

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**WE DON'T WANT EYEWASH**  
Those four words used by Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, when he addressed the Royal Empire Society last week were the key notes of a modest, candid and encouraging story of his recent visit to West and East Africa. (Even in this journal devoted to Eastern Africa we must in this instance give first mention to West Africa, for the tour of that part of the Colonial Empire was reasonably thorough, while the visit to East Africa could be but cursory.) Those who heard the speech cannot now harbour any fear that this Secretary of State entertains an exaggerated idea of what can be learnt of a new country in a few days, or that he would repeat the blunder of a fairly recent predecessor who marked his visit to Kenya by talking instead of listening, instructing instead of investigating. Colonel Stanley's references to East Africa, though wisely guarded after so hurried a tour, gave proof that his first impressions are favourable enough so that we hope and believe he will wish to take the earliest convenient occasion of paying a longer visit in order to acquaint himself on the spot with many of the main problems and opportunities. When that time comes this recent flying tour (in both senses of the word) will not be without its value. It has, indeed, already helped to crystallize in the mind of the Minister some of the fundamental principles of sound progress.

...leader of opinion in British East Central Africa will, for instance, dispute his remarks on the need for greater concentration upon economic development. As a matter of fact, it is they and the non-official public generally who have for years pressed these matters, usually outpacing their local Government, and quite often finding the Colonial Office either apathetic or actively obstructive. And it is certainly not the officials who have wanted "eyewash" schemes financed by grants or loans from Imperial sources. They would welcome closer scrutiny of all Government proposals, are anxious to be made parties to all plans for progress, and will wholeheartedly support the outspoken plea of Sir Donald Cameron, former Governor of Tanganyika Territory, that Colonial Governments which mismanage their finances should not receive further funds from Great Britain until they have set their own affairs in order. The student of affairs must often have marvelled at Colonial ineptitude in financial matters, but not even the most severe non-official critic can ever have made a more damaging charge than that of Sir Donald Cameron, who speaking from an experience of nearly half a century in the Colonial Service, declared that in all that period he had known only three men with a real grasp of the problems of Colonial finance. His participation in the discussion bore the stamp of a carefully considered

### Colonel Stanley Decries "Eyewash."

expression of conviction, which ought certainly to be examined by the Colonial Office.

When the Secretary of State spoke of a shrine to Hitler having been found behind the high altar in the Lutheran Mission in Dar es Salaam, the audience gasped in surprise. Yet neither the speaker nor his hearers could have been surprised if they had known the facts. Duplicity had been seriously the reports of the political activities of German missionaries in Tanganyika Territory so frequently published by East Africa and Rhodesia—and often, unfortunately, by this newspaper alone. It is true that we did not know the particular case because we were unaware of it, and it would seem that the facts were likewise completely unknown to the Government of Tanganyika until it took possession of the mission property at the outbreak of this war. We did, however, receive circumstantial reports of German missionaries, Lutherans, being especially mentioned on several occasions—taking an active part in German political activities, and we revealed that busts of Hitler and the swastika were prominently displayed in German schools in the Territory which, by the terms of the 1919 mandate to Great Britain, some of those schools we specified by name (to the annoyance of certain British officials), and regular readers

will also recall our exposure of a German missionary society's scheme for the use by German settlers of land in the Territory which it had been granted for purely religious purposes. Various excuses were sought for publication by the mission authorities both locally and in Germany and by the German consul, whom we had charged with complicity, but these attempted explanations merely made matters worse. The direct consequence of our exposure was that the Government of Tanganyika was compelled to introduce legislation to prevent any missionary society from otherwise using mission lands for non-religious purposes without the consent of the Governor. Why, above all, should there be surprise that German Lutherans should act in this way? From the time that church has insisted on unconditional submission to the State and all through Germany's wars and aggressions aggression has been a bulwark of militarism. As Mr. Kenne Smith, himself a practicing Christian and lay preacher, wrote recently in his enlightening "Peace Verboten," Luther "handed the New Testament to the keeping of the Emperors of Prussia. Christ was subordinated to the Prussian military State. The final culmination of the Lutheran paradox is the total domination of all religious experience by the Hitler State. In respect of militarism, Luther is the parent of Hitler."

## Secretary of State's Visit to East Africa

### Hitler Shrine in Lutheran Mission Church in Dar es Salaam

COLONEL OLIVER STANLEY, Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressed the Royal Empire Society last week on his recent visit to West and East Africa.

It was, he said, only after his West African itinerary had been settled that the invitation was received from East Africa to continue his journey to that side of the continent, and since he could not much prolong his absence from Downing Street, he was able to spend only a day and a half in Uganda, four days in Kenya, one in Zanzibar and two in Tanganyika Territory. To attempt to draw any deductions from so brief a visit would be nothing short of impertinence, but he had at any rate met many people, heard many points of view, and seen interesting and useful things.

In the Highlands of Kenya he had seen large areas of wheat land very much like English downland and crops which any farmer in this country might envy. He had flown over the Kikuyu Reserve and seen erosion from the air, and then motored back to see the immense effort made to check the menace by contour striping. In Nairobi a visit to a rehabilitation centre for African youths had been one of his experiences, and he would long remember the drive through Zanzibar Island, the serenity of the doves driving by the roadside, the beauty of the landscape and the general friendliness, and that despite the fact that when the leaders of the various communities were introduced to him, there were no fewer than 18 separate groups.

The Secretary of State continued:

"In Dar es Salaam the Lutheran Mission stands within a stone's throw of Government House. After the last war our people began to say: 'Why do we not allow the Lutheran missionaries to come back? They are just good, honest men, whose one and only aim is the spiritual and material development of the African.' So we allowed them to return. With what results?"

"On the outbreak of this war in 1939, in the Mission chapel, used only by the brethren, we found behind the high altar a shrine, with a crayon drawing of Hitler larger than life size and candles burning before it. Those were the people not interested in German material domination. It is something which I shall never forget, and I hope that you will not forget it either. (Applause.)"

"The war effort of East Africa loses nothing in comparison with that of West Africa, but it has not had a Lord Swinton to broadcast about it and tell this country through Press conferences. There was the same wonderful rush to serve in the armed forces, and if I could tell you the figures you would be astounded. Indeed in proportion to the population the number of troops raised in East Africa is actually greater than in West Africa. It is no exaggeration to talk of the tremendous eagerness of Africans to serve. They give a fine account of themselves in Somalia, and they hope that it will not be their last chance of getting to grips with the enemy."

"After the collapse in the Far East we had to call upon East and West Africa to fill essential gaps in our war economy—rubber, steel and pyrethrum being among the most important of the products we needed.

"I was particularly interested to inquire into the system under which East African farmers in Kenya are producing today. There is an extraordinary similarity with our system in this country; the same production committees, the same inspecting members. The same practice of telling every farmer what he must grow and that he must sell to the Government—and, no doubt, he will get a better price for his produce than he would get if such commodities were sold on the open market."

"The luncheon in Nakuru also had the East African farmers' established means very like a similar luncheon in this country given by the National Farmers' Union. Almost every member present was a real working farmer. While I was in the Republic I did not see a single young man all had gone straight into the forces. Many white women are now running farms, and other men are managing two or three in addition to their own. We owe a great debt to East Africa, and must realize the splendid part she has played in our war effort."

"I returned by air via Khartoum, Cairo and Gibraltar, and during my absence of a mere six weeks visited nine Colonial territories. I have returned with a greatly increased idea of the importance of my office and the responsibility which lies upon me. It is my firm belief that, difficult as the problems may be, they are capable of solution if we exhibit wise judgment and generous planning. Then we shall bind them to us with links of steel that can never break."

**Economic and Requirements**

Some of Colonel Hailey's remarks about West Africa were also of interest or importance from the East African standpoint. He said, *inter alia*:

"It is easy to lay too much emphasis on matters of constitutional machinery. It is possible to have the proper political machinery and yet to have only a mockery of self-government if you have not the right economic and social development. We have allowed discussions of political progress to run ahead of the economic and social side. (Hear, hear.)"

"We do not want eyewash in schemes under the Colonial Development Fund. It is quite easy to start schemes, get high praise in the Press, improve a few hundred people and yet not really affect the country at all. Money might often be better spent on other schemes. The need is to bring the greatest benefit and improvement to as many people as possible, not merely advantage a select few."

"Education is one of the fundamental requirements of improved agriculture among Africans. But in West Africa I visited a refresher course for African agricultural instructors and found on inquiry that practically none of them had had the time to communicate their education to their own wives."

A quip which was generally enjoyed was Colonel Stanley's reference to a body of men whom he found creating a great disturbance round a chief, and who, he was told, were the official fatters. "I do not know what their equivalent is here," said the Secretary of State, "unless it be public relations officers." (Loud laughter.)

Lord Lugard said that he had been for over 50 years in more or less close touch with the African Dependencies visited by the Secretary of State and was probably the senior member of the Colonial Service in that hall. He might therefore venture to tell the Minister how great an asset was his presence in any Colony of the Empire, and how much with the immense advantage that he could be consulted on the spot.

The object of the journey had been to get into per-

sonal touch, learn where the shoe pinches, and hear suggested remedies. Colonel Stanley would, he felt, have considered that ample justification for the journey.

**Sir Donald Cameron on Colonial Finance**

Sir Donald Cameron said:

"The conditions of life of a people and their social standards must depend upon the degree to which it is possible to develop the resources of their country. The economic level is deposited first, almost as clearly as stratum in our coalfields, and the social level cannot move it, again as in our coal measures, and as in the case of transport, by human hands. For many years we have had one or two social laws. I do not believe, we have found that we cannot get the best of Nature."

"I plead the great importance which a large amount of money are being made of keeping this rule rigidly before us. It affords the most probable standard by which schemes of development may be judged. If a scheme is likely to increase the wealth of the country by raising the lower stratum in the vertical plane, it should have preference over any other scheme."

"The pressing necessity is that we should not rush to grant the Colonies Development and Welfare Grants which will have the slightest tendency to pauperize these Colonies; they must not be bound in chains of financial dependency to this country, but their admirable self-reliance and sense of responsibility must be fostered. Before grants are made the utmost care should be taken to see that the finances of a country are being prudently and wisely administered. I doubt whether that is now the position in many cases."

"Colonial Finance is entirely different in principle and practice from public finance in Great Britain. If we want in the Colonies are men who have made a long study of local public finance with all its profound implications. The men qualified for this task are few. I have met three in 46 years. Yet if such guidance is lacking, the management of Colonial finance is bound to be short-sighted, narrow-minded and wasteful. With all humility—no, it is not humility, for I believe I know what I am talking about—I say that a Colony which is ill-using its money should not be given grants from this country."

"The time has arrived when serious and active investigation should be made of the proposal that at the charge of the Imperial Exchequer the Colonies should be relieved of a portion at least of the oppressive charges thrown on their defence through the policy of Downing Street in certain respects—expenditure against which they have protested in the Legislatures. If that reform could be carried out the people could finance their own development and welfare schemes from their own funds, and they would cherish them the more because they had paid for them. I conceive no step which would do more to strengthen the general fabric of Colonial society, and it would be a long-sighted act of statesmanship. (Applause.)"

Sir Bernard Bourdillon emphasized the importance of knowing places and people as something more than names on a map or in a staff list.

It seemed to him amazing that Lord Hailey, who had turned his great abilities upon Africa after a lifetime spent in India, had never once been accused of attempting to Indianize Africa. He must, of course, have been drawing upon his immense Indian experience, but there had never once been evidence of it in his writing or his speaking. Lord Hailey had a strong mental direction, like the ostrich, and, like that bird, he had produced in his 'African Survey' an egg of surpassing size and beautiful proportions. Some of his other eggs now being in the Colonial Office are of a similar size.

[Editorial reference to his name appears under Matters of Moment.]

# Kenya's Development Programme Outlined

Extract from Governor's Dispatch to Secretary of State

D. WATER FOR RIVERS AND ROADS are necessities in any development plans formulated for Kenya. Progress and development in other directions must inevitably depend to a large extent upon the development of the chief natural assets of the Colony—land, water and livestock—and an improved and increased use of these resources can be contemplated only if the necessary funds are available.

The amount of the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote for the period, the figure of £230,000 for the year, has been taken as an approximate estimate of such assistance for so far as the immediate schemes are concerned. It is possible that further assistance is contemplated, and I am glad to learn that the maximum amount available is likely to be somewhat greater than this.

In addition, the plan contemplates that £100,000 in the region of £200,000 will be available during the first post-war decade, and covered it is hoped that it will be possible to finance considerable quantities of further work from the Colony's surplus funds. It is any way a necessary plan, necessitating the expenditure of an excess of the amount made available from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote. The necessary funds, however, be met from the Colony's surplus funds.

## Ten Point Scheme

The schemes for which assistance is now sought from the Vote are the following:

1. Investigation of the water resources of the Colony and the investigation of the water resources of the Falls and the Nyiro catchment areas.
2. Water supply.
3. Measurement of agricultural hydrographic operations.
4. General reconnaissance of Tana River irrigation schemes.
5. Mombasa-Tanga road re-arrangement.
6. Housing of Government African employees at Nairobi.
7. Housing of Government African employees at Mombasa.
8. Housing for Africans other than Government employees.

