was running, and from time to time threw in sand. The people who know how to encourage trade are the manufacturers, who have been making and saving for years; an ardent visionary like Sir Stafford Cripps can do nothing but harm. He is a serious business man, he seizes upon a business, he sees nothing and it hits him. The man who thought that after six weeks in India he could settle the Hindu-Muslim question, who since his return has not noticed that his policy has pushed India into chaos, and who retains perfect confidence in his own judgment after such a failure is a public danger. His sincerity, his good faith, his candour are frightening. —*National Review*.

**T.U.C. Dictates.**—The Minister of Civil Aviation and his Parliamentary Secretary had agreed to be guests of honour at a luncheon of factory at-line representatives in the United Kingdom. An hour before the luncheon the Ministry telephoned that the T.U.C. members agreeable to their attending the luncheon because it was at the Savoy Hotel and an official strike was in progress there. Four ambassadors attended. —*Recorder*.

**Publicity.**—The Senate debate on interim aid has made it clear that the United States will ask the British Government to give full and continuous publicity on the source, purpose and character of the aid made available. A small portion of the sterling trust fund will be used by American officials in Britain to conduct the publicity campaign explaining the origin of the goods and the motives behind the American action in providing them. The United States would like to have five times allotted by the B.F.C. and to receive actively pay for time from the trust fund. Statements printed of all consumers will explain whence they come. —Washington correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*.

**Wages of the Crisis.**—Miners and cotton and woolen workers have voluntarily agreed to work longer hours. Coal output is doing better than output per man-shift is nearer pre-war than anywhere in Europe. We are the only European country producing more steel than before the war, but per man-shift pre-war. Our shipyards are busier than for 25 years, about 6,000,000 tons of merchant shipping is being built. Commercial vehicle production in September was 25% above pre-war. Compared with pre-war, in September: production of chemicals were 73% up; machinery 63% up; electrical equipment 30% up; vehicles, scientific instruments, cutlery, hardware and tools 100% up. But neither transport is threatened by the wagon shortage, 200,000 are under repair, and we are 100,000 short for essential needs. Labour shortages persist in key industries: coal, agriculture, cotton, wool, iron and brass. The export target of £1,000 million a year is a tough task. It will take a long time to produce this great volume of goods at the right prices for the right markets at the right prices we are in danger. In October we were still importing £30 million more than was paid for by exports. Our last sales of gold are still drifting away to pay for dollar imports not balanced by exports to dollar countries. —H.M. Government's "Report to the Nation".

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Mr. T. REID asked the Minister would oppose in the Seychelles the proposal to give a majority to non-officials in the Legislative and Executive Councils.

Mr. CHANCEY JONES: "In the Seychelles it would be premature to consider the introduction of non-official majorities until experience has been gained of the working of the new constitutional arrangements, which are to be introduced in the near future. These arrangements will include the introduction of the effective principle in the Seychelles Legislature for the first time."

Mr. CHANCEY JONES asked what steps were being taken to deal with Indian and other claims in East Africa against racial discrimination embodied in Colonial Paper 210, and if the Minister was aware that India and Pakistan were among the protestants.

Mr. CHANCEY JONES: "The scheme involves no racial discrimination of any kind, and I have nothing to add to my reply of July 28. The position has been fully explained to the Government of India."

#### Unemployed Italians in Eritrea

Mr. LONGDEN asked the Secretary of State for War whether he was aware of the considerable numbers of unemployed Italians in Eritrea, and what measures he proposed to prevent any worsening of the situation as well as a limit to the burden on the British taxpayer owing to further immigration of Italians.

Mr. M. STEWART: "Arrangements have been made with the Italian Government to send a ship in the near future to repatriate as many of the unemployed as possible, apart from replacements for key personnel. Italian air allowances to Eritrea are only on extreme compassionate grounds."

Mr. LONGDEN asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the objective of the visit to Eritrea by the commission appointed by the Foreign Ministry if he was satisfied that the 48 hours allowed for the last visit was sufficient, and if the findings would be submitted to the House before any final decision was taken.

Mr. MAYHEW: "The commission is observing procedure and doing up the Italian Eritrea Treaty, which provides that a commission should visit the ex-Italian territories in order to supply the Director of the Foreign Office with information to assist their consideration of the disposal of these territories and in order to discover the size of the local population. A period of 40 days has been allotted to the commission for their visit to Eritrea and I am advised that this will be sufficient. The answer to the last part of the question is 'No, sir.'"

Mr. LONGDEN: "Can the Ministers say if and when Eritrea will be allowed to return to the mother country, Ethiopia, or whether we must wait until there is a rejection of what is now happening in Somalia-land?"

Mr. MAYHEW: "That is a different question."

Mr. JOHN HAYES: "On what grounds is Eritrea included in the category of ex-Italian Colonies?"

Mr. MAYHEW: "I should like notice of that question."

Mr. SKINNER asked the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations how many Nyasaland Africans had been deported from Southern Rhodesia within the last six months, and in what circumstances.

Mr. J. NORMAN BAKER: "The Governor of Southern Rhodesia reported in August that two Nyasaland Africans had been deported to their country of origin. The Government of Southern Rhodesia took the action in accordance with legislation for which under the constitution they had sole responsibility."

#### Queer Critics Inhibit Action

SIR ALFRED VINCENT, leader of the European non-official members of the Legislative Council of Kenya, said during the budget debate last week that the criticisms of queer societies in Great Britain and of queer nations had caused the British Government to shrink from applying in African Colonies the measures taken in the United Kingdom for the application of labour where the general need most required it. It was fantastic that simply on account of labour shortage, the East African steel industry should have lost £500,000 last year, and should be threatened with a loss of £1,000,000 this year, because of available steel could not be put out, and that coffee and other planters could be unable to pick their full crops, some of which could be sold for decades. So nearly the labour shortage was an obligation of the Governments, and one which they ought to face. Sir Alfred advocated subsidies for maize and wheat, and a national steel store taken by the Government of Northern Rhodesia to stabilize the cost of living for Africans.

#### Store Holding Organization War Office Statement

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, Mrs. SHUNWELL, made the following statement in the House of Commons a few days ago about the East African Store Holding Organization now in course of creation at Mackean Road, some 5 miles from Mombasa:

"The East African project is a Store Holding Organization on a large scale. The chosen site is some 65 miles north-west of Mombasa, and in it will be accumulated selected military stores and tropical service equipment which can be held conveniently stored in that part of the world."

"A large accumulation of stores of all kinds was built up in the Middle East and India Ocean areas during the war to support the North African, Italian and Far East campaigns, and large quantities of these were on hand at the end of the war. A great deal has been or is being disposed of, including nearly everything suitable for civil use, but there is much material of military pattern, largely irreplaceable, which must be kept for the future needs of the Army. Arrangements are in hand at present for the removal of essential stores of this kind from India to East Africa. Removal will follow from other areas depending on Government policy."

"The project is limited in scope and is being developed as economically as possible. East African labour is being recruited under the aegis of the Kenya Government, and will be supervised by British military technical officers and other ranks."

#### Reforms in the Sudan

##### Legislature with Elected Majority

THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT has accepted Great Britain counter-proposals to those made by the Governor-General of the Sudan, Sir Robert Howe, for modifications in the legislature and the executive committee to give the Sudanese a greater share in the central Government. In July Sir Robert Howe endorsed the report of an Anglo-Sudanese committee which had been studying the best means of more closely associating the Sudanese with responsible offices in the administration of the country. The recommendations contained in the report, submitted to the British and Egyptian Governments as administrators of the Sudan, were approved by the British Government but not by the Egyptian authorities. It was said that further study was required. They have now asked for a conference.

The proposals are for a legislative assembly for the entire Sudan, with an elected majority. From this assembly six members would, it is suggested, be chosen to sit with six senior officials in a new executive council of the type familiar in constitutions leading to full self-government. The plan aims at placing the authority of the Government upon a foundation of popular assent, pointing directly to a progressive devolution of power to the Sudanese.

#### American Expedition

EXTENSIVE paleontological, geological and anthropological research work is to be undertaken shortly in the Lake Rudolf area of Kenya by an expedition from the United States, which is to present working in Egypt. About 40 scientists and technicians in many parts of the world are participating. The work of the expedition is being directed by Dr. Field, formerly curator of physical anthropology at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago. Other scientists taking part will include Professor W. F. Wright, from Johns Hopkins University; Dr. J. D. S. Cooke, of Witwatersrand University; Professor Vanderhoff, of Stanford University; and Dr. Robert Denison, of Dartmouth University.

All this talk we have heard here goes to show that there is a colour bar between Indians and Africans. We have men plucking oranges and selling them to people, those men may be Africans or Indians or Europeans, and the money they earn in these stores are their profits. Surely a man is entitled to make a profit? We should realize that we have not yet got the necessary knowledge to make us to run our own businesses.

The Government should inform the Indians that if they are found selling goods at exorbitant prices they will be driven away from the country. I quite agree that those who have not yet come to this country should not be allowed to come here. But we cannot say that all the Indians who live here should be chased away. If we do so, then some of them are going to buy our goods. Have we now heard complaints from our own people about Europeans making their money through the windows? Do the Indians do that?

**Will Africans Trade Be Successful?**

MR. DONALD SIMON: Let the Indians do their work in this country in the same way they have done it before, because Africans are all the time learning something from them. Am I so sure that if the Indians were driven away from this country and Africans were to start businesses on their own they would be successful? I am afraid I do not believe it. If it is true that our Government is selling our land to the

Indians, we should ask the Government to consider that because if we lose our land we lose everything.  
 MR. MAKOWENDE: Let me remember that there are Europeans who have lost their lives in this country and left their children behind. If the Government starts selling land to the Indians it means that the children of the white man will not have any place on which to settle in days to come. The very best sites in Ndolola are occupied by Indians. We, the African people, would be deeply concerned if the European children were turned away from the land as a result of that land being sold to Indians. The Indians in Ndolola are having the opportunity to day the driving out of the European people as well as the African people.

The Indians imagine that it is an easy thing to play fair and loose with the Africans. If the Government is not aware of what they are doing it is our duty to draw the Government's attention. So they we have the opportunity of helping the Government and offering assistance to the orphan children left behind by the Europeans who have lost their lives in the country. Our missionaries left their lives in nights of darkness and in days of darkness.

Our Native Commissioner and District Officers have borne the burden of civilizing the Africans in this country. Yet what do we find? We find the Africans, the strangers, our misers running about the streets in motor-cars, far grander and more luxurious than even the Secretary of Native Affairs can afford.

**Parliament**

**Under-Secretary for Africa Proposed**

**Colonial Secretary Defends Paper 210**

**A**PPPOINTMENT OF AN UNDER-SECRETARY FOR AFRICA was urged in the House of Commons last week when Mr. VERNON BARTLETT asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the increasing importance of the African Colonies, and the similarity of most of the problems which they had to face, he would consider such an office to be created.

THE PRIME MINISTER (MR. ATTLEE): I do not think that the proposal of my hon. friend for the appointment of an Under-Secretary to deal with a specific group of Colonies would be administratively convenient or practical.

MR. BARTLETT: Will the Prime Minister bear in mind the fact that these problems are becoming very much greater now, and that the time has come for some serious consideration?

THE PRIME MINISTER: I think there is a good deal of consideration of these problems within the Colonial Office, but I do not think the specific proposal could be wise.

MR. W. WILLIAMS: I am not at all aware that there is a growing feeling among members of the House interested in the development of the Colonial Empire that it will be extremely difficult for the Secretary of State or the Colonies to face the very complex situation in the future which such an appointment would make, which would make coordination of the spot available to both the Colonial Governments and the Home Government.