The future prosperity of this Colony depends on the progress in persuading and training times coming, all occupiers of the soil—European, Asian or African—to realize that no permanent progress towards a satisfactory standard of living can be achieved until the art of good husbandry has been thoroughly learnt and applied. A primary duty of the Government is therefore to provide the means for arresting the loss of ability now being suffered by very large areas of land and bringing them back to a good yield capable of producing a reasonably adequate means of livelihood for a large number of persons as possible.

Distinction of soil fertility on a large scale must be one of the results of the present drive for increased production. The Director of Agriculture is fully alive to this danger, and is working with speed to alleviate it as far as possible under war conditions. As soon as the staff and materials are available the most energetic measures must be most actively pursued to bring back to fertility the areas which are now suffering.

## Importance of Mixed Farming

There is still an immense amount of hedges and boundaries to be carried out at different areas of the Colony and in particular for the promotion of mixed farming on sound lines. One crop cultivation is slowly being replaced by mixed farming, but the process must be accelerated, and one of the applications for funds for the establishment of an agricultural station at Thomson's Falls in the Laikipia district of the Rift Valley Province, to be run in conjunction with an agricultural sub-station which has already been started at Mamburoni in the same district and with an irrigation sub-station in the neighbouring area of the Usso Nyiro catchment area. In this campaign—and a campaign against ignorance, lassitude and objectionation it will be—other departments of the land cannot be begun in many cases until water supplies in different forms are available. The extent of the water resources of the Colony is still very inadequately known. Such staff as is available is employed where surveys are most urgently required, but there is scope for employing a far larger staff. An application is being made accordingly for funds to employ extra assistant hydrographic surveyors immediately.

The text of the dispatch (dated August 6) has just been made available in London.

The pressure of the human population in certain areas is serious and development of water supply may enable concentrations of dwellings to be more widely scattered. Irrigation is likely to play a large part in the future of the Colony and its possibilities are not yet largely understood. The upper Tana River may be suitable for an extensive irrigation project, but prolonged and expensive investigation is first necessary. An application is for funds to carry out a general reconnaissance of the area. If the information obtained shows that the project is reasonable, a further application will be made to meet the detailed survey of the area. An application will also be made for the detailed survey of the area where collection under irrigation is practicable.

In considering the most important of the various types of agriculture, the importance of grass pastures and the animals, they are the most important. Quality rather than quantity of stock will be the key to the future, and the principles of mixed farming in the very diverse areas of the Colony will have to be undertaken.

One of the greatest enemies of stock and of mixed farming in the Colony is the tsetse fly, which has been encroaching upon the area of the tsetse fly. One of the most important measures for the improvement of the land is the control of the tsetse fly, and not only the control of the tsetse fly, but also the control of the tsetse fly, and not only the control of the tsetse fly, but also the control of the tsetse fly.

Each of these subjects is exercising the attention not only of the departments especially concerned but also of the Provincial Administration and the Central Government. It is hoped that planned and orderly progress may be made without undue emphasis on any one aspect of the broad problem.

## Soil Conservation and Water Supplies

The Director of Agriculture is engaged in a scheme in respect of soil conservation which is being carried out in several districts. The Director sees the problem not only as one of the application of mechanical methods for the retention of soil, which is being eroded, and the restoration of fertility to enable it to produce crops, but also as one of the methods of cultivation and a change in the outlook of the African (and the European) as regards the improvement of the land.

The provision of water is a prerequisite of successful land settlement and the scheme in respect of water supplies prepared by the Director of Public Works includes the many-sidedness of this problem. After the war, it is hoped that there will have to be a plan to prevent the spread of the tsetse fly to European and native areas, and to maintain and improve the same. A survey of the tsetse fly problem is being carried out at present, and it is hoped that the rate of progress should be accelerated after the war.

The establishment of a Forest Planting Fund for the purpose of re-forestation, which are being heavily worked for war purposes and the improvement of the same generally was approved by Lord Lugard in June, 1941. The total of the fund at the end of 1941 stood at £12,372, and it will probably reach £25,000 by the end of 1945. It is hoped that this fund will enable the development required to be carried out entirely by means of the Colony's own resources. The Conservator of Forests is engaged in the preparation of a five-year plan for post-war development, the submission to the Advisory Committee appointed under section 2 of the Forest Ordinance, 1941.

With the general economic development of the Colony, the new standard particular with the improvement in the standard of living of the African, his access to finance, staff and adequate numbers becomes essential. The results of the war are of a nature to make it necessary to plan to develop the staff of the Colony and good husbandry practices must be taught. The number of trained instructors in the Agricultural Department is inadequate and must be increased. The establishment of the native areas is being carried out in some of the districts, and a new training school at Mombasa, which is being planned as the first step towards the provision of the required number of training agricultural instructors.

Training is also essential for the staff of the department concerned with social services. The Director of Medical Services proposed before the war the building of a hospital and training school for African nurses to be run in conjunction with the group hospital at Nairobi. Military staff are being trained by the Director of the medical services.

When conditions are such that it is possible to proceed with the development of the training school in certain temporary buildings for a few years after the war, their current cost being borne by Kenya funds.



**Agricultural Schools and Teacher Training Centres**

The Director of Education strongly supports the proposal to establish agricultural schools and teacher training centres at Maseno and Embu. He also has under consideration a comprehensive plan for the teaching of African women. So far the only progress made in this direction has been achieved by missions, which have done valuable work but have not had the resources to tackle the problem on a comprehensive scale. The Director has stressed that there is an insufficient number of adequately trained African women teachers and that without numerous trained staff of this nature it is impossible to provide a satisfactory solution for the problem. Now that the Director has the services of a Superintendent of Female Education he hopes to be able to organize a programme for the training of African women primary school teachers. The Director also intends to open up opportunities for the improvement of the level of the technical and vocational facilities for the European, Asian and African Communities.

The Postmaster General proposes the establishment in Nairobi at a capital cost of £150,000 of a central engineering school for the Post and Telegraphs Department. As this proposal comes from a joint service department it has been referred in the first instance to the Governments of Tanganyika and Kenya. Another proposal under examination is a suggestion that a scheme should be introduced for training African surveyors.

The Commissioner of Lands and Settlement and the Director of Survey are of opinion that the time has now to begin to

renovate and extend the existing trigonometrical system. This will take four or five years after the required staff becomes available. It is hoped to meet the cost of this work from revenue.

Heads of departments are preparing a five-year reconstruction programme, estimated to cost about £2,000,000 in respect of the buildings which are considered necessary for the proper departmental expansion required after the war is over. There are few departments which have no urgent requirements for new buildings, but of major importance are proposals for increased school and hospital accommodation for Europeans, Asians and Africans, and Government African housing at places other than Nairobi and Mombasa.

A great deal of thought has been given to the problem of reabsorbing into civil life the men who are demobilized from the armed forces and it is very necessary that a programme of suitable trained men should be arranged for their absorption. The position is similar to that in other countries where equipment required.

It is probable that a large quantity of material from military stocks will become available. It is estimated that such military material as is required for works of a technical nature for the Colonial Development and Welfare Authority, and for other purposes of a similar nature, but it has been suggested that it should be acquired by an arrangement between the Government and the military authorities.

In order to avoid delay in reaching agreement it is essential that the Government should be in a position to know the extent of the funds likely to be available.

**THE WAR**

**East African Troops to Campaign Against Japanese**

**Statement in Kenya by General Sir William Platt**

**EAST AFRICAN TROOPS** are to take part in coming campaigns against the Japanese. That is clear from a statement made at the end of last week by General Sir William Platt, G.O.C. in C. and Command, who has returned after a tour of the Middle East.

As time goes on the troops of the East African Expeditionary Force sent to India and Ceylon will, I hope, and I am sure, be used in a really active role. They are in a morale which is not conducive to very good work, but I know they will be maintained numerically and they may very well have to be reinforced. In fact, I may say that that part of the world is certain to require numbers of troops.

Here we have a situation which can do a fair amount of leading and lagging, and while I admit that the command by soldiers cannot be on the advantageous side at the moment, I am sure that the matter is under constant supervision, and only this morning I approved the death of one of our officers. The subject of man-power in this country is the Army is being neglected, and is in a very dependent on the reinforcements required and the need to help out with the best trained, most efficient, and physically fittest we can send.

The Nairobi correspondent of *The Times* cables—

The reference to man-power made by General Platt arises from the recent anxiety expressed throughout East Africa about the need for increased production, including that of food in relation to the needs of the armed forces. On this point the Governor of Kenya recently announced that recently the next year would be one of a greatly reduced yield throughout the Colony. On the other hand it is generally felt that too little has been said about the task and purpose of the East African Command, and Sir William Platt's statement is accordingly welcomed as focusing East African attention upon its own primary responsibilities in connexion with the defence of Japan.

General Platt also stated that during his recent visit to London he had been asked many questions by the King about the competence and progress of the African as a soldier. His Majesty's personal interest in the East African Command was, he said, very evident. General Platt has recently revisited Madagascar.

A new company of a Tanganyika battalion of the K. A. F. is raising its own *askari* choir. They are being taught by an officer who was a choirmaster before the war.

Major General Robert Inspector-General of the Forces *Fabius* of the Belgian Congo, is inspecting Belgian Colonial troops in the Middle East.

General Sir Noel Bagnall, Director of Medical Services in the Belgian Congo, has been visiting Delémont, Colonial troops in the Middle East.

Colonel Arthur Bagnall, G.O.C. in W. Africa, has returned from a tour of inspection in the Middle East. He has been visited by East African troops in the Middle East. He has returned from Egypt to Rabat to see transport matters.

Brigadier S. Longbrigg, Administrator in W. Africa, has inspected an Egyptian Welfare Fund for the relief and comfort of children in that territory. A Child Welfare Centre in Khartoum has already done a great deal to relieve the suffering among babies in that town.

**Casualties and Awards**

The death on active service is announced of Vice Admiral Ronald Hamilton Thomson Halifax, G.B., who in 1933 served in East African waters as commander of the East Indies Flotilla and in 1941 was appointed Senior Officer, Red Sea. He was promoted Vice-Admiral early last year.

Captain J. Fletcher, The Black Watch, has died on active service while wounded to the King's African Rifles.

Sergeant Alexander Frederick Marklew, before the war an employee of Messrs. W. M. Cuthbert and Co., Salisbury, has died on active service. He leaves a widow in South-West Rhodesia.

Flying Officer S. R. Pickering, formerly an employee of the Imperial Tobacco Company in both Limbe and Salisbury, has been awarded the D.F.C. The citation said: "Flying Officer Pickering is an efficient and conscientious bomb-aimer, who has on many occasions refrained from dropping his bombs until he has made certain of the correct aiming point. His fine example and devotion to duty have been outstanding."

Flying Officer Gerald Tate, R.A.F.V.R., No. 600 Squadron, has been awarded the D.F.C. for exceptional skill and keenness as an observer on many night sorties, during which the aircraft in which he was serving is known to have destroyed five enemy machines. Flying Officer Tate was born in Zanzibar in 1912. His home is in Gwenton, Berkshire.

A Rhodesian Spittle pluck, Flight Sergeant R. G. Hill of Salisbury, has registered his fourth enemy kill.

Captain Eric Pharazys of Kitale, is now in Great Britain on military duty.

Pilot Officer B. S. H. Moodie, formerly on the staff in Northern Rhodesia of the Standard Bank of South Africa, is now in England.

The following have been selected by the military authorities in order to return to duty with the civil Government in Northern Rhodesia: Messrs. A. G. R. Gardner-Brown, R. S. Foster, J. B. J. Wilson, and R. O. MacIntyre.

**Africa Star and Africa Service Medal**

The Government has decided that the Africa Star will be awarded to all personnel who served in the theatre from June 30, 1940, to November 27, 1941, and to those who participated in the attacks on Mevate, El Wak, and Kassala, Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia. Those who served in British Somaliland from August 4 to August 19, 1940, will also be eligible.

General Smuts has announced that the King has approved the institution of a South African medal to be awarded to the Africa Service Medal. It is to be awarded to all members of the armed services of the Union who acted for service in Africa before May 10, 1941, the day on which Africa was finally cleared of the enemy. Men and women of all ranks in that category will receive the award. The ribbon was in orange with the green and gold Springbok colours in vertical stripes on either side. The medal (which will not be struck until after the war) is to be of silver and will represent the map of Africa. One side will be inscribed "Africa Service Medal". On the other side will be a leaping Springbok.

Major P. D. Mulholland, Deputy Controller-General of the War Supply Department of the Sudan Government, has been appointed Deputy.

Mr. A. Kamin, Secretary of the Uganda Supply Board, is also Sudan Controller.

Mr. A. A. Adamjee, vice Mr. N. W. Gellatly, is now in charge of the Wardens Unit of the Civil Defence Service in Dar es Salaam.

**Gifts for War Purposes**

From the outbreak of war until the end of September last, subscriptions to the Sudan in aid of the British Red Cross reached £46,988.

Subscriptions from the Colonies to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund in October totalled £23,808. In the same month subscriptions from the Colonies to the Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund amounted to £31,001.

A Red Cross and St. John flag day held in Southern Rhodesia resulted in a record collection of £73,000.

The Southern Rhodesian Red Cross Society has sent a further £1,562 to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund.