THE PRIME MINISTER: I am quite well aware of the need for coordination on the spot by Ministers, but I was dealing with the position as a whole.

**Rectification of Kenya-Ethiopia Boundary**

MR. SIMPLETON asked for a statement regarding the rectification of the boundary between Kenya and Ethiopia.

MR. CRECH JONES: I am glad to be able to inform the House that agreement has been reached with the Ethiopian Government by the rectification of this boundary, which had never previously been satisfactorily determined. The boundary was originally described in an agreement in 1909 but was never actually demarcated. The rectification now agreed upon involved some small and unimportant adjustments of territory arising principally from the need to secure suitable watering-places for tribes in British and Ethiopian territory respectively. Copies of the exchange of notes constituting the agreement will be placed in the Library of the House at an early date.

MR. SKINNARD asked what steps had been taken to obtain the co-operation of the South African Government on the basis of the decisions on migrant labour agreed by the Central African Council.

MR. CRECH JONES: A delegation representing the Government of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland discussed with representatives of the Union Government and the Acting Administrator of the Central African Council the possibility of reaching the kind of agreement which would be a desirable measure of co-operation

reached, and the views of the Union Government on certain aspects of the proposals are now awaited.

MR. BAKER asked if the Minister was aware of the great distress of the people in the Colonies to keep their country through its crisis, and whether he would request Colonial Governors to emphasize how much help would be supplied by a much greater reduction of local petrol consumption than the 10 per cent presently advocated.

MR. CRECH JONES: The Colonies have shown themselves very ready to help us in our present difficulties by curtailing dollar and other hard currency imports. Petrol is one of these, and while some Colonies have indicated that they are curbing consumption by the 10 per cent, we do not feel able to press the matter further just now, as many Colonies are to-day much more dependent on motor transport than we are.

**Cost of Living in N. Rhodesia**

MR. SKINNARD asked what measures to reduce the cost of living were being taken by the Government of Northern Rhodesia, and whether similar measures were to be taken in Nyasaland and East Africa.

MR. CRECH JONES: As a result of interim recommendations by the Cost of Living Commission which began its work in June, the following measures have been taken by the Northern Rhodesian Government to reduce the cost of living: (a) the prices of wheat flour and meat have been reduced to those prevailing on August 15, 1947, entailing an estimated subsidy of £40,500 per annum; (b) customs duties on a wide range of essential articles, such as blankets, clothes, enamelware and brushes, have been suspended, at an estimated loss to the revenue of £15,000 per annum; and (c) the price of maize meal for Africans living on the line of rail has been reduced from an average price of 13s. 6d. per bag to approximately 12s. 6d., at an estimated cost of £150,000 per annum. Maize was already subsidized to the extent of £240,000 per annum so that the total estimated annual cost of the subsidy on this essential item of food is £390,000.

The Acting Governor has informed me that he is confident that these concessions will bring a real measure of relief to the lower wage earners, especially Africans.

As regards measures in other territories I am obtaining the most recent information from the Governors and I will communicate with the Hon. Member.

MR. BAKER asked whether the Minister had considered the useful work of expert agricultural and other specialists sent out to different Colonies on short visits by his department, and what steps he was taking to develop the work of the Colonial Service.

MR. CRECH JONES: Yes. It has long been the practice to arrange short visits to the Colonies by experts of various kinds to deal with particular problems. These visits are often most valuable, and I have no doubt that the need for them will increase. There is, I am glad to say, a short public course given in the winter ready for a start at any time.



# African Leaders Discuss Indian Traders

## Views Expressed in N. Rhodesian Representative Council

**P**ROHIBITION OF ALL INDIAN IMMIGRATION into Northern Rhodesia has been recommended by the African Representative Council by 17 votes to seven.

The Council's discussions are now recorded verbatim and printed by the Government, and the following extracts are published in order to indicate the opinions of African leaders in the territory and also to afford our readers an opportunity of judging the present standard of debate.

**MR. RICHARD CHIMKOKO:** "It would be a good thing if Government were to prohibit the entry into this territory of any more Indians, because they do not bring us any things that are good. The Government would be well advised to see to it that the number of Indians at any township is limited.

"The Africans have had to work for the Indians for many years, but the Indians have not shown any respect for the Africans. From the Europeans we have learnt a lot. They have given us education, they have taught us many other things, but the Indians have done nothing for us.

"Very soon the Africans will be wanting to buy farms for themselves. But what will happen if all this land has been bought up by the Indians? Sooner or later all the land will be bought up by the Indians, and the Indians will then sit down and watch what the Africans are going to do."

### No More Indians Should Be Admitted

**MR. ZILOLI:** "We do not suggest that the Indians who are already in this country should be driven out, but we do say that no more Indians should be allowed to come in. The Indians are like lice which find in the clothes of a person or on a person's head. When lice have bitten a person they fill his head with the blood of the person they have bitten and then they go and find the individual who has been bitten feels a little better. But the lice which has happened to him, and that is the reason as regards to the Indians.

"The Indians are getting more and they are doing nothing to help the Africans. The Indians are very clever, and if he does anything which is wrong the Government may find it out, but the Indian always comes on top. He is able to mislead the Government."

**THE REV. HENRY KUSOKOLO:** "No one can convince me that an Indian has any interest in Rhodesia. An Indian is only interested in himself. We have been in contact with Indians in this country for some years, we know their work, and we know what they do to the people of this country. Some may say that we speak well of the European because they are our rulers, but that is not the reason.

"The Indian wants to get everything for himself, and he gets everything for himself by selling at different prices to different customers, and he is never sorry when he cheats an African. We have never seen an Indian coming to this country to teach us, we have not seen Indian farmers coming here; we have not seen Indian farmers turning the African into useful farmers; we have not seen Indians come to this country to turn the Africans into virtuous people; we have never seen the Indians teach the Africans to do anything useful. The only thing they do is cheat us."

"We speak well of the Europeans because they have taught us many things. They have turned our people into teachers; they have taught us how to work, to become builders and so on, and they have taught us the way of knowing God. They have made us what we are to-day.

"If there were a way of getting rid of the Indians I should like to see them leave this country; their money is not doing anything for the country, and whatever they get from us they take to India."

**MR. ASTON SIMSHUZI:** "For a long time I have been seeing a lot of stores with Europeans. I have seen how the Jews and many other races have prospered and have helped the Africans. If myself worked with a Jewish man, now he is dead, he died working underground in the mine at Luanshya. But you never hear an Indian working in the underground."

"The Jews and the other hands who come from the Europeans want this country to go ahead, and they employ the African and work for them. Here we are seeing an Indian put up a garage or a house, and so on for any mechanical work which our country can employ. Do we want that? No. The principal

work which the Indian goes in for is to make money by cheating other people. And that money is not used in this country; it is sent away to the Indians home across the sea.

"Another reason: I know that African traders and European traders and Indian traders are all the same; they all cheat the Africans. An Indian once held me, he gave me his own house to sleep in and his own bed. I know that my friends in the Northern Province are suffering as a result of the Indians. But we have not got a single Indian trader in the Mwatjunga area."

"Why do the people hate the Indians? What is it that they do to us? If you go to a Jew store or a European store, you find that there is nothing you can buy, but when you come into an Indian store there are lots of goods for sale. Do not think I am speaking like this because there are no Indians in my country, but I say that both the Indians and the Jews help this country to go ahead. They have stores and they sell goods to us. We want the Government to help us by assisting the people who live here, and we want the Government to tell the Indians just the same as other people to spend their money in his country."

### Muslims Who Are Christians

**MR. MATHISO MUSEMBI:** "There are many Indians in this country, some of them are Hindus and some Muslims, and some of the Muslims are Christians. That being so, I cannot say that I hate them. Some of these Muslims have been a lot of good for this country, more especially in Nyasaland and East Africa, where they have taught our people to become better Christians."

"Is there a colour bar between the Indian and African? I contend there is not. A European does not allow an African to come into his store or his chemist's shop through the main entrance, the Indian does. Indians who leave this country to go to India should not be permitted to return. Nor do I agree with what other speakers have said, Northern Rhodesia is a big country and we need lots of people to live in it. The more people we have in this country, the better it will be for us and the better our prospects will be."

**MR. ASHTON MUSEMBI:** "You cannot just say to an Indian: 'Get out of this country.' And the Indian is not the only business man in this country; there are many others who also cheat the African."

**MR. EDWARD SIMPA:** "I think that the Indians and the Jews are in the same position, but there is one difference: the Jews have very big stores, and knowing the feelings of the Africans, the Jews have put Indians in charge of their stores; they have Africans to do the selling. There are Jews who have not employed Africans and they are just as clever in the matter of cheating the people as the Indians are."

"The European who sells his goods to the African knows that he has to make a profit because he wants his business to go ahead. If an African is put in charge of a store he is not at all different to the European."

### Cheaters Should Lose Trading Licences

"Would it not be well, if an Indian was convicted of cheating his customers, to punish him by cancelling his licence and not allowing him to trade any more? If the Indians who are here want to go on trading they should be told that they must give employment to Africans. They will not do it, but they should be made to realize that they will be allowed to do so or otherwise leave the country. These Indians should go away. We do not want them."

**MR. PATRICK MUSEMBI:** "We do not dislike the Indians themselves; we dislike their actions. As for the way in which they cheat the Africans, we dislike the way in which they stop the Africans from having prosperous businesses. We find that money which should be used to develop Northern Rhodesia is sent away to India."

"It is surprising to me that some members of the African Representative Council should stand up here and defend the Indians. The Indians do not assist the Africans in their trading; they impede the progress of the African."

**MR. AMOS MAKULI:** "If we were to come here and say that we loved the Indians and would be selling them, the future will show that there is going to be a serious conflict between our selves and the Indians. In the past when we had trading licences, we did not have any trouble. We have always found lately that wherever the Indians are, our goods have been confiscated and they have taken them away."

**MR. JOHN MATHISO:** "I do not like the Indians, but I do not like the hawkers. I did not know anything about hawkers; now I know. Did you take any more in the stalls? To-day our work is to do these things because they have got how the Indians are cheating them."



where there were enormous demands for scientific knowledge about the enrichment of the soil. I found that, because they had in the preceding year a deficit in their finances, they dismissed the Government chemist. The agricultural chemist and insecticide are perhaps the most valuable people of all officers in regard to the development of husbandry in those territories."

ASQUITH SALISBURY welcomed the admission by Lord Farquhar on behalf of the Labour Party that: "We are an Imperialist, now," adding: "When I was administering these out-of-the-way places, we had not that support from the Labour Party, or even from the Liberal Party of that day. Today we have a tremendous chorus of Colonial development upon which we are all agreed."

He urged the Government to transfer responsibility for the superindustrial scheme from the Ministry of Food to the Colonial Office.

**Lord Salisbury's Experience at Colonial Office**

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY (who as Lord Cranborne was Secretary of State for the Colonies) said that all wanted to lead the Colonies to self-government, both industrial and political. That had been the whole basis of British policy for well over a century. He continued:

"My experience at the Colonial Office often was that self-government is not always synonymous with good government. Good government depends upon people having the background and the experience to administer a country. If it is a small country, they need more experience in a smaller unit, they need less. As they do increase in experience, and until they have it, to hand over government to them is merely a recognition move."