An ambulance presented in London on Monday to the Red Cross and St. John War Organization by Messrs. A. E. Hadley, Chairman of the Beira Railway Company, was the gift of Portuguese and Greek members of the staff. Field Marshal Sir Philip Christy, who accepted the ambulance, said that Portuguese East Africa had now contributed £20,400 to the Red Cross and St. John War Fund and that Southern Rhodesia had given £70,750. He said that the ambulance would be dispatched immediately for service overseas. Mr. Lanigan O'Keefe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, was among those present.

The Messeria, a cattle-owning tribe of Southern Kordofan, have given 1,100 bulls to be auctioned in aid of war funds.

## Rhodesian Ex-Servicemen

### Obligations of The Government

The extent of the Southern Rhodesian Government's obligations to returned soldiers, was outlined by the Prime Minister earlier this month, when he said that its first responsibility was the welfare of widows and children of deceased soldiers. Then came disabled men, young soldiers and returning men as a whole.

The Government intended making up the amount of pre-war salaries of disabled men to a maximum of £40 monthly. A scheme to educate or train young men whose education or training had been interrupted by war service would be applied to young men who had already begun to train or had genuine practical training, and would then be put to some extent on a means test. The ordinary returning soldier who would not be given financial assistance, the main aim being to secure employment for him.

The question of demobilization gratuities was still under consideration. They would be independent of the present £10 clothing allowance, which would not be touched. Hard cases would be dealt with out of the National War Fund, the Government intending to give help where necessary above and beyond what the ordinary man could do. Financially men wishing to open up business were likely to succeed and also give grants instead of loans to enable men to re-establish themselves.

The subject of pensions was still being considered since it was desirable, with so many Rhodesians serving with the South African Forces, that there should be uniformity. The difficulties were being overcome.

## Statistics in the Middle East

Delegates from East Africa, the Sudan, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, Transjordan and Egypt, meeting in Cairo as a Middle East Statistical Conference under the auspices of the Middle East Supply Council, unanimously passed a resolution calling for the eventual establishment of a Middle East Statistical Bureau and recommended the creation of a standing committee and secretariat to carry on the work of the conference until the bureau was brought into being.

They held that in the field of statistics a common study for the Governments concerned would have high value for the future economic order of the Middle East, and among 34 resolutions passed was one recommending consultations between Governments, the exchange of publications and forms, and nomination of a correspondent by each Government to act as a regular channel of information.

If the resolutions are implemented great improvement in economic information would be available throughout the Middle East and they may foreshadow a common service in the Middle East which would long outlast the war.

The conference requested that delegates of the Egypt-Palestine International Statistical Service and a representative of the Supply Council should serve on the standing committee. — Telegram from Cairo to The Times.

## How Rhodesians on Service Will Vote

In preparation for a war-time general election in Southern Rhodesia, probably early next year, a Bill enabling Rhodesian members of the Forces to vote will be introduced at the sitting of Parliament which re-assembled last week. The intention is to follow the precedent adopted in the Union of South Africa whereby service men voted for parties, not for candidates. Special precautions will be taken to ensure secrecy in voting. As soon as possible after the date to be fixed by proclamation, forms consisting of voting paper, form of declaration, identity voting paper envelope, and covering envelope will be sent, as far as practicable, to every Rhodesian serving outside the Colony. The completed forms may be returned to the nearest commanding officer, if the voter wishes, but must be sent to the nearest Rhodesian Liaison Officer. They must reach Salisbury seven days before polling day.

# Our Thousandth Issue

## Many Appreciative Messages

We are grateful for the many appreciative messages already received from readers of our thousandth issue published last week.

Having economized for months on the size of the paper, ration (which is only one-half the weight consumed in the pre-war wartime period), we were able to publish a 112 page number, in which almost every major problem of British East and Central Africa was discussed by one or more recognized authorities, whose liberality made the issue a most valuable one.

Letters received during the last few days we mention in the following:

- Sir William McLean: "Congratulations on a splendid effort."
- Mr. E. G. Greener: "Your thousandth issue is a triumph for war-torn Mr. J. H. Conroy"

"EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has always done well, and when criticism has been necessary, it has been constructive."

Mrs. M. W. Saben: "No. 1,000 is packed from cover to cover with good reading. Mrs. Elsie Huxley, the only woman passenger, was the only other woman in the aeroplane when I flew to Nairobi six years ago."

Sir Edmund Teale, D.Sc., F.G.S.: "Your thousandth issue is of a remarkably high standard and a splendid contribution to the achievements of the past and the ideals of the future given from so many angles by authorities of such diverse outlook and political creeds. Mr. Wendell Willkie ought to have a copy!"

"The suggestion has been adopted and is now sent to Mr. Willkie."

Major W. Robert Foran: "Your thousandth issue is an immense credit to the craft of journalism, and I, who have known East Africa for nearly 40 years, have read it from cover to cover with great profit, interest and entertainment. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has done a vast service to its territories by its constructive criticism, just presentation of facts, and sound judgment of the past, the present and the future. The territories sorely needed a strong and outspoken friend, and EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has been that and a great deal more."

Lieut.-Colonel W. K. Tucker, C.B.E., T.D.: "Your thousandth number is splendid. It is difficult to recall any subject relating to East Africa and Rhodesia that has not been elucidated by the galaxy of illustrious and experienced pens engaged. Indeed, properly cross-indexed, this issue becomes a veritable compendium of reference such as must prove helpful to all of us who in one way or another are striving to advance the best interests of the important territories for which your journal caters. One result of this publication, and all the tributes it contains, must surely be to strengthen your confidence in the vigorous, independent policy which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has pursued."

### Union-Castle Air Service?

"Having regard to the possibilities of coming developments in civil aviation, we have formed a new company, British South Africa Air Line Ltd., with powers to embark upon air transportation. For the present this is purely a precautionary measure to protect our interests in the South African trade. It may be that the British and/or Dominion Governments will decide to run their own civil air services, but in the event of facilities being granted by those Governments for private enterprise to engage in air transport we should be in a position to participate." Announcement by the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company.

# Mr. Willkie on Colonies

## Tribute to British System

It is not enough, merely to make safe the freedom of those peoples who are still free, or even to restore freedom to the nations which have been conquered. The peoples now living in Mandates and Trusts must see that there will be room in the structure which we are building for them to attain eventually their own freedom. Otherwise we shall be leaving outside our secure structure hundreds of millions of people who may eventually come to believe that their only hope of realizing their aspirations is through war. And our structure of world peace will be subject to constant threat.

At least 1,000,000,000 people out of the world's population are involved. For many of them, money is not chattels. Many of them are crowded into a small space, some even in bamboo huts, and they are bound by caste and ancient customs. But everywhere, and rising to the new, the important, the startling fact, the political consciousness is everywhere. Everywhere, from the beginning of revolt against the old order under which they have so long lived. We must make room for them in the structure we are building.

It is fortunate that the justness of the British transformation of Colonial and Trust territories into free peoples, and the British Commonwealth of free nations, the exciting experiment in international democracy the world has ever known. It demonstrates that the Colonies do not have to remain under, that independence can come without disorder, that peoples located all around the world can co-operate to a common end. What is suggesting, then, is not something new, but the rapid acceleration and progression of what the world has wanted to be done. — Mr. Wendell Willkie.

# Understanding the Empire

Mr. G. M. Young said in the course of a recent address to the Dominion and Colonies Section of the Royal Society of Arts on "The Work of the British Association for International Understanding in the Dominions and Colonies."

"The Association was established to help in forming a habit of basing opinion upon an honest appreciation of facts rather than upon popular sentiment or prejudice."

It has been the policy of the Association to treat the study of the various countries of the Empire as part only of the whole process of increasing among English people accurate knowledge of the outer world. The real and lack of interest in Colonial subjects and the shallow prejudices about what appears to be Imperial propaganda are well-known obstacles to any process of popular education in this sphere."

The number of people who desire to know more about the world in general, or of the British Empire, and Commonwealth in particular, than they can get by reading the papers, is very small — and that they can, so acquire you may judge for yourselves by asking how long you would have to read the English papers before you discovered that the Dominion of Canada had a Federal Constitution?

"People can be divided into three classes: those who want to know, those who don't mind being told, and those who like to be told anything which repeats their previous notions."

And there is no doubt at all that in the United States anything relating to our Imperial concerns which has third class value in terms of common sense. The misapprehension and ignorance is enormous. It was a professor of history who presented a case for the United Kingdom should release Canada from taxation. It was a senator who took a blind chance that to solve the problem of the Indians we ought to follow the American precedent and create reserves for the Indians. And I think that is the negative, obstructive influence which does not wish to be told, an ignorance which may easily be inflamed into positive hostility."

You will I am sure remember the House Secretary's recent speech at the Anglo-American Press Club. I made some remarks to the effect that the United States had the right to be heard. There is an angry, sober, reserved, restrained tone in the British and Dominion press which I think is the result of the combination of American ill-will and the fact that all empires are young and American imperialism is young. The British Press is young and the Dominion Press is young."



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### The Duke of Gloucester

#### Appointed Governor-General of Australia

The Duke of Gloucester will be the first member of the Royal Family to occupy the position of Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Duchess and Prince Edmund will accompany the Duke when he leaves to take up this appointment next year.

Under the Regency Act the Duke of Gloucester would have acted as Regent during the minority of Princess Elizabeth in the event of anything untoward happening to the King, and this fact has prevented him from leaving the United Kingdom for any length of time. Since the King's will is expected to leave her in her majority next April, the Duke will thereafter be free to leave this country.

The Duke, who has paid several previous visits to East Africa—in which the Duchess has spent a considerable time—was in the Sudan, South India, East Africa and Kenya last year in the course of a long tour of inspection. He went to France in 1939 with Lord Gort, and was the Chief Liaison Officer, G.H.Q., B.E.F. After being slightly wounded at Tonnoir in April, 1940, he returned to England on appointment as Chief Liaison Officer, Home Forces.

In the following year he visited Gibraltar, and later became second-in-command of the 1st Armoured Brigade. After the death of the Duke of Kent in an air crash, the Duke of Gloucester relinquished his full-time military duties in order to give increased help to the King.

### Colonial Nursing Inquiry

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed a Commission under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Lord Ruckelshaus, C.B., to examine the question of training, both in this country and overseas, for nurses who are to serve in colonial territories, and to make recommendations having regard also to the need in those territories for increased public health activities and for the fostering and development of community welfare.

The other members are:

Mrs. F. R. K. LOMAX, C.M.G., an Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, Vice-Chairman.

Mrs. R. A. BAKER, M.B.E., formerly Lady Superintendent of Nurses, Uganda.

Dr. MARY BLACKLOCK, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.S.M., London.

Miss B. STREYER, Acting Matron-in-Chief, London County Council Nursing Service.

Miss R. FENOULET, M.B.E., formerly Matron of the General Hospital, Singapore.

Dr. W. H. LAUNIZE, S.M.C., M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Dr. H. M. C. MACAULEY, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health to the County of Middlesex.

Dr. H. A. MOODY, M.D., B.S.

Miss HELEN PARSONS, S.R.N., S.C.M., Director of Education of the Royal College of Nursing.

Mrs. A. G. H. SMARK, C.M.G., B.E., M.D., D.P.H., Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Miss D. M. SMITH, O.B.E., Matron of Middlesex Hospital.

Mrs. M. GAWAN, Matron of the Overseas Nursing Association.

Miss H. C. WALL, C.B.E., R.N.C., Chief Nursing Officer to the Ministry of Health.

Mrs. H. W. DUNNISON, M.B.E., Colonial Office (Secretary).

#### Mr. C. W. Mc Cox's Tour

Mr. C. W. Mc Cox, Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State, who has visited the Seychelles, Mauritius, Natal and the Rhodesias, the Union of South Africa, Zanzibar, Tanganyika, Territoria and Kenya, is due to leave Uganda on December 1 with the Sultan. He will visit Malta and Gibraltar and is expected back in London in January.

### Miniatures of Rhodes and Beit

On Thursday last Colonel Deneys Reitz, South African High Commissioner, presented to the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Mr. S. M. Lanigan O'Keefe, two miniatures of Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Beit which had been discovered in a Kensington antique shop by the Hon. Donough O'Brien, who had offered them to the Government of the Union. Colonel Reitz said: "I have discussed the matter with General Smuts, and although we agreed that the miniatures are of great interest to the Union, we came to the conclusion that Rhodesia has a greater claim to them. As a South African of the older population, I regard Cecil Rhodes as one of the true founders of Rhodesia in all our history. If he made mistakes, they were the mistakes of a visionary, such as General Smuts might make. Visionaries like Rhodes and Smuts are the salt of the earth." The miniatures, which are the work of an unknown artist, are expected to be shown in the Rhodesian House of Parliament.

#### General Smuts

General Smuts was the guest of the King and Queen in the country last week, and on Tuesday, 20th November, he held a breakfast reception in the Royal Cabinet. He has already attended about 80 meetings of the Cabinet. He was the guest of the Southern African Club at a reception on Tuesday and of the Royal Empire Society last Thursday. The United Kingdom Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association is arranging a luncheon in his honour.

#### Rhodesia Liberal Party

For some months there has been speculation in Southern Rhodesia concerning the formation of a new political party. Last week it was announced that this movement has resulted in the formation of a Rhodesia Liberal Party, which intends to contest the constituency at the forthcoming general election.

### The Bergius Co. Ltd

DONATE'S LOAN

# Questions in Parliament

## Colonial Regional Commissions

SQUADRON LEADER DONNELL asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how His Majesty's Governments in the Dominions had reacted to the proposed establishment of Regional Commissions as suggested by him on July 13; whether he was in consultation with these Governments either directly or indirectly through the Dominions Office; and whether His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom had been approached by any of the Dominions to approach Foreign Powers with Colonial Affairs and Overseas Trade in view of their strategic and economic interest in the regions concerned.

Colonel Stanley: "The statement which I made on July 13 was designed to give the House the earliest possible stage a general indication of the views of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom as to the lines on which inter-Imperial and international co-operation could most suitably develop in relation to Colonial Affairs in all questions affecting Imperial policy. The Dominions Government were kept fully informed while the question was being considered. As regards the last part of the question, none of the Dominions have communicated any views on this subject."

Major Lewis asked the Secretary of State when he intended to establish a Settlement Board for Europeans in Tanganyika on the same lines as that already established in Kenya. Colonel Stanley: "The Government in November of this year set up a Settlement Section in Kenya which is busy concerned with settlement of the European area of that Colony. There is no area in Tanganyika similarly reserved for Europeans, and a Settlement Board for the Kenya lines would not be appropriate in that Territory."

## To Prevent Speculation in Land

Colonel Stanley: "The Government in Kenya are providing powers to a Control Board in respect of dealings in land and for the acquisition of land for settlement purposes represented the policy of His Government."

Colonel Stanley: "The object of the Bill is to prevent speculative dealings in agricultural land and to provide for the re-acquisition of alienated land by the Crown for settlement and other public purposes. I am in correspondence with the Government in reference to this Bill and I am not in a position to make any statement on the subject at present."

Mr. Harvey asked whether, concurrently with the survey now being prepared in Kenya of lands suitable for European settlement, a survey would be undertaken of Native reserves, including proposals for the improvement of agriculture and the prevention of soil erosion, and a survey of unoccupied land outside the reserves which might be utilized by African cultivators.

Colonel Stanley: "Large-scale proposals for agricultural development in the Native reserves in Kenya, including special provision for soil conservation measures, have already been submitted by the Government. The possibility of a substantial grant for this purpose from the Colonial Development and Finance Bill is under consideration. These proposals form one element in the Government's development programme."

Mr. Harvey asked what amount of public money is present allocated to improve the position of African land cultivators in Kenya.

Colonel Stanley: "The Colonial Administration, the Agricultural Department and the Education and Forest Department all contribute directly or indirectly to the improvement of the position of African cultivators. It is not possible to assess the share of benefit derived by Africans from these various sources, which would be difficult and likely to be unprofitable."

Mr. Ammon asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what negotiations he has had with parties in Italy regarding a mandate for that country over Abyssinia.

Mr. Law: "None whatever, sir."

Mr. Ivor Thomas inquired as to statements on the political, economic and financial terms of the agreement with the Government of Italy.

Mr. Law: "It has not yet been decided to have a special Government for the time has come to publish the terms."

Commander Locker-Lampson: "Will the terms be given in plain guarantee that none of the ill-governed portions of the Italian Empire are ever to be used as a base."

Major Lewis asked whether proposals were being considered for increasing among the independent Dominions and the African Colonies, whether it was possible that the number of unoccupied agricultural lands in the African Colonies was sufficient to meet financial assistance in public works and other development, assisting in stamping out the disease and whether there was any central body working in this direction.

tion in London stimulating research and co-ordinating remedial efforts in the direction.

Colonel Stanley: "In the absence of recent comprehensive surveys, I cannot give an exact answer to the first and second parts of the question, but the number of registered settlements is always steadily increased. Apart from money from Native Administration funds the sum of £25,000 is provided in the current estimates of the African Colonies for direct expenditure on the treatment of leprosy or its substitutes to bodies engaged on that treatment. I am very interested on the Executive and Medical Committees of the British Empire Leprosy Rebel Association which is doing most valuable work of the kind mentioned in the last part of the question."

## African Members of Legislative Councils

Mr. Harvey asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Government were considering the appointment of Africans on the Councils of the Colonies.

Colonel Stanley: "The possibility of direct representation of Africans in the Legislative Councils of the Colonies presents special difficulties which can be overcome, but it is a subject under consideration at various times. A memorandum on the subject was sent to certain Africans in Kenya who are at present being by recent visit to East Africa. I have asked the Government to furnish me with his observations and I await his reply."

Mr. Mathers asked what powers were being taken by the Government of Kenya for the control of land outside the reserves and whether the Government would cause such acquisition by the Government of land in the Native reserves in the event of the inadequacy of land in the Native reserves.

Colonel Stanley: "The Government of Kenya are providing powers to acquire land for settlement purposes agricultural land in the Highlands which has previously been allocated to private ownership but which has not been fully utilized."

The question of land to satisfy the economic requirements of Africans in Kenya was dealt with by the Land Commission of 1931, whose recommendations were accepted by His Majesty's Government. The Kenya Government has now prepared comprehensive plans for soil conservation, provision of water supplies, forest reclamation and other measures, which will create new areas for cultivation by Africans. I am satisfied that the Government's proposals will take into account the needs of both Africans and non-Africans and I see no reason for asking the Government to delay action on the re-acquisition of undeveloped land in the Highlands which forms one part only of a carefully co-ordinated development programme."

Mr. Mathers asked to what extent, in addition to direct subsidies, European farmers in Kenya were guaranteed high prices for maize, pyrethrum and other crops, and the sums involved.

Colonel Stanley: "Under the Increased Production of Crops Ordinance, 1942, in addition to guaranteeing a minimum return per acre for certain crops, the Government have guaranteed prices for produce, subject to disposal in accordance with the orders of the Government. Guaranteed prices, which are scaled according to quality, were fixed for crops of maize, wheat and rye planted during the year 1942, but I have no information yet as to any additional for 1943. The sums of the sums involved are not available. I will, however, ask the Government of Kenya for the information and communicate it to the hon. member in due course. In respect of other crops, such as pyrethrum, flavo-sisal, coffee, cotton, cottonseed, groundnuts and cocoa, purchase at fixed prices has been guaranteed by His Majesty's Government. The sums involved depend upon the quantities made available for export. The commodities include several produced largely if not exclusively by Africans."

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**News Items in Brief**

Mahbre and Garton, Ltd., announce a final dividend of 12% (the same).

The Norfolk Hotel, Nairobi, now owned by V. & S. Block Investment Trust, Ltd., in Nairobi.

Research, the details of which are secret, is finding new industrial uses for Zanzibar cloves.

Trunk telephone facilities are now available between Mombasa, Morogoro, Dodoma and Dar es Salaam.

Mini Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate, Ltd., is paying a final dividend of 12% making 18% for the year ending 1942.

Shimoda Estates, Ltd., announce payment of a dividend of 9% on the 6% preference shares for the 18 months to December 31, 1942.

The Agricultural Production and Settlement Board of Kenya has recommended extension of the period for wheat growing in Masailand.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., announce payment of a 3% dividend on the 6% cumulative participating preference shares for the half-year ended June 30, 1943, payable on December 1.

As this issue closes for press we have received a copy of a report on Sir John Waddington's address to the Executive of Northern Rhodesia. It will appear next week.

The Fabian Colonial Bureau is holding a meeting at the Colway Hall, London, on Saturday afternoon and evening, December 11, mainly to discuss East African affairs.

The Emperor of Ethiopia has unveiled a "Statue of Liberation" erected in Addis Ababa to mark the removal of the Fascist yoke. A special issue of postage stamps has been issued to commemorate the event.

A new document on rubber processing is to be shown to workers in the rubber producing areas of East Africa. It emphasizes the part which local boys play in the equipment of the Allied fighting forces.

**Fortunate Kenya**

Revenue estimates presented at the Budget session of the Kenya Legislature revealed that the yield of income tax from Europeans and Indians is now nearly £800,000 and that £500,000 was raised from the Native population by direct taxation (which has not been increased during the war). The only new taxation proposed is a slight rise in the price of sugar in order to subsidize the local industry, which has been in difficulties as a result of drought and increasing costs. Customs revenue has been buoyant on account of improved shipping services, and the Year's accounts already show a surplus of £650,000. The Colony is expected to have surplus balances of nearly £2,000,000 at the close of 1943.

**Trend of Post-War Trade**

Nothing can be more unintelligible than for Great Britain to deplore the growth of secondary industries in the great primary producing countries. To entertain such thoughts is to shut one's eyes to the whole progress and economic development of the world. The great expansion of secondary industries does not mean that the need for exports from this country is going to be less. It means that we shall have to change the nature of our trade. The more prosperous people become, the more they develop their own industries, the greater will be the volume of international trade, and not less. It is more important to exchange ideas than to exchange goods. Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of Production.

**East African Pottery**

Clay panners, kilns, teapots, jugs, basins and other ceramic manufactures in Kenya by the East African Industrial Management Board are now on sale in the Colony.

**VACSEAL  
RUBBER  
LINED  
PUMPS**



require no gland sealing water. The vacuum created behind the impeller prevents gland leakage. The life of the wearing parts is prolonged by the rubber lining and the special method of applying the lining ensures perfect adhesion.

**Operating Data from Field Reports :-**

**PYRITIC  
TAILINGS**

6 in. VACSEAL Pump 40/50  
BHP 5.5 GPM at 22  
solid Feed 40 tons per  
hour 1,400 ft. 6m. piping

**BALL MILL  
DISCHARGE**

QUARTZ ORE  
3 in. VACSEAL Pump 10/11  
motor 110 GPM Feed  
mine 110 ft. and under  
7000 tons per day with  
80% circulating load.  
Head 10 ft.

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COMPANY MEETINGS

**Tanganyika Concessions Limited**

**Mr. M. Hely-Hutchinson's Statement**

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LIMITED, was held on Thursday last, November 18, 1943, in the Hall of the Chartered Insurance Institute, 20 Aldermanbury, London, E.C.

MR. MURIEL HELY-HUTCHINSON, M.P., the Chairman of the company, presided.

MR. W. EDWIN HARRIS, M.P., of the nation, presiding at the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The following statement by the Chairman had been circulated to the shareholders with the directors' report and the accounts for the year ended July 31, 1943.

There is little to add to the information in the directors' report regarding the balance sheet.

The profit and account income from dividends and interest is this year £2,000,000, instead of £1,200,000 in previous years, and the profit for the previous year was £1,200,000. The amount of the profit is £2,000,000, and the amount of the profit is £2,000,000.

African income tax deducted from the interest received is £1,000,000, and the net profit is £1,000,000.

Operations for the year ended July 31, 1943, resulted in a credit balance of £1,000,000, which has been added to the reserve account. The directors recommend that part of the reserve be used for the purpose of a 1% dividend. The dividend is £1,000,000, and the balance of the reserve is £1,000,000.

**Interests in Union Minière and Beneficial Railway**

With regard to the company's interests in Union Minière and Beneficial Railway:

**Union Minière du Haut Katanga**

No information with regard to the operations for the years 1940 to 1942 has been published by that company. The output of copper and cobalt has been increased to meet the war requirements of the Allied nations and operations are believed to be continuing satisfactorily.

**Breguela Railway**

The results for 1942 compare with 1941 as follows:

|                |           |           |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|
|                | 1942      | 1941      |
| Kilometres run | 1,476,290 | 1,131,938 |
| Passengers     | 415,848   | 240,001   |

**Tons of Goods**

|               |         |         |
|---------------|---------|---------|
|               | 1942    | 1941    |
| Mineral       | 61,774  | 63,291  |
| International | 9,488   | 4,020   |
| Local         | 322,165 | 388,479 |
| Service       | 91,652  | 74,011  |
|               | 485,079 | 470,811 |

|  |         |         |
|--|---------|---------|
|  | £       | £       |
| Gross operating receipts   | 409,205 | 369,628 |
| Operating expenditure  | 249,590 | 220,368 |
| Renewal reserve account  | 65,000  | 65,000  |
| Bisbon and London expenses (less sundry receipts)                            | 37,150  | 31,018  |
| Excess of income over expenditure set aside towards redemption of debentures | 69,965  | 59,937  |

**Renewals.**—The Railway Company's officials state that the permanent way has been kept in excellent condition and that the locomotives and rolling stock necessary for the requirement are in good order, also that the plant, machinery and tools are in first class working order and all buildings of permanent character properly maintained.

**Gold Mining in Tanganyika Territory**

**Kentan Gold Areas, Limited.**

The Kentan Company owns £27,500,81% debenture stock and, directly and indirectly, 89.81% of the issued share capital of the Geita Gold Mining Company, Ltd.

**Geita Gold Mining Company, Limited.**

Milling operations were governed by available supplies of essential spares and the average tolling rate for the year ended June 30, 1943, was 240 tons per day compared with 417 tons per day for the previous year.

|                        |                          |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|                        | Year ended June 30, 1943 | Year ended June 30, 1942 |
| Gold production (tons) | 152,432                  | 152,432                  |
| Tons of ore treated    | 21,738                   | 21,738                   |
| Gold recovered (ozs.)  | 46,011                   | 46,011                   |
| Tons of ore (sh.)      | —                        | —                        |

Note: The cost per ton is arrived at after charging for depreciation, expenditure, but before making provision for taxation, debenture interest and income tax.