"If that were not true there would be no justification for our being in these great African territories at all. But we all know that the territories have mainly benefited by our presence there, just because we happen to be a country with a much longer experience in the arts of government. One of the main things that we perform in these Colonies is to teach the indigenous inhabitants what we have learned over a great many centuries. And we have taught them that it is no good handing over our responsibilities to them."

"What is more, you cannot have a standardized policy for the whole Colonial Empire. You must administer each Colony differently according to the advanced conditions of the backwardness of the inhabitants. The important thing is that you should be constantly moving them upward on this ladder of self-government, some on the lower rungs, moving up until ultimately they will reach a position similar to that of the great self-governing Dominion countries that have the same status as ourselves. But you must not hurry their progress."

"Some of our territories are too small in size and resources to reach that stage. Some of our territories may not be able to manage their own affairs, and for that they may amalgamate into larger units depending on their great functions on some larger and stronger nation. To give them all political independence at once would be merely to throw into the forum of international politics a number of very weak units which would be only a danger and a temptation to stronger countries with superior power. We think that country should not be wise to take anything like that."

Let us teach these people the arts of government and lead them upward wherever they are capable of more development. In some future time they reach a complete maturity. I think we shall always follow the policy that we follow as regards ourselves or the people of the countries concerned in that things of this sort are possible which are not possible in our hearts are not possible."

**Reply by the Government**

ASQUITH SALISBURY, replying for the Government, said he had never taken it in his mind to have a Colonial debate, which had not been shown. He said there is no difference among the Colonies. The only difference is the existence of great natural resources and land which might be used for the benefit of the people and the power in the land which we create; and we should be able to Africa. We should be able to do this in the last 20 or 30 years. It is not possible to have a very long stride in the arts of State and in the arts of the people, and we cannot expect the indigenous population

of Africa to move forward in a generation or two. Much development has taken place as a result of the efforts of the Native peoples assisted by British administrators, British skill and a very large amount of British capital. Various Governments, too, have rendered substantial financial assistance.

"The only way in which we can obtain co-operation between Colonial administrations and Colonial peoples is to get them interested by contributing service at the same time. I am a great believer in political development, but have never advocated that it should speed ahead of economic development. We must see that the people in the Colonies share with us the responsibility for economic development, then at the same time shall see a political development."

Geologists of the Government of Tanganyika are investigating the possibility of developing coal deposits. They are in very remote parts of the Territory, and I hope that the groundnut scheme will render at least one of the possible areas much more accessible.

I am not sure that I agree with Lord Altrincham with regard to the setting up of European settlements. I had a rather unpleasant experience in dealing with a very large industry in an African Colony during my period of service at the Colonial Office from 1920 to 1942. I was rather surprised at the lack of delegation shown to the Native workers by some of the Europeans engaged in a very important industry which made a large contribution towards the war effort. I wish that they had assisted the Natives a little more.

I indeed wish that where Europeans are employed there should be given to the Africans the recognition that where Africans are advanced in skill certain positions should be allowed to them and not retained to the Europeans. I can quite understand the need for guaranteeing the conditions of European workers, but if we are to have advancement of the African who has been engaged in industry for a number of years, then after he has served a very extensive apprenticeship he must have opportunities for showing his skills.

**Mixing European and African Labour**

LORD ALTRINCHAM: I entirely agree about the difficulties which arise when you mix African and European labour. My whole contention was that you should not mix European and African labour, but should try to completely parallel developments of this kind, so that Africans may have all the same things as what is an African industry, and at the same time, may have before them the example of what can be done by Europeans in a purely European industry. I believe that side by side Europeans and Africans will work, and that they will never work together.

ASQUITH SALISBURY: I did not understand that it was intended to suggest that certain industries should be set aside for purely European workers.

LORD ALTRINCHAM: One is British and one is African. ASQUITH SALISBURY: That has raised difficulties in the way of the African obtaining the number of training for the skilled man to enable him to undertake the responsibility of managing a big industrial plant. It is one of the problems to which the Colonial Office is attending. The nature of European and African labour is very different, and it is a very complicated matter to mix, and the result may be very different under a European and African responsibility.

ASQUITH SALISBURY: I think it is more of your time than that it is the despatch of His Majesty's Government that almost any case shall occur in the Colonies, and in Africa and in other parts of the world, that the top nation on the economic side or on the political side as well. It is that purpose that His Majesty's Government have been so much anxious to Colonial development."

**Port Air-Off Delayed**

ON PROVING FLIGHT between this country and South Africa the first of the new South African flying boats, the SEAGRAM, left on December 2 with 36 passengers and a crew of eight. Leaving Port Bell, Uganda, on December 3, she was forced by engine trouble to return with her engines feathered, and to land in a field on the west bank of the Nile. A special air-boat, such as the "B" "take-down" wagon, was despatched from London to Port Bell on the night with the necessary spare parts. The B.O.A.C. representative in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that the damage was serious, and that the defect was caused by the failure to return to Port Bell, is not situated to suggest that the new model is not suitable for the new African service.

able to making a substantial contribution to the expenses involved.

Importance of Tourist Industry

Sir Stafford Cripps emphatically agreed that one of the most useful things this country could do quickly was to establish a really substantial tourist industry, particularly from the United States and Canada. That means, among other things, hotels, houses and roads to which we must turn our immediate attention. Private capital and enterprises are likely to be available in substantial quantities for hotel construction, but it does not become active in the very near future there will be no funds available but to consider direct Government intervention. The Development and Reconstruction Authority is fully alive to the urgent need for road improvement.

The Secretary of State will shortly send invitations to the Legislative Councils and the Central Assembly in East Africa to participate in a more general conference about the middle of October. I hope it may coincide with a general session of Commonwealth and Empire Parliaments being organized by the Empire Parliamentary Association, which will make the occasion all the more stimulating and interesting. Hearings that the Empire Parliamentary Association are thinking of sending

a delegation to East Africa early in 1948. I ventured to extend to your benefit a very warm invitation to visit Kenya.

Materials are in very short supply, especially cement, of which we shall certainly not secure our requirements until cement is in production, for even if we could buy the cement we need we could not get the ships to bring it here.

As to building of all tenonishing offices, industry or schools, we cannot for the present maintain the standards to which we have become accustomed, any more than the people of the United Kingdom can. We have to revert to something much more like pioneering standards of the world.

Call for Confidence and Initiative

In spite of all the difficulties, formidable as they are, everybody concerned must be animated with the spirit of confidence, enterprise and improvisation, there is no doubt that we can achieve a great deal which will be of the greatest benefit to the Colony, and can at the same time do something to help the people of the United Kingdom who have made such sacrifices and are enduring such great hardships as a result of their heroic efforts during the years of war.

# Lords Debate Colonial Policy

## Labour Party "All Imperialist Now"

FURTHER VIEWS expressed during the debate in the House of Lords on Colonial Policy are recorded hereunder. Earlier speeches were reported on our last page.

VISCOUNT TRENCHARD, having predicted greater success for the present scheme than in the White Paper, suggested, asked for abolition of the term "trusteeship." "Trusteeship is a bad term. I mean that you sat on one side of the table and they sat on the other side. It meant that you handed power one day to somebody else to split the world, instead of working in partnership, which I believe is the solution of all our troubles. To work towards partnership is the solution.

If we can develop the waste spaces in Africa we shall be making invaluable progress and, remember, there are a lot of waste spaces where we shall not be possessing the natives, there are many places that have nothing on them. Many years ago the land between various villages was no man's land, we have developed it and we should go further in partnership in regard to all that work.

### Lord Croft's Last Speech

LORD CROFT mentioned his special interest in the King's African Rifles, in which four relations served during the war, and a nephew being the first to be killed in the invasion of Italy. (Somanland). He continued:

It is now more than 30 years since I first suggested in the development of our African possessions, was based on two wicked white capitalists who thought it desirable to see if, as a private person, I could be of any use in which crops did anything to bring parts of Africa under cultivation. In that particular work I lost a great deal of money at the hands of your lordships, I hope, have ever done.

I found the problems which face the cultivator very great, even in Kenya—this land of hope and promise. Once I had a great crop of wheat completely wiped out by locusts. Another year my crops were wiped out by monkeys and porcupines. In yet another year I had a fine crop which was completely destroyed by caterpillars. In several years serious droughts made attempts at wheat production on an economic scale quite impossible. But it was all worth doing.

At the beginning of that time I have peoples who are fighting each other, throats and machine guns at each other. We had very small forces for the protection, I think there were only two battalions in Kenya and Uganda. Nevertheless, in a comparatively short time the perpetual warfare and strife, the slavery and the stealing of goods were all ended.

His Majesty's Government have now done all that for me big expense. They are going to spend £100,000,000 upon it. I would say that I had spent £1,000,000,000. Here we have an example of imagination and leadership in development and production. We want to extend that in whatever quarters we can.

If you are going to produce production in Africa, you must have security of market to the producer. You do not

do so, you are going to let your native populations down. With regard to Imperial Preference by the future, I beg His Majesty's Government to keep very careful watch on any limiting factors. Where our hands will be tied for only a few years, that the Government will resist most decisively any attempt to say that in no circumstances may we give preference to groundnuts and any other products in the days to come. Otherwise you may find the whole of your production nugatory.

Groundnuts, of course, came first. The Colonies into this country first, there was a preference of 15% upon it. If that system has been abandoned if we are tying our hands for all time, we may find that with the war in the world our production will cease because of economic competition, with the result that the cultivator who has been trained in these new agricultural industries may be left out of work.

VISCOUNT BLEDISLOE, having recalled his chairmanship of the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Royal Commission of Enquiry, said that he could not imagine any crop that was better suited than groundnuts to improving the conditions of most of the soils in South and South-Central Africa, because it was a leguminous crop, taking from the atmosphere nitrogen for the enrichment of itself and the soil, it was the finest factor in developing this alternative husbandry, as opposed to shifting cultivation, which was an essential to the economic development of the territories.

Mechanization is desirable, but must be subject to certain conditions, to be extremely careful, mechanization and proper conditions, particularly where there is enough fuel for the matter, the soil is good; but to use mechanization to any extent on light shifting, sandy conditions will only promote erosion.

I agree with regard to the emphasis that should be placed on economic development and education among the natives rather than on anything so much the political factor as the content in their future social welfare. That happened in the examination of paramount chiefs of various tribes in Northern Rhodesia illustrates the extraordinary ignorance of a majority of these people. I found, everywhere, when I asked these paramount chiefs whether they were in favour of amalgamation of those three South-Central African territories, that they were far more interested in obtaining a larger number of cattle in order to purchase more wives than in any constitutional development.

The crisis perhaps was reached at the border of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, where I met a particularly attractive and apparently enlightened gathering of chiefs. After talking about a good many subjects I asked the leading chief whether he was in favour of amalgamation of these territories. He replied, "No, certainly not." His brother was sent to prison for that. I turned out that the brother was employed in the gold mines in Southern Rhodesia and had stolen some amalgam!

In regard to economic development I hope the African Governments will not be short-sighted. In Northern Rhodesia



# Colonial Problems Discussed in London

## Sir Philip Mitchell's Report on Governors' Conference

DERIVED GREAT BENEFIT from the discussions of the conference of Governors and Governors-designate recently held in London.

It was not the business of the conference to make decisions by resolution on matters of policy, legislation or administration, but rather to review these matters, make sure that there are no misunderstandings, hear the views of the Secretary of State and his advisers, and see the picture as a whole, so that the decisions we might propose to our several Legislatures and Governments might conform to the general Imperial policy and interest, and also to such international obligations as have been entered into by H.M. Government in the United Kingdom and are binding on us.

We found the strongest determination on the part not only of our own Secretary of State, but of His Majesty's Government as a whole, to promote the development and well-being of the Colonial Empire, and the clearest realization of the particular importance of Africa to the economy of Western Europe and of Great Britain in particular, and of the special opportunities for our territories which the present world situation has created.

### More Responsibility for Colonial Governments

The time has come when a serious Colonial Reorganisation, and in fact, the generalisation of the control exercised from London over Colonial territories, needs re-examination. African Governments generally have grown considerably in stature since the last full review of matters of this kind, and general agreement was reached that the time has now come for a revision of existing practice and regulations, with a view on the one hand to leaving more responsibility in the hands of the several Legislative Councils and Administrations, and on the other to simplifying relations between the Colonial Office and Colonial Administrations and to devolving upon the local administrations responsibility for a good many things which at present, in form at any rate, are the responsibility of the Secretary of State and therefore of the Colonial Office on his behalf.

Revised instructions are to be prepared as rapidly as possible, and we shall then have an opportunity of examining specific proposals in Executive Council. This will leave the fundamental constitutional relationship, in which the ultimate responsibility is that of the Secretary of State to Parliament, unchanged, but will carry a considerable step further the devolution of functions to local Legislatures and Administrations, and, in particular, will relieve us of all correspondence with London on matters of detail.

One of these proposals was that the annual estimates should no longer require to be approved by the Secretary of State after they have passed the Legislative Council. That approval has for a long time been little more than a formality and is now no longer required. But the Secretary of State will still be in a position to exercise a broad general authority, because it lies with him, should he deem it necessary, to advise His Majesty to disallow the Appropriation Ordinance. As to that, I can only say that any Colony which sets forward such an Appropriation Ordinance that the Secretary of State felt obliged to advise His Majesty to disallow it, would deserve it.

### Governor Dissatisfied with Information Service

Another important question discussed was that of public relations. I have already said, I do not myself think that we have yet got this matter right here in Kenya, and I have no doubt that the discussions in London will help us to improve our arrangements.

When hon. members study the text of Sir Stafford Cripps' very remarkable and aggressive speech to the conference they will realize the great urgency of the measure which can increase the productivity of the country, and especially those which can earn dollars, and the great opportunity which present circumstances offer to Colonial territories. For if it is true that the

needs and difficulties of the United Kingdom are great and must enter the sympathy and desire to help, and if it is equally true that they hold out to us unexpectedly bright prospects of energetic development within the Colony, so that by vigour and enterprise in these matters we shall not only be helping our Mother Colony, but making an important contribution to the development of this Colony, and opening out wide new opportunities for its people.

But I am more convinced than ever that the Government of the Colony must continue to address itself energetically to all practicable projects for increasing production of crops, animal products, minerals, timber, and anything else which offers a reasonable prospect of success in a profitable market. We have already overcome the initial difficulties of developing an important trade in frozen pig carcasses for Great Britain, and we are investigating the possibilities of expanding other meat supplies on the basis of adequate cold storage plants and factory abattoirs. While there is now an acute shortage of locally produced meat, I am aware that with about half our cattle population the Southern Rhodesia Cold Storage Commission produces more than three times the number of carcasses. We must manifestly set ourselves a very much higher target.

Provided producers are appropriately organized, as so many are in this Colony, interested parties in London will be willing to negotiate at any rate medium term contracts for the part of the business which they wish to buy for consumption in the United Kingdom. That can be our basis for some time yet, and it is encouraging to know that it appears probable that it will become permanently accepted in London as a means of orderly marketing of Colonial products.

There are great obstacles which are likely to increase in the way of obtaining guarantees of fixed prices, and prospects are likely to take the form of undertakings to buy within the limits of specified floor and ceiling prices, a type of contract that can be very satisfactory.

### Farming and Mining

An important matter to which our attention was drawn was fish farming, about which we had a most interesting address from the Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State. I had not at all realized the immense possibilities of this, and I was much impressed by Dr. Hickling's address. Steps are already being taken about this in the Colony, and there certainly appear prospects of a very important additional source of valuable food from fresh-water fish farming on modern lines.

The recent White Paper issued by the Secretary of State on mining policy was discussed and explained fully, and the conference expressed its general agreement with the principles set out in the paper, and noted that a general policy of nationalization was not intended, but that Colonial Governments should preserve an open mind regarding late operation of mineral deposits in individual cases where there might be special reasons for special procedure.

The Government will do everything in its power, other than price subsidies, to assist in those which has a definite prospect which can be shown to be likely to result in useful production. This applies not only to gold but also to certain base metals, of which particular importance attaches to Manganese.

As regards import policy generally, I hope to circulate very shortly a statement which will clarify the position as regards those classes of goods which are in free supply in the United Kingdom and available to us, and others to which the criterion of essentiality must continue to be applied.

This, however, is one of the more perplexing aspects of the whole matter for the United Kingdom has wound up its war machinery for programming and directing export of goods, and the simple fact is that accurate day-to-day information is not available. Our Commissioner in London is in close touch with everyone of importance in this matter in Whitehall and in industry and commerce. He and his office are doing a grand job, but in many cases they simply cannot get for us the plain answers we should like to have.

The Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has again asked for the abolition of import control. No one should be better placed than I to say how badly we cannot at present do it, if we did, we should suffer a serious diminution in what we are able to import. Any measure can be devised for simplifying or improving it, I shall be happy to consider it.

It occurs to me that a trade delegation, such as from the East Africa group, with advantage, if at a very early date to London, where, with Mr. Norman's help, they might discuss the question of changing the position. All that proposal requires is the sanction of the Chamber of Commerce. I hope hon. members would be inter-

to Legislative Council of Kenya on November 27.



has often happened following a change of nomenclature). In quite recent times we had at least more than a few cases of both official and non-official members of Colonial Legislatures who, in order to make sure of being addressed as "the Honourable" even while on leave in this country, have either written their names on a note-paper, or from the House Mr. X or enclosed addressed (but not always stamped) envelopes bearing that self-description. If the Secretary of State for the Colonies is correctly addressed on a London platform as "Mr. Creech Jones," it is a repeat, fantastic, that a relatively junior official sitting in the Council of a Dependency with an annual budget smaller than that of a British city should be solemnly addressed outside the House as "the Honourable Mr. Smith" and the argument is equally strong for the case of a non-official member. His

past high time for the abandonment of this ill-conceived habit and it is to be hoped that the request of the non-official members in Northern Rhodesia will be endorsed in other Legislatures. The Imperial Government can scarcely be expected to take the initiative in a matter on which some people in the Colonies might show extreme sensitiveness; but there are very good reasons indeed for the non-official leader in each Council to set himself to persuade his colleagues to ask for this reform. While Colonies and Protectorates were politically juvenile they could expect the tolerance customarily extended to those not yet grown up. Now that many are of adult stature they should show their determination to follow in this matter the precedents set by the Mother Country and the Dominions.

## Sir Frank Stockdale on Colonial Development

Every £1 sent from Great Britain has attracted £2 locally

**£100 MILLION** POUNDS already allocated for the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for territorial schemes in the Colonial Empire have attracted more than £200,000,000 of local money.

This striking fact was revealed by Sir Frank Stockdale, Development Adviser to the Secretary of State and Deputy Chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, at a meeting with Colonial Developmentists in London a few days ago.

One of the discussions with the local Governments there was the need to start from the ground upward with practical proposals for development and not to impose ideas from on top. The majority of the total sums available under the Act for territorial projects had been allocated on that basis.

### From Funds to Local Money

It was often necessary, Sir Frank said, whether a scheme was primarily one of development or welfare, or what proportion of the Act should be considered to fall within either of these two divisions. All the Colonial Office could do in each case was to make that decision as fair, and sometimes rough and ready, calculation, while admitting that strong arguments might sometimes be brought against the official view. There had been a sincere endeavour to calculate fairly, and the curious result was that for the total there almost exactly the same, which meant that the money was being applied to development in the other half to social projects.

### Progress Disappointingly Slow

Nobody in the Colonial Office was satisfied with the present rate of progress, Sir Frank Stockdale emphasized. On the contrary, all were disappointed that the curve of activity was rising so little and so slowly, the dual causes being lack of machinery and other materials and the great difficulty in getting technically qualified men for many main jobs. Delays and difficulties were greater than had been calculated, because although the Colonies were being given all possible support, the urgency of their needs had to be measured all the time against urgent claims from all over the world. A much earlier improvement hardly seemed possible, but it was to be hoped that a year or so hence deliveries would be a good deal better. All the Colonies reported that output could be improved if there were more plentiful supplies of certain goods, on

which the population, especially perhaps the African population, could spend money. The force of the argument was now accepted by the Imperial Government, and the Colonial Office and the Board of Trade were doing their best to increase such exports to Colonial territories.

### Sisal Industry and Groundnut Scheme

As to the great East African groundnut scheme, action on Sudan Plantation Syndicate lines had been commenced, but it had been decided that the only possible basis for success was to restrict the initial operations to a big organization with the necessary skills and resources, and the United Africa Company was the only body of that type. However, the definite intention to make the scheme self-supporting as soon as possible, and large numbers of Africans would quickly find room for settlement and an improved life in the areas involved.

It was true that the Tanganyika sisal industry had made strong representations in regard to the supply of the necessary labour but was that not a question of competition? Work on sisal estates was not so big, and if better living conditions were provided on the groundnut areas the sisal states would be self-defence against their labour competition.

Some development proposals had been made, too, departmental in outline, but the plan produced for Uganda by Dr. Waddington stood out as an exception, but whereas that plan proposed a temporary halt to the expansion of education, the concentration on material development the Secretary of State considered that education must also have its place in the expanding services.

### Reconsideration Promised

The representatives of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA invited the representative of the Colonial Office to comment on the formal issue of the non-official members of the Legislature in Northern Rhodesia that that Protectorate might be excused from drawing further funds allocated to it under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, this generous gesture being made in the discharge of the Mother Country's direct and her present duties, and indirectly by persuading other Colonies to assist suit.

Sir Frank Stockdale replied that so much needed to be done in Northern Rhodesia that other development plans had had to be increased in the Colonial Office, where it was felt that the only action which was most correlated, ought therefore, to be accepted.

The questioner commented that the Minister, Mr. Whitehall, with the principle that all the Colonies were to have local support and said that the non-official members expressed (at strongly and inadequately) attention had been given to the consideration and unanimous proposals, which were that there had been practically no publicity elsewhere in the Colonial Empire. The Development Adviser undertook that the matter could be looked after.

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**N**ON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia recently made a formal proposal for discontinuance of the use of the prefix "Honourable" to the names of its members. The Father of the House, SIR STEWART CORE-BROWNE, said that all his non-official members considered it "rather ridiculous" for the word to be used on every possible occasion, and therefore urged that the term should no longer be applied to any individual by virtue of his election or nomination to the Legislature. It must be more than twenty years since this journal first noticed what we always considered an aberration, and, as regular readers know, we have consistently declined to misuse the term in our columns. Entirely in keeping with Parliamentary practice for one member of a Council to refer to another as "the honourable member for such-and-such a constituency" or as "my honourable friend," it has always seemed to us absurd that he should be introduced as "the Honourable Mr. X" when he addresses a small meeting (or, for that matter, a large one). A member of the Mother of Parliaments about to speak to ten thousand people in the Royal Albert Hall, London, would be introduced as plain

Mr. X, and what in this respect has been good enough for the United Kingdom and the Dominions should always have sufficed for the Colonial Empire. The habit of referring to the Honourable Mr. X may well suggest to the uninitiated who have not resided for years in Eastern Africa that the reference is to the son of a peer, who incidentally would be addressed in writing as "The Hon. John Jones," not "The Hon. Mr. John Jones," and verbally as "Mr. Jones," not "The Hon. Mr. Jones." From all points of view, therefore, the practice has always seemed to us to be bad, and that is why we have omitted it from our pages.