**Ore Reserves.**—The estimated reserves at June 30, 1943, are 1,005,000 tons.

The average yield of 110 tons per ton at 30% yield is based on the total shaft of this Gold Mine.

The shaft is divided into sections, which are worked in sequence below the outcrop. The shaft is 7.8 dwt. in width of the body at this point is not known.

The Chairman passed the resolution for the adoption of the report by General Sir W. G. G. and carried unanimously.

**Nyasaland Railways, Limited**

**Mr. W. M. Codrington's Statement**

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF NYASALAND RAILWAYS, LIMITED, was held on Thursday, November 18, at 8 Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.

MR. W. M. CODRINGTON, M.C., the Chairman, presided.

The following is the statement by the Chairman circulated with the report and accounts.

The accounts for 1942 show that after putting to reserve for renewals account the sum of £30,042 (compared with £24,723 in the previous year). The excess of gross receipts over working expenses amounted to £80,452, as compared with £94,675 for the previous year.

**The Financial Position**

During the year £29,000 of 5% A debenture stock was redeemed (£9,277 in respect of the sinking fund for 1943) and the balance of this stock outstanding at the end of the year was £628,661. A further £39,907 of B income debenture stock (Northern Extension) was issued, making the amount of that stock outstanding £990,235. The issue of 5% Bridge debenture stock was increased by £178,020 to £1,958,897, and against this, as is shown on the other side of the balance sheet, the company's holding of debentures of the Central Africa Railway Company, Limited, was increased by £122,000 to £1,558,000 and of income bonds of the Trans-Zambia Railway Company, Limited, by £56,000 to £399,000. Of 5% C income debenture stock (Lake Services) £37,100 was issued.

With the tremendous events that are going on around us it is natural that the activities of Nyasaland should not bulk largely in our minds. Every endeavour is being made to contribute to the war effort. Many Nyasalanders have joined the Forces.

and those who remain are equally zealous to be of service in any and every way possible to them.

Imports have been cut down and agricultural production stepped up, with the striking result that the excess in value of exports from the Protectorate over imports into it, which in 1927 was £22,408, has grown to £284,834 in 1941 and to £498,736 in 1942.

#### Nyasaland's Increased Production

Weather conditions were generally favourable for production with the exception of 1942, although the output of that year is fully reported as 6,100 tons, or 20 tons better than in the previous year. Tobacco was higher by 100 tons, and the African tobacco crop was the largest yet produced. The cotton crop, 1,735 tons, was the largest since 1929. Three thousand nine hundred tons of maize were exported to the Rhodesias, and Government purchases of surplus maize amounted to about 6,000 tons. Groundnuts, beans, and peas and other crops were also produced in heavier quantities, some of which were exported, but the principal part, it is satisfactory to note, was used for African domestic consumption. Tangi acreage was increased, and also the production of plantain, rubber, and the collection of wild rubber. Interest has been taken too in the cultivation of cereals, the production of vegetables, and in experiments with alfalfa and cinchona.

During the year cost-of-living allowances for our European staff and grading schemes involving revisions of pay and service conditions of our Indian and African employees were introduced, and our general manager reports that these have been much appreciated by the staff concerned. We have purchased an estate of 612 acres at Limbe on which we propose to erect 500 houses for our African staff.

In conclusion, I should like to express appreciation of the services rendered by the general manager and the staff of the Railway.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

Mr. W. M. Coddington, M.C., the retiring director, was re-elected, and Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company were reappointed auditors of the company.

## Dwa Plantations, Limited

### Mr. S. R. Hogg's Statement

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF DWA PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held at the registered offices, River Plate House, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.2, on November 16.

MR. S. R. HOGG, F.C.A., the Chairman of the company, presided.

The following statement by the Chairman had been circulated to shareholders with the report and accounts for the year to December 31, 1942:

As set out in the directors' report, the net profit for the year 1942 was £4,144, which, with the addition of £4,590 brought forward from 1941, made a total of £8,734. The fixed dividend of 10% per annum on the preference shares was paid for the 18 months from July 1, 1940, to December 31, 1941, absorbing £2,470 after the deduction of income tax, and a taxation reserve of £4,000 has been made, leaving a balance of £264 to be carried forward.

A further full year's dividend on the preference shares has since been paid, bringing the payment up to December 31, 1942.

No further plantings of sisal were made during the year, but the whole of the areas at Msinga were weeded, and the very small labour forces available at Dwa and Kedai, apart from those employed on production, were used to cut out thorn trees from the old areas. The trees

were used for boiler fuel, and the operation did much to clear the old areas and helped to promote the growth of the sucker plants.

Fixed assets at December 31, 1942, aggregated £72,745, as compared with £770,826 at the end of 1941. The chief additions consisted of the erection of a new factory building and drying lines at Dwa and the installation of the new decorticator and oil engine. The installation was not completed during the year owing to the delay in shipping the new machinery, and the new factory was not put into operation in 1943.

Current assets, as at December 31, 1942, were £293,841, and there was very little change in their composition.

The company has made arrangements for the payment and adequate provision has been made for United Kingdom and Kenya Income Tax.

#### Production Difficulties

As I stated a year ago, the growers of East African sisal are urged to produce as much as possible, but difficulties caused by labour and the delay in obtaining machinery still have tended to reduce output below the estimates made last year. However, the efforts of Mr. J. H. Hogg, the general manager, and his foresight in providing stocks of maize, the output of Dwa and Kedai reached 1,253 tons, against his estimate of 1,400 tons.

Conditions in 1943 have been more difficult still, and outputs to date are lower than in 1942. The Government, which continues to purchase the whole of the East African production, granted an increase of £4 per ton in the prices of all grades as from January 1, 1943, to compensate growers for the rising cost of production.

I cannot conclude my statement without a reference to the care and hard work which the general manager, the estate managers and their staffs have devoted to the company's interests, and I wish to express to them the thanks of the directors and the shareholders for their work.

At the meeting the Chairman expressed his regret that Mr. Arthur Rawlins, one of the directors, was unable to be present owing to illness.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the retiring director and the auditors were re-elected.

Mr. Hogg informed the meeting that, with the approval of the Tanganyika and Kenya Sisal Associations, the London Sisal Growers' Association had honoured him by electing him to be its Chairman, an honour of which he was very proud.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the board and to the general manager and his staff in East Africa for their hard work and loyalty under conditions which had continued to be most difficult.

#### Too Much Sugar

"Too much sugar is being produced in the world. The only hope is to find some other use for sugar than eating it. I have a hopeful feeling that some important industrial outlet for sugar will be found before long. The Colonial Office are interesting themselves in the matter."—Mr. O. T. Faulkner, Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

#### British Overseas Stores

The annual report of British Overseas Stores, Ltd., shows that the profit for the year to June 30, 1943, after meeting income debenture interest, amounted to £25,461, as compared with £36,838 in 1942. Provisional agreement has been reached on the proposed standard of profits but the standard has been reduced owing to the increase in the cost of raw materials of three companies, with the result that the standard has been increased. The profit of the subsidiaries, as computed for taxation is also higher than that estimated in the current accounts. The dividend is 5% (same), less tax at 6s. 0d. (8s.), with a balance to be carried forward of £11,374 (£14,129).

## Nyasaland Railways Report

Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., that for the year ended December 31, 1942, gross receipts amounted to £200,974 (compared with £145,574 in the previous year) and working expenses to £109,027 (£100,800). Dividends from the Central African Railway Co. amounted to £7,475 (£13,270). Interest on Central Africa Railway debentures £27,849 (£26,811). Interest on some bonds of the Trans-Zambesia Railway £5,859 (£6,100). Interest and dividends on investments and deposits, £3,591 (£2,681), and the balance brought forward from 1941 was £60,343. Total income of the company for the year ended December 31, 1942, £200,974, less working expenses and interest on the debentures, £117,246, leaves a surplus of £83,728.

Working expenses for the year ended December 31, 1942, amounted to 50.78% of the gross receipts (against 51.59% in 1941). Comparative percentages, excluding provision for renewals, were 49.72% in 1941 and 49.11% in 1942. The report has an interesting table showing the receipts for the past 10 years from 10 different classes of traffic, and another 10-year table of the tonnage carried over Nyasaland Railways, Central African Railway, the Northern Extension, the Zambezi Bridge and the Lake Service.

The issued capital is £1,000,000 in ordinary shares and £3,116,744 in debenture stock. The line from Blantyre to Harare in Blantyre, including bridge, buildings, permanent way, rolling stock and equipment, appears in the balance sheet at £1,000,000. The line from Blantyre to Lake Nyasa at £812,190, the Lake Service at £49,884, and the investments in Central African Railway Company at £1,150,150 and in the Trans-Zambesia Railway at £399,000. Stores are valued at £58,627 and debtors appear at £60,388 (against sundry creditors £140,142) and investments at £108,174. Cash amounts to £89,463 and tax reserve certificates to £38,125.

On another page will be found the text of the statement issued by the Chairman, Mr. W. M. Coddington. The other directors are Sir Frank Baddeley, Mr. Norman B. Dickson, the Quarter-General, D. H. H. and Mr. Brian G. Dury.

## Chartered Company's Appeal to Privy Council

The British South Africa Company is reported to have lodged an appeal to the Privy Council against the finding of the High Court of Northern Rhodesia and the Rhodesian Court of Appeal that the company is liable to income tax on sums assessed at about £8,000.

## Mozambique Company Report

The Mozambique Company has published its report for the year ended December 31, 1942, on which date it ceased to participate in the receipts and expenses of the administration of the Territories of Manica and Sofala, its concession in respect of administration having terminated on July 18, of that year. Accounts for the next financial year will consequently appear in a new form, and the necessary re-organization has therefore been undertaken.

Negotiations continue with the Portuguese Government in regard to settlement of accounts. The company is required to pay clearly other than their own.

Profit for the year amounted to £1,244,194. From the balance the sum of £2,144,194 is allocated to the State. £10,000,000 are allocated to the company's account, and £2,000,000 to suspense account, leaving £1,244,194 to be carried forward.

## African Lakes Corporation

The African Lakes Corporation has published its report for the year ended December 31, 1942, on which date it ceased to participate in the receipts and expenses of the administration of the Territories of Manica and Sofala, its concession in respect of administration having terminated on July 18, of that year. Accounts for the next financial year will consequently appear in a new form, and the necessary re-organization has therefore been undertaken.

The subscribed capital is £200,000 and there is a reserve fund of £80,000. Lands, plantations, buildings, and other African properties appear in the balance sheet at £77,149 stock at £100,000 and accounts receivable £12,127 (against accounts payable £100,000). The company's output in trade goods reached a high record of volume and the profit was considerably increased, though selling prices in both Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were controlled.

The tea crop was the highest yet obtained and the rubber output reached peak figures, the output in the last three years being 21%, 30% and 50% respectively above the 1939 total. The subscribed capital is £200,000 and there is a reserve fund of £80,000. Lands, plantations, buildings, and other African properties appear in the balance sheet at £77,149 stock at £100,000 and accounts receivable £12,127 (against accounts payable £100,000). The company's output in trade goods reached a high record of volume and the profit was considerably increased, though selling prices in both Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were controlled.

Mr. J. A. Stevenson, the company's chairman, was re-elected at the 15th annual meeting held last week at Glasgow. The other members of the board are Mr. Claude A. Allan (Chairman), Mr. John G. Stephen and Mr. L. H. Walls.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

# Medical Work on Mines

## Sir Malcolm Watson's Proposals

SIR MALCOLM WATSON, who contributed to our thousandth issue last week a most interesting survey of the needs and achievements of tropical medicine, speaks on the same subject in a fruitless to the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

(In part.)  
The outstanding problem in Africa is that by the great copper mines in Northern Rhodesia, which I visited four times in 1942. These mines have developed like garden cities.

The Africans who originally came to the mines were practically unacquainted with anything but malaria, their diseases, and pit to live under hygienic conditions. The death rates came down in a remarkable manner. I have the permission of the directors to give you the death rates of the copper mine. As a result of all sanitary measures, the death rates have fallen as follows:

DEATH RATES PER 1,000

| Year                       | Africans |        | Europeans |        | TOTAL |
|----------------------------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|-------|
|                            | Disease  | and    | Disease   | and    |       |
|                            | Deaths   | Deaths | Deaths    | Deaths |       |
| April, 1929, to March 1930 | 249.2    | 2.8    | 9.3       | 31.0   |       |
| 1930                       | 6.4      | 18.2   | 9.0       | 18.8   |       |
| 1931                       | 12.5     | 8.2    | 1.7       | 9.3    |       |
| 1932                       | 2.2      | 5.2    | 1.5       | 9.7    |       |
| 1933                       | 10.4     | 12.9   | 2.7       | 15.0   |       |
| 1934                       | 5.7      | 5.3    | 2.2       | 7.2    |       |
| 1935                       | 4.6      | 4.6    | 1.3       | 5.9    |       |
| 1936                       | 3.4      | 3.4    | 1.7       | 5.1    |       |
| 1937                       | 6.2      | 3.1    | 1.1       | 7.8    |       |
| 1938                       | 3.2      | 2.2    | 1.5       | 7.8    |       |
| 1939                       | 3.0      | 2.8    | 2.8       | 8.6    |       |

The figures for Europeans in 1929-1930 apply to the whole population and half of the deaths were due to malaria and blackwater fever. All other figures refer to employees only.

### Reaction of African Women

In 1940 I pointed out how the African women had reacted to their new environment. They came from grass-roofed mud huts, which they shared with a whole host of animals and parasites, like fleas, lice, chiggers, ticks, rats, mice and snakes. The fire was a log burning on the floor. The smoke found, or did not find, its own way out when the house was closed to keep out the cold or rain, or the even more unpleasant (for fleas deadly) miasma of enemies. On the mines—and I noticed it particularly on Mulungu, the younger mine—there has been an interesting evolution in the houses both for the single and married labourers.

The African's woman's first desire was apparently to rid her house of smoke, so she and her husband built a kitchen as an annex to the hut. The mines took the hint and built better, if less picturesque, kitchens. Later, the mine built homes for married couples with two rooms and a verandah as well as a kitchen. Her house being clear of smoke, the African woman is now beginning to sweep and wash the floor, hang pictures on the walls, curtains on the windows, put up racks for the dishes, plates and coppers, and furnish with a bed and chairs.

A change so astonishing—as if a villager of pre-historic England stepped into a modern garden city and made himself at home—and happening so quickly in time, makes one ask the question: Are slum-houses inevitable in England, except where the occupants are mentally defective?

The directors of the copper mines have good reasons to be proud of the work which they have done, not merely in providing the world with its much-needed copper, but in raising the ideas of the African to a better life.

It was a pioneer work, too, when I went to the copper mines in 1930. From the Cape to the Belgian Congo I did not find anti-malarial work in a single area. Indeed, the official attitude, quite frankly expressed, was that mosquitoes could not be controlled, and so the control of malaria was impossible. The only remedy was quinine.

Following the successful work on the copper mines, anti-malarial work was done at the building of the Lower Zambezi Bridge, on sisal estates in East Africa, and in other places in East Africa by our Government. There are, however, far too many places where nothing radical is being done. Even medical measures to be found who affirm that the children need to be rid of malaria parasites in order that the survivors of their may, as adults, have acquired a measure of immunity—a tragic dilemma if it were true!

There seems to me to be no hope for Africa, until the far too prevalent inferiority complex towards disease control has been overcome, and as a crux of practice is worthy a proud of many, my proposal is that an experimental village be created in Northern Rhodesia.

The village would be experimental in the sense that it would be created for the purpose of finding out and demonstrating the best ways to create a healthy and self-supporting village population by:

- (a) Controlling malaria.
- (b) Conserving water for agriculture and other uses without producing malaria.
- (c) Creating an irrigation system to counteract the effects of the long dry seasons.
- (d) Stimulating agriculture.
- (e) Improving housing so that the houses should no longer be centres of infection.
- (f) Controlling dysentery and bilharzia.

Properly sited, such a village would pay for itself. A village of this kind, under a committee which would be content with nothing but success, would have a profound educational value. Many of the problems are not purely medical, which is one of the reasons for the neglect to apply scientific knowledge to hygiene. The solution often calls for knowledge from engineers, architects, and other professions.

Such a village would do something to remove the shameful neglect of tropical hygiene, of which we are all guilty. There is a limit to the financial wealth of the country, and in the place of the gold mines, which have not been well and truly used to raise the standard of living of the people.

# Tanganyika Concessions

Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., which has an issued capital of £2,305,488 in preference stock and £3,139,678 in ordinary stock, holds shares and debentures of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga, shares and debentures of the Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd., and shares of African Gold Areas, Ltd., and the East African Co., Ltd., together amounting to a sheet at £4,117,954, of which £4,214,585 represents holdings in the Union Minière and £119,369 shares and debentures in the Geita Company. Owing to the invasion of Belgium no market quotation for Union Minière shares is available, but the Tanganyika Concessions board is of the opinion that the value of these interests is not less than the figure at which they appear in the accounts. The sum of £160,170 received from the Union Minière Company as an advance free of interest against dividends which may become payable in respect of 1940 is still held in suspense as no results for that year have yet been published.

Shares and debentures in and amounts due from subsidiary companies represented mainly by shares and debentures of the Beaulieu Railway Company, amounted at £1,997,759. The £9,666,969 4% income debentures issued by the Railway fall to be redeemed and must be cancelled by payments in amounts as set out in the trust deed, which was issued, and up to January 1, 1943, there fell due to be redeemed and cancelled debentures to the nominal value of £2,287,469. Such redemption should be met out of the excess of income over expenditure, and to December 31, 1943, the amount available for this purpose was only £429,275.

After crediting an amount of £46,700 reserved for income tax and not now required, Tanganyika Concessions had a credit balance for the year to July 31, 1943, of £45,693 which has been added to the reserve account. The directors recommend that part of the reserve should be applied to pay a dividend on the preference stock at the rate of 4% per annum for the year ended July 31 last to the stockholders registered on November 5.

At the date of the balance sheet, cash at bank and investments in Government securities together amounted to £98,083 and at the date of the report to £261,700.

The Chairman, Mr. Maurice Hals-Hutchinson, M.P., appears on another page of this issue. The other directors are General Sir Reginald Wingate (Vice-Chairman), Earl Grey, the Hon. Arthur Chilton, Mr. Gaston Peres, and Mr. G. C. Hutchinson.

### Thistle-Etna

Thistle-Etna Gold Mines, Ltd., produced gold to the value of £83,112 during the year ended March 31, as compared with £82,331 in the previous year. The profit was £19,694 (compared with £13,121), after charging £29,390 (compared with £28,500) for development and making provision for other charges. To the profit is added £10,669 (£10,235) brought in by the sale of gold, and was allocated to the reserve. The amount required £9,500 (£7,500) to be carried forward. The same, £11,600, remained to be carried forward. During the year 67,640 tons of ore were developed and the ore reserves increased 32,350 tons to 123,520 tons, averaging 1.56 wt. The price of gold was higher and no royalty was payable. The annual meeting was held last week.

## Union and Rhodesian Mining

The report of the Union and Rhodesian Mining and Finance Co., Ltd., for the year ended December 31, 1942, states that the capital is now £600,000 in shares of 25, each, the High Court of Southern Rhodesia having sanctioned the reduction of £1,500,000 in shares to 3s. An advance balance of £900,920 at December 31, 1942, was reduced by £900,000 on the redemption of capital, and there was a profit of £2,282 on the redemption of one later written off £151,717 for farming and other purposes.

Endeavours were made, but without success, to sell the ranches and other properties. The farms were closed down at the end of 1942, the remainder worked by the former farming managers for their own account on lease at a monthly rental with the option to purchase at any time until July, 1943.

The policy of disposing of the Company's agricultural lands in the townships has been maintained, and the balance of 68,722 acres of land were sold during the year. The Company will acquire 2,000 acres in Southern Rhodesia. During the year 2,000 plots in various mining stands in Port Victoria were acquired, as well as 200 acres and mine Northern Rhodesia. The plots were sold at good prices; an additional five properties having only a small net return over cost.

The balance sheet shows farming and mining land and investments at £22,539, stock at £25,302, town properties at £41,292, mining claims and ventures at the nominal figure of £1 in Southern Rhodesia and £1,000 in Northern Rhodesia, Africa, stocks and shares at £1,000, loans at £1,000, debts £20,827 (against creditors £1,777), and cash £1,904. The directors are Mr. G. E. D. Orpen (Chairman), Mr. D. V. Burnett, E. M. Hind, Sir John Bailey and Mr. Edgar Roberts. The Bank has an alternate, namely Mr. C. S. Corbett. Colonel T. B. Clapham and Messrs. H. P. Goppe, J. H. Mitchell and H. J. Breach. The Members of the London Local Committee are Sir John Bailey and Mr. H. P. Goppe.

## Cann and Motor Gold Mining

The Cann and Motor Gold Mining Co. (1910), Ltd., reports that for the year ended June 20 last the net profit amounted to £276,290 (against £304,144 in 1942), of which £182,000 was required for taxation. Dividends (one of 1s. and the other of 9d. per stock unit) and the extra remunerations of the directors together required £68,125. The liquid position (that is, creditors, less stores, cash, investments and debtors) showed a deficit of £41,661, compared with a deficit of £70,512 the year earlier.

During the year 303,100 tons of ore were milled (compared with 313,800 and 314,700 in the two previous years) for a gold recovery of 75,019 fine oz. (79,420 and 80,049 in the previous periods). The total revenue for 1942-1943 was £580,467, total working cost £272,729 and Government royalties £29,024.

Ore reserves at June 30 last were computed at 1,640,750 tons averaging 7.5 dwt., compared with 1,702,300 tons and 7.13 dwt. and 1,731,500 tons and 7.4 dwt. in 1941-42 and 1940-41 respectively. Development footage during the year amounted to 6,698 ft., against 9,559 and 13,798 ft. The reduction being partly due to the need to conserve existing stores, partly to the difficulty of obtaining spare parts, and partly to shortage of Native labour.

The issued capital of the company is £468,340 in stock units of 12s. 6d. each. The reserve fund totals £1,000,000.

Fixed assets (property, development, machinery, plant, buildings, stores, etc.) total £725,161, comprising £275,917, Southern Rhodesia Treasury Bills to £19,758, loans at call £348,926, and shares and debentures £6,099.

The directors are Mr. Bailey Southwell (Chairman), with Mr. B. J. Breach as alternate), Lord Elbank, Sir John Bailey, J. H. Mitchell alternate), Mr. D. V. Burnett and Mr. E. M. Hind. There is a London Local Committee composed of Mr. R. Roy Meldrum and Mr. G. Seymour Fort.

## Bushtick Mines

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has approved the application of the directors of Bushtick Mines (1934), Ltd., for the payment of the full price of 164s. 6d. per fine ounce of gold and the remission of royalty on the output of last year. The Board states: "This relief is conditional upon certain additional development work being executed and dividends being limited during the period of assistance to 6% per annum."

## Phoenix Mining and Finance

Phoenix Mining and Finance, Ltd., announces a dividend of 10% last year. There was no distribution.

## Nigel Van Ryn

Nigel Van Ryn Reefs, Ltd., announces an interim dividend of 5% (the same).

## Sherwood Stars Gold Mining

The Sherwood Stars Gold Mining Co., Ltd., reports that for the year ended June 30 last the mine working profit was £13,175. The tonnage milled totalled 106,700 tons, an increase of 1,700 tons on the previous year. Gold recovered amounted to 16,711 fine oz. (as compared with 12,098 fine oz. of the previous year) representing 1741,949. Ore reserves at the close of the year were computed at 201,400 tons, averaging 3.39 dwt. per ton, compared with 200,000 tons averaging 3.39 dwt. per ton.

The Company's business is conducted in stock units of £1. The assets (including machinery, plant, buildings and development, machinery, plant and buildings) are £1,000,000, and the liabilities £1,100,000. The directors are Mr. Bailey Southwell (Chairman), Mr. B. J. Breach, Sir John Bailey, J. H. Mitchell, Mr. Edgar Roberts and Mr. D. V. Burnett. The London Local Committee consisting of Sir John Bailey, Lord Elbank, and Mr. R. Roy Meldrum.

## Company Progress Reports

**Tai Goldfields.**—In October crushing, 1,400 tons were milled, a total of 52,100 tons milled since September.

**Globe and Phoenix.**—During October 6,200 tons were crushed for an output of 9,260 fine oz. The month's profit was £11,954, compared with £11,568 in September.

**Kavirondo Gold Mines.**—Returns for July, August and September are 121 fine oz. from 401 tons crushed, 20 oz. from 389 tons, and 101 oz. from 464 tons respectively.

**Rosterman.**—During October 5,400 tons were milled for a recovery of 8,343 fine oz., valued at £11,381. The working expenditure was £26,772. Development costs were £1,000.

## North Charterland Exploration

The North Charterland Exploration Co. (1932), Ltd. is to repay a further 10% per share to shareholders at the register on November 15. Shareholders should send their certificates to Greenwoods, Roundwood Lane, Haywards, Heath, Sussex, on or after December 15.