This is illogical, and in our view a defensible malpractice, dates from the time when all members of the Advisory Councils which preceded Legislative Councils in the Colonial Empire were officials. Misuse should whose status was Be Abandoned, assumed to be enhanced by the attachment of this prefix. With its employment in the debating chamber there could be no conflict, but its use outside doubtless sprang from a desire to carry the aura of superiority into the daily life of the senior officials who may even have calculated that they would receive higher salaries in consequence

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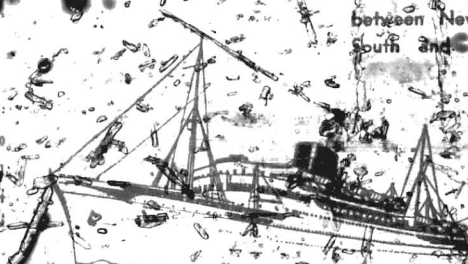
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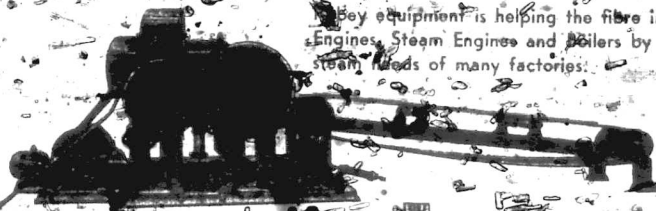




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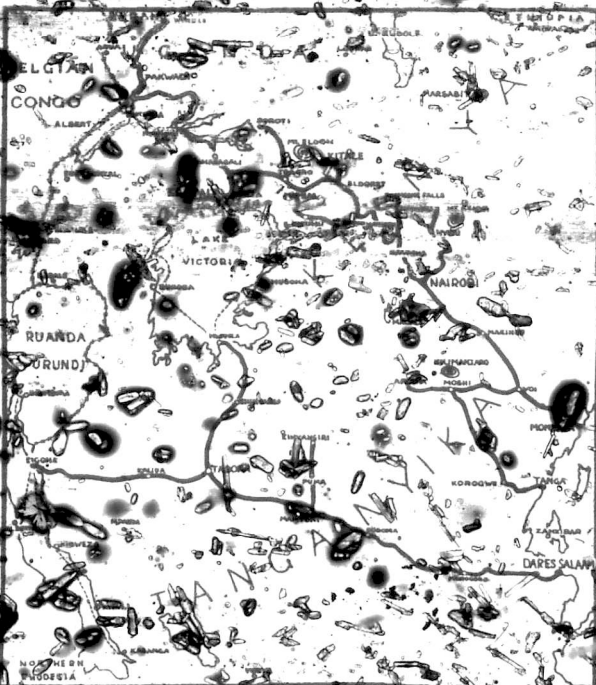
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The issued capital consists of 3,500,000 ordinary shares, £750,000 6% first cumulative preference shares, and 1,250,000 6% second cumulative preference shares, all of £1. Reserve stands at £1,080,000, provision for tax 1948-49 at £291,000, and current liabilities at £916,968. Investments at or under cost were valued at £7,806,244, real estate and buildings at £104,524, cash advances and mortgages at £228,236, and current assets at £5,956,205, including £515,450 in certificates, £1,642,345 in British and Dominion Government securities, and £3,469,289 in cash.

The directors are: Mr. R. Annan (Chairman), Messrs. S. Christopherson, S. R. Fletcher, W. M. Geikie, G. Carleton, Jones, and M. Macphail; Sir Donald Malcolm, the Hon. R. M. P. Preston, Sir Cecil H. Rodwell, Sir G. S. H. Watt and Sir Samuel Wilson.

The ordinary general meeting was held on November 28 in London, and the ordinary general meeting of Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., is being held to-day.

### Africans in Mine Workers' Union

SPREADING in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia a few days ago, Mr. Goodwin, member for Mpona, announced that a new policy had been adopted by the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union, which intends to organize Africans into branches of the N.R.M.W.U. immediately. Certain people note, however, that the Union was making a wrong move. That remained to be seen. At any rate, the Executive of the Mine Workers' Union had faced their responsibility.

### Umwiva Minerals

UMWIVA MINERALS, LTD., in the year ended March 31, 1947, spent £2,809 on prospecting and general development, at £7,224 on diamonds drilling, and £19,908 on Makumbira Mine development. General expenditure is shown in the account at £24,936 and depreciation at £4,664. Sale of gold and galena amounted to £303.

The issued capital consists of 1,000,000 shares of £16 each. Share premiums stand at £20,587, and cash at £16,744. Expenditure on properties, equipment, and development amount to £304,224, and current assets at £178,500, including £139,929 in cash.

During the year the authorized capital was increased from £25,000 to £1,250,000 by the creation of 3,000,000 new shares of £1 each, and the company became a public company. The appointment of a London Committee was approved with arrangements made for the shares to be dealt on the London Stock Exchange, and the issued capital was increased to 1,100,000 shares of £1 each by the issue of 405,644 shares, of which 205,644 were issued at par and 200,000 at 7s. and per share.

Construction of a branch railway line to Mpenda has started, and it is hoped that it will be ready for traffic by the middle of 1949.

The directors are: Messrs. L. S. Welton (M.L.C. Chairman), J. de la Voie (Managing Director), C. B. Anderson, E. Asselbergh, J. R. Gommans, L. M. Koenig, J. R. Leslie, and M. G. Louma. The 12th annual general meeting will be held in Dar es Salaam on December 12.

### Mining Share Prices

CLOSING PRICES of mining shares on East African mining shares on the London Stock Exchange are as follows:

- Belmont and Exploration, 12s. 6d.; Bushley, 6s. 9 1/2d.; Cam and Motor, 19s. 7 1/2d.; Cartland and General, 6s. 10 1/2d.; Eileen Alannah, 1s. 6d.; def., 7 1/2d.; Phoenix, 10s. 9d.; Globe and Phoenix, 20s.; Gold Fields Rhodesia, 50s. 10d.; Kama, 3s. 9d.; London and Rhodesia, 6s. 7 1/2d.; Mashaba, 1s. 10d.; Motika, 7s.; Nchanga, 58s. 1 1/2d.; N. Cartland, 2s.; N. Rhodesia, 4s. 7 1/2d.; Phoenix, 22s.; Phoenix Mines, 2s. 6d.; Rhodesia Broker Hill, 17s.; N. Rhodesia Copper, 4s. 9d.; 23s. 7 1/2d.; Rhodesia Mainland, 4s. 3d.; Rhodesian section, 10s. 6d. xd.; Rhokana, 19s. 5 1/2d. pref., 23s. 6d.; Tanga, 4s. 14s. 1 1/2d.; Trust, 46s.; Tanga, 2 1/2d.; Umwiva, 14s. 3d.; Umwiva Minerals, 4s. 9d. pref., 26s. 1 1/2d.; Thistle, 10s. 3d.; Umwiva Minerals, 9s. 9d.; Wanderer Consolidated, 10s. 9d.; Wambuzi, 9s. 9d. xd.; Wambuzi's Consol., 10s. 9d.; Zambia Exploring, 20s. 1 1/2d.

### The Anglo-Rhodesian and General

THE ANGLO-RHODESIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT CO., LTD., earned a profit of £4,356 in the year ended September 30, 1947, compared with £3,419 in the previous year. Tax absorbs £2,028, £1,000 is reserved, and a 6 1/2% dividend, less tax (the same), requires £1,375, leaving £760 to be carried to the balance-sheet, against £963 brought in. The issued capital consists of £40,000 in shares of £1 each. Investments at book value at £47,605 (market value on September 30 was £60,548), debtors appear at £2,768 and cash at £2,487. The directors are: Mr. J. W. Tanga (Chairman), Mr. H. A. Cook, and Mr. A. C. Robinson. The annual general meeting was held in London yesterday.

### Outlook for Copper

MR. K. RICHARDSON said when presiding at the annual general meeting of the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd.: "Substantial profits are being made by the Northern Rhodesian copper mines. The coal supply is improving a little. Although it is difficult to see far into the future, it is well known that available deposits of copper ore in the world are limited in amount, and that the demand for the metal is large and tends to increase, so that there is solid ground for confidence in the future of the mines."

### Company Progress Report

NEWLY MINED—16,307 tons of ores were treated in the quarter ended September 30, and metal amounts amounted to 3,242 tons of gold and 4,384 tons of silver. Development was 11 1/2 ft. The company improved slightly in response to higher wage rates on underground work.

### Copper Price Rises

ELECTROLYTIC COPPER world export price, Jan. New York equivalent is now quoted on the New York metal market at 24.62 1/2 cents, compared with 21.50-21.62 cents previously.

### Mining Personalities

SIR JOSEPH BARTON has been elected a member of the Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd.

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**The Dar es Salaam Dist. Electric Supply Co. Ltd.**  
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**Company Meeting**

**Port of Beira Development, Ltd.  
Mr. Vivian Oury's Statement**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF PORT OF BEIRA DEVELOPMENT, LIMITED, was held on November 25 at the registered office of the company, Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.

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

The following is the text of the Chairman's statement as circulated to the shareholders with the annual report, and accounts:

"I think it will be convenient that, as usual, I should, before dealing with our own accounts, refer briefly to the results of the operating company, Beira Works, Limited.

**Beira Works Accounts**

"The accounts of that company for the year ended March 31, 1947, show that receipts from wharf dues, dredging tax, terminals, flagage and storage charges, etc., amounted to £726,386, an increase of £102,382, while working expenses, including £65,908 provision for depreciation and amortization, amounted to £420,985, an increase of £76,704 by comparison with the previous year. The net revenue from operations in Africa amounted to £305,401, or £25,678 more than in the previous year.

"Adding interest on investments, profit on sale of investments and on redemption of debentures and sundry other minor receipts, amounting to £19,723, the total net revenue was £325,124, as compared with £298,102, an increase of £26,022. After making provision for interest on debentures £136,210, British and Mozambique taxation £112,605, general expenses in London and Lisbon £24,793, directors' fees £2,400, and debenture trustees' fees £450, there was a profit for the year of £88,666, as compared with a loss of £3,138 for the previous year.

"This profit, added to the £2,192 brought forward, made the total to the credit of profit and loss account £90,858, out of which, after the transfer to contingency account of £20,000, there was paid a dividend of 1s. per share, less income tax at 9s. in the £, absorbing £18,500 net, and leaving a balance of £13,358 to be carried forward to the next account.

**Company Dividend and Bonus**

"Turning now to our own accounts, these show that the balance on profit and loss account for the year was £13,308, which compares with £5,015 for the previous year. Adding this to the sum of £4,681 brought forward from last year, and adding also £5,400 of the provision for taxation now no longer required, makes the balance on profit and loss account £23,390, out of which the board recommends that a dividend of 6.4d., and a bonus of 3d., making together 9.4d. per share, less income tax at 9s. in the £, absorbing the net sum of £17,233 6s. 8d., be paid on December 2, 1947, leaving a balance of £6,156 16s. 6d. to be carried forward. This dividend of 6.4d. and bonus of 3d. compare with the dividend of 3.6d. last year.

"The report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1947, were adopted; the proposed dividend of 6.4d. per share and a bonus of 3d. per share, less income tax at 9s. in the £, was declared payable on December 2, 1947, and the auditors were reappointed.

"Mamba and Garten, Ltd., a company with interests in sugar growing in Kenya have declared a second interim ordinary dividend of 7% making 12% to date, and an interim of 53% on the deferred stock. For 1946-47 ordinary dividends totalling 19% and a final deferred dividend of 107.3% were paid.

**Mining**

**Mufufura and Rhodesian Section  
Substantially Higher Dividends**

MUFUFURA COPPER MINES, LTD., announce, subject to audit an operating surplus of £1,771,082 for the year ended June 30, compared with £785,601 in the previous year. After charging costs of administration, loan stock interest, and providing £300,000 (£200,000) for replacements, the net profit, subject to taxation, was £1,392,922 (£539,349). By adding estimated excess profits tax of £99,000, recoverable in respect of the 12 months ended December 31, 1946, and deducting provision for income tax and profits tax based on the profit for the year of £921,000 (£404,800), net profit after taxation is shown at £370,922 (£644,549). Loan stock redemption reserve received £35,700, (the same) and a dividend of 3s. per share (3s. 6d.), or 25% (17%), less tax, requires £671,220, leaving £192,458 to be carried forward, against £339,456 brought in.

"During the year the company's appeal in connection with the method of valuing copper for purposes of taxation was dismissed by the City Commissioners of Income Tax, who have been asked by the Company to state a case for the opinion of the High Court. The annual report and accounts will be posted to shareholders on December 12, and the next annual general meeting will be held on December 30.

"RHODESIA SELECTOR TRUST, LTD., which holds the controlling interest in Mufufura, report, subject to audit, the credits to profit and loss account for the year ended September 30, 1947, including a net dividend of £430,680 (£361,476) receivable from Mufufura Copper Mines, Ltd., amounting to £444,222 (£305,748), and that after providing for administration and sundry expenses the net sum was £429,380 (£300,821). The recommended dividend of 1s. 6d. at 30% (1s. 7d. 20%) per share will require £436,002, leaving £28,773 against £35,633 brought in.

**Rhokana Pays 85% Dividend**

RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD., earned a net profit of £3,221,884 for the year ended June 30, 1947, compared with £2,200,401 an increase of 46% and the directors recommend a final dividend of 60% which at 83% less tax, for the year, Rhokana Corporation (controlled by Rhodesian Anglo American) will charge interest in Mufufura Copper Mines, Ltd. The annual general meeting will be held on December 18.

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# NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

# Dalgety and Company

A blood transfusion service has been established in Kenya.

The 63rd session of the Nyasaland Legislative Council was opened on Tuesday.

There have been two cases of bubonic plague in Nairobi, Kenya, since February.

Permission has been granted for 87 Italian technicians to enter Tanganyika to help with the groundnut project.

Donations to the Kenya War Welfare Fund, created in 1939 for the alleviation of suffering caused by the war and recently closed, totalled £145,816.

Bomb from Nairobi to Jeddah transport aircraft of South African Airways crashed at Port Sudan recently. The pilot and crew were unhurt.

Additional expenditure of about £150,000 will be incurred by the Kenya Government following revision of the cost of living allowances for civil servants.

Southern Rhodesia's butterfat production for the first eight months of this year amounted to 817,809 lb., compared with 859,747 lb. for January-August, 1946.

Supplies of petrol from Beira for the two Rhodesias have increased from 4,200,000 gallons a month at the beginning of the year to over 8,000,000 gallons in August.

An African cook who had worked for 36 years for Mr. Michael Moses, of Kampala, died recently. Can any reader cite a case of longer service by an African cook or personal servant?

Rhodesia National Farmers' Union Fund to help British farmers hit by storm and floods last winter has now passed £9,000. When the contribution is made it will be doubled by the British Government.

Production of Virginia flue-cured tobacco in Southern Rhodesia in the coming year is estimated at 75,000,000 lb., as against 56,000,000 lb. last season. Some 400 new growers have been registered.

Kenya offers a limited number of scholarships this year to secondary schoolboys and girls to enable them to be educated at universities outside the Colony. The qualifications are: attendance at a Government secondary school and residence in Kenya for two years.

Donations of £500 were made to the Northern Rhodesian Royal Wedding Fund by Rhokana Consolidated Ltd., Nkana Consolidated Copper Mines Ltd., and Mughlira Copper Mines Ltd. The British South Africa Company and Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Committee have each subscribed £250.

Under the new contract negotiated by representatives of the East African Aisal Industry with the Board of Trade, the prices for ton of aisal sold in this country by the Heap Control from Monday last will range from £120 per ton for No. 1 grade premium marks to £75.40s per ton for No. 2 tea, delivered buyers' works.

DALGETY AND COMPANY Limited announced a profit for the year ended June 30 of £146,825, compared with £107,576 in the previous year. The 5% dividend on the preference shares absorbs £13,250, the staff provident fund receives £25,000, the interim ordinary dividend of 1% on the shares paid in May required £38,000, and the final dividend of 2% per share and a bonus of 1s. 6d. there require £49,500, leaving £17,825 to be carried forward, against £18,135 brought in.

The issued capital consists of 30,000 preference shares of £10 each and 396,000 ordinary shares of £20 (£5 paid). Capital reserves stand at £1,076 and revenue reserves at £2,476. The company's total £3,009,426, current liabilities are shown at £2,168,026 and deferred liabilities at £4,000. Fixed assets are valued at £1,865,443 (valuation on June 30, 1947) and the net assets and financial reserves to be worth £1,697,349, investments at £2,925, trade investments at £16,600, and current assets at £8,979,758 (including £25,000 in tax certificates and £1,840,985 in cash).

The directors report that the seasonal conditions in East Africa have been about average for many years, and that increased production of all crops in which the company is interested is expected in the current season.

The directors are Mr. D. Abel Smith (Chairman), Sir John Davidson, Sir Lionel Fletcher, the Earl of Gowrie, Mr. A. K. Graham, Lieut. Colonel G. Lane McVillie, and Mr. Basil Henderson.

The 63rd annual general meeting is being held in London today. Details from the Chairman's statement appeared in our last issue.

## Mini Mini Tea Syndicate

MINI MINI (NYSALAND) TEA SYNDICATE LTD. reports a profit for the year ended June 30, 1947, of £16,826, compared with £40,679 in the previous year. Provision for taxation requires £9,000; £2,000 is placed to general reserve, and £1,000 to dividend equalization reserve. An interim dividend of 8% (the same as last year) and the proposed final dividend of 22s. 6d. (also the same) will account for another £3,593, leaving £1,713 to be carried forward against £7,786 brought in.

The issued capital consists of 2,688 shares of £1 each, and reserves, including this year's allocations, stand at £54,401. Fixed assets are valued at £33,232 and current assets from which current liabilities have been deducted at £20,146, including £4,000 in Government securities and £17,559 in cash.

The company has 602 acres under tea, of which 528 are in full production in the year under review vs. 566,125 lb. of tea at an F.O.B. cost of £7.52 (7.86d.) per lb.; it sold at the buying price of £7.52 (18.5d.) per lb.

The directors are Mr. T. A. Lorain (Chairman), Commander J. E. Arbuthnot and Mr. George Brown. Sir Francis Bowles, Chairman of the company since its incorporation, died a few months ago. The manager in Nyasaland is Mr. C. H. Hardwick.

The 25th annual general meeting will be held to-day in London.

### Dividends

Anglo-Siam Rope Ltd. announce a dividend of 10% (the same).

East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd. have declared an interim dividend of 3% (the same).

British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. will pay a second interim dividend of 3½% on the ordinary share capital for the year ended September 30 last.

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## Under-Secretary for Africa Mr. Vernon Bartlett's Views

Mr. VERNON BARTLETT, who paid a visit to East Africa some months ago, wrote in the *Chronicle* last week under the title "Black Africa Her Colonies".

"There should surely be an Under-Secretary of State for the African Colonies and a cross-party committee in Parliament to discuss African problems.

The conflicting statements made during the last twenty years about British aims in Africa—for example are bewildering and confusing. Ministers have so often been influenced more by the interests of their political party or some than by the interests of the European, the African, and the Indian who inhabit that country.

There is much talk about the "welfare" of the Lords. One would suppose it would be to appoint to it more men with wide experience of the African Colonies. The Colonial Government must be a national disaster, but even they are not to be held responsible for these Colonies for the Government is as responsible.

Government in England has never exercised even greater power in its history than it has since King in England. It is the same in the States, returns to a single party, holds the vast district counties and is defeated by the independent. That success, is as it should be, and the blackman knows more of local affairs than any white man. These long years of experience is required, and the world should find no surprise except in the fact that the clubs, in assumption of the Government.

Criticizing the Government's policy in Africa.

Bartlett criticized the Government's policy in Africa, and said that the Government has never been more important than it is now. He said that the Government should be more active in Africa, and that it should be more concerned with the welfare of the African people.

## Expel Germans from Tanganyika Renewed Demand of Settlers

SETTLERS IN TANGANYIKA are dissatisfied with the Government's replies to their demands, and at a second meeting in Arusha they censured the failure to expel German settlers, and for the provision and to expel Germans from the Territory.

They had demanded: (a) a land settlement scheme for the servicemen, (b) bases of ex-tenant properties, (c) long-term instead of short-term leases, and (d) the repulsion of returned Germans. Partial concession has been made on the first three items, but a new system of land has not been taken on the question of the Germans.

Major Du Toit said that on the German question the Government were subject to the will of the over-riding of Great Britain and U.N.O. They had created a demerit when the return of Germans was first mooted as being likely to lead to the return of the Germans. They were told to submit lists for Germans who had been in the Territory, and returned lists were submitted to the Government before agreement was obtained.

The Government had said that further evidence was available against the return of Germans, their case would be reviewed, and that they would have access to land. But the Government had said that a German in Dar es Salaam had been found to be a member of the Nazi Party. That was a serious matter, and it was further negotiations with the Government in regard to satisfaction towards the Germans.

## Italy Claims Colonies

Italy claims the colonies of Ethiopia, Somalia, and Libya, and says that she should be allowed to have them under the auspices of the United Nations. She says that she has a right to them, and that she should be allowed to have them.

## Cuba's Demand

Cuba's demand for the return of the colonies of Spain, and for the return of the colonies of Spain, and for the return of the colonies of Spain. She says that she has a right to them, and that she should be allowed to have them.

[Further speeches in this debate will be reported next week.]

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# Tanganyika as Dollar-Earner Help for British Pool

JUDGING for a revenue and expenditure in 1948 round the £5,000,000 mark, with a small surplus, Tanganyika Territory has cut its main items of revenue (customs receipts) in the interests of the British Government's request to reduce imports and cut departmental expenses to ensure a surplus also at the request of Whitehall.

This was announced in the Legislative Council on Monday by the Financial Secretary, Mr. S. A. S. Leslie, who pointed out that customs receipts in October, which were unaffected by the restrictions, were the highest in the Territory's history.

Mr. Leslie revealed the Territory's value as a dollar earner. Of five products sold to the Board of Trade, three (gold, diamonds, and sisal) were dollar earners, while coffee and hides and skins are consumed in Britain. Papain, beeswax, mangrove bark, seeds, and timber, were also earners of dollars, and the net surplus of dollars accruing from Tanganyika trade to the British post would be about eight million in 1948.