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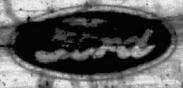
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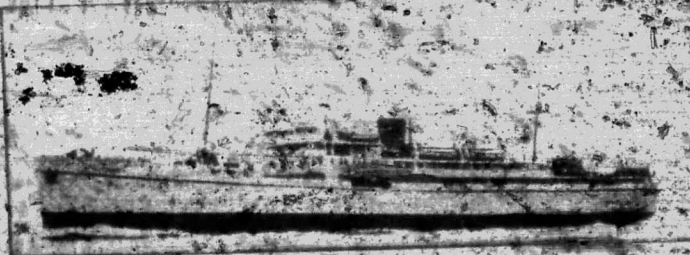
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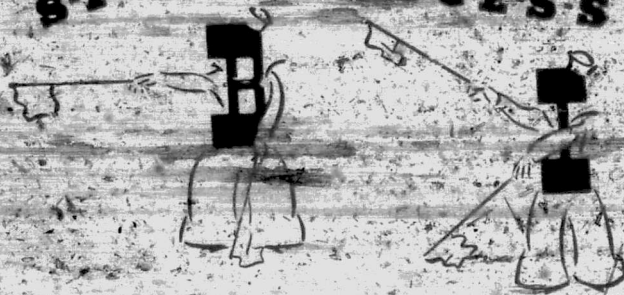


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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

RECENTLY we had to call attention to a case of breach of Colonial Regulations by a wily servant in Kenya. In this issue we quote passages from a document allegedly written for the express purpose of publication by an official of the British Legation in Addis Ababa. Ababa, who describes the Ethiopian police as corrupt, refers to the "pleasure" which a local Swiss farmer had in shooting two of them whom he suspected of intention to loot, gives details of murders of British officers, charges the Ethiopian authorities with non-payment of their officials, and passes strictures on a monument recently erected by the Ethiopian authorities in Addis Ababa (to which he repeatedly refers as "Addis," though that is a more sensible than it would be to abbreviate New Cross to "New" or "Cross"). If even a word of the statement be true, its publication on the authority of a subordinate functionary of the British Legation would still be indefensible, and we presume that there can be no condonation of this dereliction unless the Ethiopian Government, magnanimously, accepts an apology. Even in that event it could scarcely regard the offender as a very suitable member of the senior Legation, and the British Minister must certainly be embarrassed by the action of his impulsive agent.

To pretend that everything in Ethiopia is satisfactory would be both false and foolish; indeed, the exaggerations so often published in this country do no true service to British relations with that country. No one with a reasonable measure of understanding expected that the overthrow of Italian administration would automatically reconcile ancient feuds in Ethiopia; that powerful chieftains accustomed to a great degree of independence would readily resign their power; that brigandage, a flourishing industry before and during the Italian occupation, would neglect the golden opportunity of replenishing arms and ammunition; that a land in which life had always been cheap would become a sanctuary overnight; that people to whom the very notion of a police force was novel would within a few months have the service of a native constabulary of impeccable rectitude; and that the new State would somehow had itself blessed with model Ministers and a blameless bureaucracy. Yet such written and spoken in Great Britain about Ethiopia suggests just such a fairy transformation scene. That naturally angers those Europeans who know the truth at first hand. It must also displease the Emperor by its gross distortion of the state of affairs with which he has to deal. For the burden is still largely a personal one. The task is not only a

midable one of reconstruction: in many matters it is one of first construction, and with few tools, little finance and ill-trained or even untrained personnel. There have been inevitable blunders, and there will be many more: To attempt to deny them would merely strengthen suspicion. But it is mainly not the staff of the British Legation who should air their personal opinions about the internal affairs of the country to which they are accredited. British

arms were primarily responsible for restoring the Emperor to his throne. British aid in his difficulties has been promised and given, and since the British Legation is the normal channel for the flow of consultation and co-operation, it must be kept as scrupulously free from mistrust as British diplomatic missions elsewhere in the world. The very fact that the Minister has special problems to face should make his staff exceptionally careful in their conduct.

### Governor Reviews Northern Rhodesian Affairs Telegraphic Report of Proceedings in Legislative Council

SIR JOHN WADDINGTON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, said last week in his address to the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia that the situation in regard to Southern Africa had altered so materially that it had been decided to suspend the training of a Defence Force, but that an African battalion would still be required at several vital points.

Copper production for the first four months of 1948 had, he said, exceeded that for the same period of 1947, and during the same period the increased output of copper had been due to both judgements and new

polish evadues in camps in Northern Rhodesia now numbered 2,438, and their physique, especially that of the children, had improved remarkably. It was to be expected, among such a large number of evadues, there were some bad characters who have given trouble, but they had been satisfactorily dealt with. Occupation for the evadues still presented considerable difficulties. Plans had been taken over at all camps and were being worked out by the evadues. The question of such industries as weaving was being considered by a Polish delegation.

The territory's supply of various types of supplies, particularly of food, was being reviewed, but the subject was still being actively considered.

#### No High-Priced Rubbish Bought from South

The knowledge that some other countries were able and willing to take advantage of the temporary opportunities in obtaining or shipping goods which were not really required might obscure from the public mind the general and continuing fact that shipping supplies and manufacturing capacity for supplies were short and under close international surveillance. It was necessary to plan for supplies and shipping a long way ahead, basing such programmes on no more than the absolute minimum requirements. Bulk orders for many essential commodities had been placed and were now beginning to arrive.

Bulk ordering and supply questions relating to Northern Rhodesia would be discussed with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Board of Trade when the Financial Secretary and Director of Supplies visit London, which they would do as soon as practicable. They would first visit Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa in order to get the latest information on supply matters in those countries. After completing their work in London a visit to Washington might be thought desirable. Northern Rhodesia was indebted to Southern Rhodesia and the Union for assistance in sending supplies which they might have withheld.

The supply of cotton piece goods and blankets and other requirements for Native use was still causing concern, but every effort was being made to increase supplies. The Protectorate desired to avoid an opportunistic import policy of purchasing high-priced goods from overseas. The experience of some other African territories had had. Northern Rhodesia had no commitments with those parts of South America which have been chiefly blamed in this regard. The Price Controller had had a difficult task, but trading profits continued to be kept within reasonable bounds.

In referring to maize, the Governor remarked that disaster had been overtaken on the country this year by long periods of rain alternating with unseasonably drought, largely nullifying the efforts made by the maize producers. The estimate of 260,000 bags was far too optimistic. Maize received so far by the Control Department amounted to 143,000 bags from European growers and 89,000 bags from African sources and further deliveries were unlikely to be appreciable. There was just sufficient to meet the needs on a ration basis until the end of the first week in April, assuming that all the maize expected from Angola would be received during the next two months. Maize, could normally be expected from the Belgian Congo before the end of March, and supplies should therefore suffice

until the country's own crop was ready to be harvested. Needs would just be met.

After making reference to the assistance given and proposed to be given to farmers, Sir John Waddington said he had earlier considered the inauguration of a State maize-growing project to increase supplies but had been regretfully forced to conclude that it was at present impossible to obtain the necessary equipment, fertilizer and labour without prejudicing private production. The Department's maize production had increased

#### Silicosis of the Copperbelt

In dealing with the problem of silicosis, the Governor mentioned the disclosure made by Dr. J. H. M. Smith, Director of Health on the Copperbelt, and said that the Director of Medical Services had prepared a memorandum setting out the problems to be faced. He (the Governor) had appointed a committee representing the Chamber of Mines, the Mine Workers' Union, and the Mine Officials' Association to obtain the views of those concerned on the steps to be taken. A Silicosis Bureau would, he considered, have to be established on the Copperbelt.

The livestock in the territory was insufficient to meet its full needs, but proper planning could increase the local output. It was hoped that the larger subsidy which had been granted to stockowners would be used to increase the

assistance to stockowners. Increased consumption of meat might again cause a shortage, and a special appeal had been made to European cattle owners to place cattle on the market, and methods to improve the organization of the sales of cattle by Africans had been introduced to meet the situation. It was estimated that about 10,000 head would be exported from Beaufortland in the coming season for delivery to Livingstone in the cold storage.

The danger of rinderpest infection from the north was now considered to have receded, and it was thought that pleuropneumonia in Beaufortland was quiescent as a result of the inoculation campaign.

The European Education Advisory Board had advised its previous recommendation and advised that a thorough investigation should be made on health grounds to ascertain whether further secondary education should be provided without the territory. The long delay in proceeding with the Lusaka School had been disappointing, but tenders had now been invited and it was hoped that building will soon be started.

There had been a large increase in the African school population, and provision had been made for a start to be made in Northern Rhodesia in 1949 for a secondary education course for Africans. Provision for the first two years of the course already existed at Munal, whence boys would go on to the secondary school when it was opened.

There did not appear to be any shortage of food in Native areas, and supplies were coming forward satisfactorily from outlying districts for consumption in industrial localities. Shortage of transport had been the limiting factor in the successful opening on the Bangweulu-Luapula River route was a notable step towards facilitating transport.

Turning with the financial position as shown in the draft estimates, Sir John said that no new taxation measures were proposed for 1949. Mounting recurrent charges had caused him considerable concern, knowing that the country must accept a considerable reduction in revenue after the war.

He did not think it wise to base the future on an expected revenue greater than £1,500,000. The estimates now presented contained recurrent items excluding war-time expenditure, amounting to about £1,750,000. The country had therefore already passed the point at which it might expect to balance the budget of post-war years. He had therefore sought information from the Secretary of State concerning the attitude of His Majesty's Government towards financial assistance in the event of the Protectorate being unable to finance its services.

The Secretary of State had said in his reply that the country could not be permitted to

might arise in the future for the maintenance of expanding services after the local Government's reserves had become depleted, but it was the intention of His Majesty's Government, so far as it might lie within its resources when the time came, to assist Colonial Governments. If through falling revenue it should become impossible for the Government of Northern Rhodesia to finance the maintenance of its social and development services from its own revenue or reserves, any request to His Majesty's Government would be most sympathetically considered.

**Colonel Gore-Browne's Views**

COLONEL STEWART GORE-BROWNE, SENIOR NON-OFFICIAL MEMBER, said when moving a vote of thanks to the Governor, that there were certain fundamental principles about which Council should be clear before starting the work of the session.

You have obtained for us from the Imperial Government a most sympathetic consideration of our difficulties when we arise. That is, however, the best we can hope for, but it is not such a guarantee as that we must turn to our own minds as to what are the social services which we can afford from our own resources and what further development we are entitled to plan on the assumption that help will be available from outside. Unless we do this we shall end in inextricable confusion and something like financial disaster.

Their second positive duty was to lay down the essentials—which were threefold. The first was to provide for returned soldiers. Secondly, the country must be prepared for the possibility that the inevitable reduction in Government copper might result in something comparable with the depression of 1932 years.

Thirdly and this is the foundation stone on which everything else must depend, we must investigate our resources for our own survival and our own cost according to our own means. I would simply, although it is not the case, with advantage spend £1,500,000 in improving African housing in this territory, no one will suggest that at the moment we would do so. On the other hand, we must be proved that we are not expending a territory's resources which could be eliminated, we should be entitled to spend it tomorrow if we had got it.

He could see no future until relations between black and white were put on a satisfactory basis. It was necessary to recognize their common humanity. The relations in that country between black and white are not unlike the relations between a hundred million of the brown, the super and lower classes. At the same time of course, there was something not unlike that which exists between the upper and lower classes, and if we are to have a united front in sections of Northern Rhodesia today similar mistrust, suspicion and dislike exists between black and white. The colour bar was uneconomic.

Mr. T. S. PAGE regretted that no session of the Council had been held for so long; one should have been held in September.

He paid tribute to the hon. member for the way in which the fuel rationing had been borne. It had been his work as Fuel Controller, and he could say the same in his capacity as Price Controller. He regretted that Sir Cosmo Parkinson had not seen the outlying portions of the territory, for a full understanding of the problems was otherwise impossible.

Referring to the Colonial Development and Welfare Act passed in Great Britain in 1940, he said there was a genuine wish in Britain to benefit the Colonies, and it appeared that Great Britain was awakening to her responsibilities. Northern Rhodesia had now to consider her future commitments. The £5,000,000 a year had to be spread by the Imperial Exchequer over many Colonies, most of it would be taken by less developed Colonies, and Northern Rhodesia did not stand much chance.

CAPTAIN R. E. CLAYTON welcomed the new scale of pensions for widows and orphans of men who had joined the Imperial Forces. He thought that the budget session should deal only with the budget.

The request for the molybdenum now granted would be of great assistance to farmers had been raised in the Governor's speech, but it could not see the justification for keeping the selling price of maize at 18s. 6d. a bag when 16s. is being granted to the producer.

Mr. ROY WELANSKY, referring to the Secretary of State's communication regarding future development, said: "We should face the fact that we shall get no assistance from the British Government. The Governor has suggested that we shall have a revenue of £1,500,000. I think that is overstating the case. Either we shall stay where we are or go right back. The solution is for the Government to look round for other means of raising money, and if they ever considered an export tax on copper."

He was dismayed by the statement of the Minister of Native Affairs in the Southern Rhodesia Parliament in regard to the Atlantic Charter and Africa. Northern Rhodesia had a future in equal service since it was on the main route to the north, and since the war local aerodromes had been improved. Of the men with air experience who would return from the war many might be given employment in this sphere.

He asked for the facts about what occurred when Prince Paul of Yugoslavia had passed through Northern Rhodesia. It had been stated that he had not been asked on the Copper Belt, and as it would cost the taxpayer a great deal of money it was right to expect the British South Africa Company to make a contribution.

Referring to Colonel Gore-Browne's mention of the colour bar, Mr. Welansky said: "I speak now for the Party which I represent here. We recognize that in long-term policy the colour bar may work against the European, but under the present existing system, where this is a question of competition, the European must protect his own interests. We are not against the black man or his progress, but we are against him taking the place of white workers at extremely low wages."

Mr. Welansky spoke broadly about the Governor's statement that he had been asked to speak now for the Party which which matter Council was supposed to discuss later in the session. It was embarrassing to have to express opinions in the session, and it was a pity that the Council had already expressed an opinion on the value of their coming to express an opinion in such circumstances.