He also announced that the Territory hoped to float a £2,000,000 loan next year, of which half would redeem the outstanding 1946-68 2½% loan, and the remainder help to finance such development as the Mpanda railway. The interest rate on the new loan would probably be 3%.—*Telegram from Dar-es-Salaam to The Times.*

## Nyasaland Legislation

SEVERAL Bills of special interest will be introduced in the Nyasaland Legislative Council this year. Under the Aliens (Change of Name) Ordinance, an alien in the territory may assume any name other than that by which he was ordinarily known before the passage of the Bill, or carry on any business under any name or style not previously used. The Ancient Monuments Ordinance provides for the establishment of a commission for the preservation of natural and historical monuments and relics, which, in addition to listing such objects and advising the Governor on the declaration of national monuments, may purchase or otherwise acquire such monuments and undertake excavation, no excavation of any public monument will be permitted without the consent of the commission. Another Bill will provide for Wages and Conditions of Employment Boards in specified districts, consisting of a chairman and representatives of employers and workers in equal numbers; industrial officers will supervise the implementation of the recommendations of such boards. By the African Labour Corps Ordinance a corps will be established by voluntary enrolment for periods of 12 months under a controller to perform any work other than military service which the controller may consider necessary for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community.

## S. Rhodesian Population

EUROPEAN BIRTHS in Southern Rhodesia during the first six months of the current year numbered 1,339, compared with 1,606 in the corresponding months of 1946. Deaths in the same period numbered 329 (331). Immigrants totalled 1,180 in July, making for the first seven months 7,194 (8,153), of whom 3,777 (46%) declared South Africa as the country of their last permanent residence, and 3,417 (44%) declared Great Britain. New arrivals brought by immigrants from January to July inclusive was 2,413, 123. Of the immigrants 893 went to the public services and forces, 645 to manufacture, 438 to commerce and finance, 408 to transport and communications, 338 to building and construction, 336 to agriculture, 182 to mining, 160 to the professions, 146 to personal services, and 27 to other industries. Those who gainfully occupied numbered 4,477, and consisted mainly of dependants.

## Letter to the Editor

# Military Service in East Africa Earlier Release

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
SIR—Referring to your Parliamentary report of November 13, it may interest you to know that I have received a letter from the Secretary of State for War confirming the assertion that the War Office stated last August that men in Group 68 were being sent to East Africa.

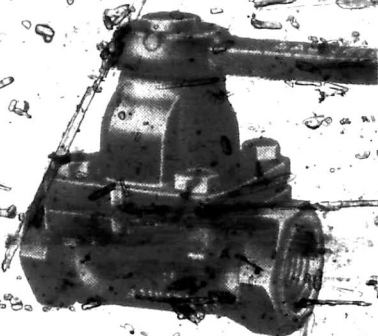
He points out, however, that at that time the date for the release of Group 68 had not been promulgated, but was then expected to be some time in April, 1948. Had this proved to be the case, men sent to East Africa in that group would have had six months useful service left to do in that theatre.

Mr. Shirevell points out that whilst the release date of the whole of Group 68 is not yet fixed, and though it is not expected to differ much from the date expected last August, i.e., April, 1948, some acceleration is being carried out. This will result in the R.A.C., R.A.G. and infantry, and Army Catering Corps who are in Group 68 being released by the end of February. This will mean that those sent abroad last August will not in fact complete their full six months overseas. Mr. Shirevell has assured me that there has been no question of sending any men abroad with only six weeks service left to do.

H. LEGGE BOURKE  
Major, M.P.

House of Commons.

"There is room for five or ten times as much capital to be absorbed as has yet been invested in Kenya and East Africa."—Mr. A. Pope-Jones, Economic Adviser to the Government of Kenya.



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in view of the closely linked problems of development in these territories.

MR. CREECH JONES: Co-ordination of development in the three Central African territories can best be achieved through the medium of the Central African Council, which established an Economic Development Committee for this purpose in 1945. The three Governments have under consideration proposals for improving the existing machinery for close consultation on matters of common interest.

MR. STURHESS: I asked whether consideration had been given to the possibility of growing carnauba and acacia wax within the Empire.

MR. CREECH JONES: I believe that carnauba palms have been grown in Tanganyika, British Somaliland and Malaya, but carnauba wax is nowhere known in the Colonial Empire. My department is in touch with Tanganyika planters who contemplate marketing carnauba wax, but there are at present no other plans for extending cultivation of these palms, which do not start to produce wax for many years after planting.

MR. DOBBS-PARKER: I asked what arrangements had been made to make available to Colonial Governments ex-Service, self-propelled landing-craft for use as ferries, lighters, etc.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: Arrangements have been made to make available to all Colonies any surplus stores that may be useful to them, and purchase has been encouraged. Purchase of self-propelled landing-craft would fit within these general arrangements, and to my knowledge Colonies have purchased 96 ex-Service landing-craft and similar vessels. Fifteen of these have been purchased by East and West African Governments through this country. Negotiations are proceeding for the purchase of a further 100 for East Africa. Further purchases may have been made locally.

**Direction of Labour**

MR. SKINARD: I asked to what extent the Northern Rhodesian Government had considered plans for the direction of labour.

MR. CREECH JONES: Some non-official members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislature have suggested in debate that direction of labour should be adopted as a means of obtaining the labour required for essential food production, but the policy of the Government since the end of the war has been to remain one of meeting the situation by voluntary recruitment.

MR. BOYD-CAMPBELL: Will the Government direct that excellent example to the attention of the Minister of Labour of this country?

MR. RANKIN: That action was being taken by Uganda in encouraging the development of the co-operative movement.

MR. CREECH JONES: The Government of Uganda enacted Co-operative Societies Ordinances in 1946 and a registrar of co-operative societies has been appointed with a small staff. The Uganda Development Plan includes provision for an average annual expenditure of £20,000 on the development of co-operation and £10,000 for maintenance expenditure.

MR. RANKIN: We must, hon. friend, keep in mind that there are two distinct sections here—the Indian traders, who are not very interested in the co-operative movement, and the growing rise of landlordism among the Africans themselves—and that the only people who can be helpful are the Government.

MR. CREECH JONES: I am afraid that hardly arises out of the question.

MR. WATKINS: I asked the hon. gentleman whether, before the arrival of the white men in Canada there was a

developed economic system there, and is it not unwise to try to teach one's African grandmother to sue European eyes?

**Pension Increases**

MR. HARRY WALLACE: I asked the number of officers of the Colonial Service who had retired to the U.K. since September 1939, and had received an increase of pension on account of the rise in the cost of living.

MR. CREECH JONES: Most Colonial Governments follow section I of the Pensions (Increase) Act, 1944. I have invited them to adopt the amendments made by the Pensions (Increase) Act of 1947 and a number of Colonial Governments have informed me that they have done so. At present I can provide figures only for a small number of Governments whose schemes are based on the Act of this country, but those figures cover the large majority of Colonial pensioners. One thousand eight hundred and seventy officers have retired from the Colonial Service to the U.K. since September 1939, and of these 1,648 have not been awarded pension increases because their pensions and other income are above the limits fixed by the 1944 Act. Of all Colonial Governments concerned adopted the amendments made by the 1947 Act, 1,066 of these pensioners would be below the income limits governing the award of increase, and would therefore have their cases reviewed.

MR. WALLACE: Does the Minister propose to review the position of those officers who have received no increase of pension in view of the reduced buying power of money?

MR. CREECH JONES: We have made representations to all the Colonial Governments asking that the most recent Act should apply.

SQUADRON-LEADER TEMPLE: Can the Minister say whether any special steps will be taken to find employment for ex-Colonial officers when they return to this country?

MR. CREECH JONES: Most of them are pensioners who go into retirement, but I try, in some cases, to absorb men suitable for work for which we can get no other applicants.

MR. DOBBS-PARKER: I asked the Secretary of State whether he would ensure that rolling stock returning empty from Kongwa to Dar es Salaam was allowed to stop at intermediate stations long enough to pick up sisal, cotton and other commodities for which there was an immediate market inside and outside the sterling area.

MR. CREECH JONES: I have been informed by the Acting Governor of Tanganyika that only open wagons are being empty from Kongwa toward Dar es Salaam. It is not considered advisable to load these wagons at intermediate stations on account of the risk of fire and consequent loss of scarce tarpaulins, but they are being used to load sisal and grain from stations along Kongwa.

**Anti-Slavery Patrols**

MR. SEGAL: I asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty how many ships and men of the Royal Navy were engaged on anti-slavery patrol in the Red Sea during the year of the war; how many dhows engaged in the traffic were intercepted and with what results; and how far those naval operations had been curtailed since the war ended.

MR. DUGDALE: Anti-slavery patrols were suspended during the war, but have not yet been reinstated. By the standing instructions for the Commanders-in-Chief of the Mediterranean and East Africa Stations upon operations, it is the responsibility for the prevention of slavery in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf.

MR. HOLES: Would it be better to have anti-slavery patrols be the employment of merchant ships?

MR. SEGAL: Is the Minister aware that the heinous traffic, involving the lives of many thousands of His Majesty's African subjects, still persists to this day, and heeding no advice that the Royal Navy will be allowed to fulfil its traditional role in an effort to suppress it?

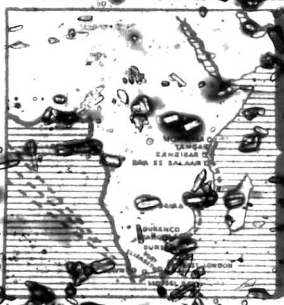
MR. DUGDALE: I must point out that the Royal Navy has a large number of ships to fulfil, of which this is one, and it will certainly fulfil its duties in other directions.

MR. D. JONES: I asked the Secretary of State for War whether he had any information about an incident in the streets of Accra on June 13, when a young African, about 23 years of age, named Fekle Berhan Guba, was ordered by Inspector Cooper to remove from his chest a badge concerning Ethiopia, and when that order was refused, he was thrown to the ground, kicked, and removed to hospital.

MR. M. STEWART: An inquiry has not been held, and I will write to my hon. friend. In present circumstances it is hard to bear out the suggestion that the British Government should order to remove the badge from his coat or that, on his refusing to do so, he was thrown to the ground and kicked.

MR. JONES: I asked if the Ministry would give the name of the young African who was injured by the military authorities in the incident, wearing by Ethiopians of badges of other indications of their association with Ethiopia.

MR. STEWART: My hon. friend appears to be under a misapprehension. No such case has been issued.



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# Increased Pensions for Governors

(Debate continues from page 334)

therefore on a flat rate. There are provisions in most colonies for a supplement to be paid in the case of most pensions, in accordance with the Pensions (Increase) Act.

"A man who has spent many years in the tropics, not all the Colonies are tropical, of course—or in the equatorial zone, and who has arrived at the age of 55, is often glad to retire. I know many men who have been anxious to retire at 55, but that age is not obligatory. If a Governor wishes to stay on and if the Secretary of State wishes him to, so he can stay on to the age of 60.

"I cannot give the figures offhand of the salaries paid to Governors. They range between £1,800 and £4,000 a year. In one case, I have been speaking from memory—the salary is as much as £5,000 a year, but that is exceptional. Of course, there is an allowance and others are paid to the Governor, as he has to maintain a considerable household and uphold the dignity of his office.

Mr. DODDS-PARKER: "Is the hon. gentleman satisfied that these allowances are sufficient in view of the strenuous work in travelling by air who treat many of these Government Houses more or less as Government hotels?

Mr. REES-WILLIAMS: "That is another matter entirely. We all desire only that the Governor after he has retired and not while he is still in office."

# Government Replies to Questions—Expenditure on Buildings

AT QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons last week Mr. RANKIN asked how much of Uganda's allocation of the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund it was proposed to spend on hospital buildings, and whether the sum could not be better spent in establishing dispensaries in outlying districts.

Mr. CREECH JONES: "In the Uganda Development Plan £1,500,000 is earmarked for medical and health services. It is essential to the training of African medical officers and the efficiency of the dispensary system that a fully equipped central hospital should be established. At a cost of £477,500 has been provided from Uganda's territorial Colonial Development and Welfare allocation for the building of a new central teaching hospital at Mtyago, Kampala, £100,000 for the provision of new hospital buildings, dispensaries and health centres."

Mr. RANKIN: "The emphasis is on buildings. Would my hon. friend say that the reason for that is that there is a shortage of hospitals, and are absorbing money which might be more usefully employed in dispensaries?"

Mr. CREECH JONES: "I am very alive to the dangers of any policy which places money on curative medicine, but obviously we must have a teaching hospital in the area if we are to train African doctors. At the same time, in the 10-year programme great emphasis is placed on preventive medicine and dispensaries and the training of medical staff."

Mr. STIVER STANLEY: "In the facts which the hon. gentleman has stated concerning this, that nearly one-third of the total expenditure on medical services is to take the form of a central hospital in Kampala."

## £477,000 for Teaching Hospital

Mr. CREECH JONES: "Yes, sir, in the extension of the university proposals in East Africa there must be a basic teaching hospital. £477,000 has been allocated for that purpose."

Mr. STANLEY: "Will other East African Governments contribute, as this is part of the university proposals?"

Mr. CREECH JONES: "Yes, sir."

Mr. BOMERVILLE HASTINGS: "Does the hon. gentleman think that the usual temporary buildings are for hospital wards and how long they last—up to 20 years?"

Mr. CREECH JONES: "I have complete sympathy with the view that too much money should not be spent on buildings."

Mr. WILLIAM SHEPHERD asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what plans exist for the expanded growth of Empire cotton available for the production of the Empire Cotton Corporation.

Mr. CREECH JONES: "There is hope of increased production of the upland type cotton in the Empire and the Gold Coast, and two scientists on the spot in the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation are at present visiting those countries. In East Africa there is room for expansion in new areas, and for increased yields from existing areas by better methods of farming, increased use of fertilizers and the control of pests. Experiments in the use of fertilizers and insecticides are about to take place, and steps to open up new areas are being considered."

Mr. WALTER FLETCHER: "Will the Minister see that cotton users in Lancashire try to use more rugged cotton, as there seems to be a considerable, if not quite justified prejudice against it at present."

Mr. CREECH JONES: "It is true that Uganda cotton is said to be too long for Lancashire's needs. At least, that is the prejudice."

Mr. W. FLETCHER asked what attempt had been made to organize the export of cottonseed from Uganda.

Mr. CREECH JONES: "Disposal of all Uganda cottonseed and its products is under Government control. All the cake produced by local crushing is exported to Kenya as cattle food."

Mr. RANKIN asked the Minister whether he was aware that a boy of 15 years of age was sentenced to a stroke for participating in the Uplands Bacon Factory riot in Kenya and that in August an African was sentenced to three years' hard labour with 15 strokes of the flogging with violence.

Mr. CREECH JONES: "I am inquiring into the whole circumstances of these incidents and the use of corporal punishment in the case of young persons."

## Treatment of Young Offenders

Mr. RANKIN: "Is my hon. friend aware that there seems to be no method of treating these young offenders, and will he see that some method similar to the Borstal system is introduced?"

Mr. CREECH JONES: "There is in the Colonial Office a special advisory committee concerned with juvenile delinquents and their prison organization, and this matter is before them."

Mr. HUGH HUGHES: "Will the hon. gentleman also inquire whether those accused persons who a right of appeal whether they are defended, whether they exercised the right of appeal, and by what authority they were flogged?"

Mr. CREECH JONES: "I will see it in mind."

SIR P. HANNON asked if he was intended to resump reports on the economic and social conditions of the Colonial Empire, Mr. CREECH JONES: "Yes, these reports will be published annually in respect of each territory. The first volume for 1946 will appear next month. Others are being printed or are still in preparation."

Dr. SEZAR asked for what Colonial office certificate was issued to Mr. S. J. Jacques Farley, who was at Hiti Camp, Kenya.

Mr. CREECH JONES: "Mr. Farley was arrested under Palestine Defence (Emergency) Regulations for January 1946, subsequently deported to Kenya on grounds of complicity in the activities of an illegal terrorist organization. He has not been charged with any criminal offence, and has received no formal sentence. His case is in common with those of other persons detained under these regulations, is reviewed from time to time by the Palestine Advisory Committee on which I am the President of which is a British judge."

## Land Purchases by Civil Servants

Mr. DODDS-PARKER asked what restrictions still existed over the acquisition of land in the dependent territories by members of the Colonial Service.

Mr. CREECH JONES: "An officer desiring to acquire land as an investment or for the purpose of farming or settlement would have to obtain permission, which is granted only if it were shown that his private affairs would not be brought into disrepute or apparent conflict with his public duties. Otherwis there are no special restrictions."

SIR PETER McDONALD asked if the Minister was satisfied about the slaughter of wild game in Africa, and if he would consider convening a conference with a view to arriving at a common policy in the matter.

Mr. REES-WILLIAMS: "The position in East Africa is not entirely satisfactory. A conference was held in Nairobi in May attended by representatives of several Governments. It made a number of recommendations designed to improve the measures being taken by the Governments in the preservation of game, and these recommendations are under consideration by the Governments."

SIR RALPH GLYN asked the Minister whether, in view of the fact that the slaughter continues without any hope of any success resulting, instructions should be given that the slaughter shall cease at once.

Mr. REES-WILLIAMS: "I do not understand what the hon. baronet means by slaughter. There is no slaughter in any of our territories so far as I am aware. It is true that the game population in East Africa was declined, apart from the population, but that is mainly due to Native slaughter, and in a mass scale at that. There has been some mass slaughter in Southern Rhodesia in order to get rid of the ticks, but the hon. gentleman will understand that such a slaughter does not come under the Colonial Office."

Mr. DODDS-PARKER asked if the Minister would approach the Government of Southern Rhodesia in the Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the terms of reference of the Committee set up to deal with the problem of economic development

# Affairs of Northern Rhodesia

## Director of Development Appointed

THE ACTING GOVERNOR OF NORTHERN RHODESIA, MR. R. C. S. STANLEY, announced in the Legislative Council a few days ago that Mr. Crawford, the Economic Secretary, is to be appointed Director of Development, to ensure the most efficient use of staff, labour and materials available for development purposes, assume executive direction of all development schemes, and co-ordinate departmental activities in such a way as to ensure the orderly and expeditious carrying-out of schemes in accordance with approved priorities.

Mr. Crawford will become Chairman of the Developmental Authority (in place of the Chief Secretary) and a member of the Executive Council.

The Acting Governor also said:

Development should not be compared with a mechanical piano, which will rattle out its popular melody and repeat itself. Development is a symphony in which instruments must be tuned to perfect harmony, and the tempo and emphasis depend upon the conductor. Perhaps it will take 20 years instead of 10 to conduct our symphony, perhaps 30; perhaps it will continue indefinite because as the themes succeed one another we shall compose fresh movements. As that matter proceeds the musicians are competent and the instruments are tuned.

### To-day and To-morrow

Development is an inseparable accompaniment of civilization, what we build to-day we must maintain to-morrow. What we reach to-morrow we must practise the day after. If opportunities are wisely used, if example stimulates the desire to imitate, and education the desire to achieve better standards of life and citizenship, there is no need for us to be frightened of figures. In education, if they should be an indication of progress and purpose.

But since education must have a purpose to operate its schemes before it can begin to pay dividends, we must be prepared in a growing and, as regards many of its population,

a backward community, to wait a little while before we gather in the harvest.

Revenues for 1948 is estimated at £5,399,000, a far higher figure than in any previous year, and expenditure at £5,245,000. The surplus balances at the end of next year are calculated at £6,828,000, less the amount expended on development during the 12 months.

### Coal Shortage at Copper Mines

A matter of serious concern to Government, said Mr. Stanley, was the inadequacy of coal supplies to the copper mines. The target which was 35,000 tons monthly from all sources, had not been achieved and was unlikely to be reached until there was either a reduction in emergency brought home in Southern Rhodesia or temporary abandonment by that Colony of its aim to increase chrome exports from their present level of 10,000 tons to about 30,000 tons a month. Congestion at Bulwa also caused grave anxiety.

Despite statements in the Press, there were so far not enough data to decide whether the right site for a hydro-electric power station would be the Kariba Gorge; indeed it was too early to say whether the right site would be on the Zambezi or the Kafue.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia had placed orders for a new cement factory with a production capacity of 50,000 tons annually, and it was hoped that the plant would be producing early in 1950.

European manufacturers had delivered 193,090 bags in the first nine months of the year and African growers 50,462 bags from June 1 to September 30. The territory needed between 500,000 and 600,000 bags, and arrangements had been made to import Argentine maize at a landed cost of about £3 per bag.

Imports of merchandise in 1946, the latest period for which official figures were available, reached the high level record of £7,313,408, compared with £6,909,060 in 1945. Exports in 1946 at £13,71,000 were only £800,000 short of the record of 1943, and almost £1,300,000 more than in 1945.

The Acting Governor also said:

It has become fashionable in certain quarters to deride the capacities and outlook of administrative officers, who are sometimes accused of being unable to adjust themselves to the requirements of the new approach to advancing peoples. I have found no evidence of such incapacity in the places I have so far visited in the territory. Administrative officers, with the loyal help of representatives of all departments, are doing a difficult job honestly, usefully and with sympathetic understanding. The sterling qualities of character are to-day more necessary than ever. Weak links there may be in every chain, but our chain is made of good metal, and I have confidence that it will sustain the strain and stresses imposed upon it.

### Education: European

On the Copperbelt I visited several schools as the European Education Department. It is impossible not to be impressed by the healthy and happy appearance of the pupils, their pleasant surroundings, and the sympathetic and capable manner in which instruction is given. Yet I left those schools with the feeling that something which is an essential element of education in a country such as this was lacking.

I know nothing to suggest that there is a concerted plan to encourage the children to understand their African contentment. That seems to me to be a grave deficiency in a country where the interests of European and African are necessarily complementary. The European needs the services of the African just as the African needs the guidance of the European.

This may be a platitude, but it is needed? This is not the fault of the children, they are ready to give and take. Can as much be said for the parents? Those who wish to raise their future and raise their families in this country have a duty to examine the conditions which exist in this country's future depends upon another generation than ours. The generation must understand the people among whom they live. Unless they do that they cannot hope to prosper.

The provision of African education in the territory during the past decade is perhaps unparalleled in the history of colonial education. The number of Government Native Authority and assisted mission schools has increased from 413 in 1937 to 1,226 in 1947, and the number of pupils from 30,023 to 139,408. Expenditure has risen during the 10 years from £28,640 to £282,000.

## Britain's new Industrial Journal finds impeded to favour

SINCE its first appearance in East Africa in May, *The Times Review of Industry* found immediate favour among business and industrial leaders and engineers. Representing *The Times Trade and Engineering*, the new publication is designed especially for all who require complete details of developments of industry and commerce in Great Britain and throughout the world. It has proved particularly valuable to readers in East Africa, many of whom have a leading interest in the territory's new era of technical and industrial advancement.



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