**Education Department Criticized**

MAJOR H. J. WILKINSON said he would be pleased if the Government could improve the employment situation of the natives. He criticized his Government's disapproval of the natives at present employed by the Government for Europeans. His constituent maintained that the blame was entirely the Government's responsibility. One constituent had said that his child had had a private tutor this year—not all teachers, but some called "tutors" who were supervisors called in because the trained teachers were available.

Referring to his forthcoming visit to the United Kingdom with the Financial Secretary, he said he hoped people would not expect too much. The possibility of a complex supply position cannot be resolved by the visit of two representatives, who hoped that they might be able to arrange a procedure to be followed in future years.

Mr. M. P. MCGANN said they had always thought the appointment of a Supply Board in the territory was a mere gesture, and the country appreciated the sending of two representatives to Great Britain.

Regarding the appreciation expressed by the Governor for the services rendered by the miners of the territory, he said there was a tendency in Northern Rhodesia to regard miners as so many Oliver Twists trying to grab while the going was good. The miners were actually more concerned with making proper provision for the men who would return from the war and concerned with the practical means of implementing promises made by conscientious people who are continually talking about a New Order.

Mr. E. J. SINCLAIR, referring to the shortage of Native labour, said the Governor had previously taken it upon himself to conscribe Native labour, but there were many loafers about the towns who could be conscribed at a wage which would keep them in a decent manner.

Mr. M. S. VISAGIE said their two greatest duties were to increase the output of raw materials and prepare for the transitional period after the war. He hoped the Government would make a statement on its preparations for that period.

With regard to the need for a new mining agreement on the Copper Belt, the workers were convinced that there were means of implementing the vague promises made to them, and he believed that they would contribute to efforts to discover these means.

As to silicosis, this word referred to only one lung disease contracted through swallowing dust. The terms of reference to the committee charged with investigation should bring into its scope other lung diseases if any of them were caused by swallowing dust.

Mr. G. FELLETHIER submitted that the country was not keeping in step with the policy of Southern Rhodesia and the Union in regard to the after-care fund. Government should contribute pound for pound on the same principle as in those States.



## Political Prospects in Rhodesia

### Statement by the Prime Minister

Since Mr. Churchill has stated that the worst years of the war would probably be fought early next year, which would make it difficult for Rhodesian soldiers to register their votes, it might be impossible to hold a general election in Southern Rhodesia after the rains, said Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Prime Minister, last week when addressing the United Party Executive in Salisbury. If that should prove to be the case, the present Government would carry on until a better time.

The Prime Minister appealed to all anti-fascist elements in the Colony to get together in preparation for the coming year, when, as a result of the removal of the members of the United Party, a new issue would be put before the country—that of economy, control of industry and the means of production versus moderation.

If the United Party had to be disbanded in favour of a new party, it would be the duty of the political unity, said the Prime Minister, for the United Party would have to go. Since the beginning of the war that party had held no congress so that party politics might be somewhat in the dark, but in view of the political activities of the Opposition, a congress had now become necessary.

## Tribute to Rhodesian Labour

### Official Statement on Secondary Industries

Southern Rhodesia has a finer record than any other part of the Allied Nations for lack of labour unrest, said the Minister of Finance, Mr. Max Danziger, when addressing the annual congress of the Trades and Labour Council of Rhodesia in Salisbury on November 20.

That has been because of a reasonable attitude of members of all trades in the Colony—not because your conditions are ideal, but because you have realized how essential it is that the wheels of the Colony should go round smoothly during war-time. The Government has had less trouble with labour than with many other sections of the community.

Mr. Danziger said the Government had endeavoured to keep the cost of living as low as possible, had set everybody possible away on active service, had enforced taxes to enable the Colony to pay its way, had laid aside money for post-war development, and also had shown well in hand for dealing with post-war settlement and the reconstruction of the country.

The Colony's difficulties in the post-war period would be greater than those of the big, well-established countries, since Southern Rhodesia had to depend for its development upon capital from Great Britain and must fall in with British views, so far as possible.

To enable the country to go ahead, secondary industries were essential. Primary conditions might still be confined to territories like the West African Colonies. Southern Rhodesia must expect to have to compete with established industrial countries.

"In the competition," concluded the Minister, "we are starting very late, and we shall have to get greater protection than was necessary for those other countries when they had the whole world as a market."

The Congress decided to link up with the United Party which, in its opinion would most advance the interests of trade unionism. The introduction of a 40-hour week after the war was urged, and also the abolition of the present part-time military training system now that the danger of invasion was finally removed.

## Rhodesia's Agricultural Plans

### Guaranteed Prices for Produce

Southern Rhodesia's prospective contribution to the post-war problem of a world shortage of foodstuffs was discussed by the Minister of Agriculture in Parliament on November 21 in reply to a question.

During the war the Colony would not have any exportable surplus of major agricultural products in spite of efforts to increase output, said Captain Harris, this being due to the increased local demands created by military internment and refugee camps, and to the increased number of young farmers who had gone on active service and the restricted supplies of fertilisers and agricultural machinery. When these factors were removed in the post-war period, the Colony could, in doubtless, meet the supply of such basic products as maize, concentrated citrus products, dehydrated beans.

In the course of the London Food Council, a memorandum was in preparation upon the extent to which present production could be increased and the probable exportable surplus available immediately after the war.

The Government's post-war agricultural schemes were mainly designed to provide for new seeds, improved farming methods which would enable them to compete in world markets, and for products required for the internal market were proposed.

The Government would also encourage immigrants from all walks of life, and by the development of secondary industries, would secure a balanced population, thus ensuring a larger local market for Rhodesian agricultural products.

## Rhodesian Liberal Party

### Programme Provisionally Outlined

W. G. G. has announced the formation of a Rhodesian Liberal Party which is believed to be planning to contest every seat at the next general election in Southern Rhodesia. The names of the leaders of the new party have still not been disclosed, but Mr. Charles Olley, Mayor of Salisbury, is Acting Chairman pending the election of leaders within the next few days.

The latest telegraphic news is that the provisional policy provides for the following—

- 1. An all-out war effort.
  - 2. Maintenance of Responsible Government, with the ultimate aim of a federation of African States.
  - 3. Definite post-war development plans to ensure employment for all.
  - 4. Liberal immigration policy to encourage British born immigrants, and a 10% quota system for other nationals.
  - 5. Maintenance of the Land Apportionment Act regarding Natives, with European interests predominant in the matter.
  - 6. State ownership of the railways and reconsideration of the proposed construction of a line from Beitbridge (on the Transvaal border) via Salisbury and Sinoia to Kame (Northern Rhodesia).
  - 7. A vigorous agricultural and soil conservation policy.
  - 8. Vigorous development of mining, with the appointment of a Mining Development Board.
  - 9. Stimulation of the development of secondary industries.
  - 10. Establishment of the establishment of an industrial council.
  - 11. Establishment of social security, insurance, and assistance in regard to the economic housing.
  - 12. Improved living conditions for coloured people.
  - 13. Maintenance of the Industrial Conciliation Act and removal of the standards for Europeans, and
  - 14. More medical welfare for Natives.
- Stress is laid on the following item: "The Party will at all times preserve the initiative to private enterprise and individualism as the principle of economic ownership of the means of production and State administration of the economy."

# Our Thousandth Issue

## Further Appreciations

We continue to receive many messages in connexion with our thousandth issue. The following are typical: **LORD CRAMWORTH, M.C.**

"Your thousandth issue is a remarkable production, which will be widely appreciated."

**The Rev. Canon G. W. Broomfield, O.B.E.**

"Your thousandth issue contains a very valuable collection of articles, many of permanent value."

**Mr. R. K. Winger, C.M.G.**

"It is a great achievement to have told the truth for so long and so strongly than ever in East Africa and Rhodesia."

**Mr. G. C. Schluter**

"It is refreshing to find in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA every week such fair comment without fear or favour. By that independent attitude you are rendering the territories a great service."

**Mr. John Dennis, O.B.E.**

"President, Rhodesia National Farmers' Union. The hearty congratulations of Rhodesian farmers. A paper of the true condition of East Africa and Rhodesia will have no difficulty in greatly extending its circulation when paper supplies permit."

**Major Lesl. M. Hastings, M.C.**

"Your thousandth issue is a wonderful compilation, of permanent value. It goes at the root of my African file. When the time comes for compulsory education in Colonial matters in Bloomsbury, some of the articles should form the basis of the first examination!"

**Mr. Charles Lehmann**

"Congratulations on your thousandth issue, on the consistently high level of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, and generally on your attitude in East Africa. In particular, I have enjoyed your leading articles and your firm stand against the German infiltration into Tanganyika."

**Mr. J. de G. Delmege**

"Because EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, inspires confidence in so many widely different quarters, it can make its special contribution to the solution of that most difficult of all African problems, the colour-bar, about which you had especially good articles in your thousandth issue, a super-production. This problem is bound to confront all lovers of Africa in the post-war period."

**Mr. J. Granville Squiers**

"Your thousandth issue, which would have been an excellent production in peace-time, is a very remarkable achievement in these days. I remember being told by an East African friend whom I met in the Strand in 1914 that you had just started EAST AFRICA. We agreed that it stood a pretty good chance of keeping alive for long, especially as it was published from a place where nobody then took any interest in East African affairs. During the intervening years you have employed the independence. No other organ had the courage or manliness to stand against German aims in the time of general

## Comments in the Press

The *African World* has described the issue as a publication of permanent value and of interest in the territories. A veritable mine of information, providing the reader with a conspectus of expert opinion on the main problems and future prospects of the East African territories and the two Rhodesias. [Added]

Since its inception in 1924 EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has fought without fear or favour for what it believes to be the best interests of the territories. It was founded to serve and for the creation of an enlightened public opinion on Colonial questions. We wish our contemporary many more years of prosperity and usefulness to the great countries which it has served so efficiently for close on 20 years.

Both the *Newspaper World* and the *Advertiser's Weekly* dealt prominently with our thousandth issue in their current issue, and by a coincidence both refer upon the facts given in our leading article on the support of German attempts in pre-war years to influence our policy. The *Newspaper World* has described the *German Plan to Buy Off This Journal*. The *Advertiser's Weekly* made it the feature story on its first page, under the heading "Refused German Advertising Before War." It went on to refer to our policy, and quoted the following passage from our leading article in the thousandth issue:

### German Aims Opposed

"Because we were resolved never to help the recovery of German trade in East Africa from the war state, and at all times thereafter, we declined to accept any German advertising, of which a good deal could have been obtained without much difficulty. Indeed, as our campaign of enlightenment in regard to German aims began to arouse some attention, leading German enterprises, some directly and some indirectly subsidized by the German Government, began to offer advertising contracts. All were promptly refused. Some of the companies then sent push agents to close the business, but our firm refusal of such offers, having been made known, actually offered to look weekly half-pages, for either one or two years at our option, at a suitable but contract price."

"Such facts are worth recording as showing how the enemy, as we recognized him to be even then, was ready to employ any means of attaining his end. That was, of course, to induce us to meet him, if we would not abandon our critical attitude to German policy."

"On one occasion, indeed, a quite well-known public man, then a Member of Parliament, whom we knew privately to be in touch with German interests, offered to buy the paper, opening his conversation with the remark that he would naturally expect to pay us a substantial profit. Whether he had German backing we shall never know; all he would admit was that he was acting for a group of friends, whose identity he could not disclose."

Exactly the same passages were selected for reference by the *Newspaper World*, which described EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA as having "a remarkable record of opposition to Germany's attempts to re-establish itself in its territory."

# EXPORTERS

110, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2

Exporters of Wattlebark, Native Grown Coffee, Groundnuts, Chillies, Cloves, etc.

## AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.

Branches: Mombasa, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Onaparua, Malindi, Kenya, Malindi, etc.

Importers of Hardware and Building Materials, Gunnies, Wines and Spirits. Specialists in Cotton piece goods for Native trade.

# IMPORTERS

**New Reichstag Fire.**— In eight days Berlin has used up more than 6,000 tons of high explosive and incendiary bombs. No bombs dropped anywhere could have had more effect. No weapons used anywhere in any other way could have done to shorten the war. Bomber Command has been working for more than four years to achieve the ability to do what has been done in the last week. Now, when we are right on top of the enemy, I ask you to work out the tactics as you put a man out into this world on the race as the crews themselves. As you make all the plans, remember that you and the crews in Bomber Command have started a new Reichstag fire, which this time will put the Nazis out of office. Air Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, O.C.

**The Bombing Crescendo.**— Many would still be fighting well beyond the territory of the Reich but the bombing offensive so brilliantly organized and skillfully and courageously executed against military targets on German soil. The bombing offensive must be received with discrimination as well as with satisfaction. There could be no more imprudent conclusion than that when all the effects of bombing are combined, and when the weight of the offensive has been steadily increased, Germany will surrender by the power of the air alone. Air warfare has the indispensable function of accelerating all the processes of disintegration in the Reich and is irreplaceable for this purpose, but only if it is also part of a general offensive. — *The Times*.

**Retribution.**— During the first 10 months of 1943 Bomber Command released over occupied Europe 130,000 tons of high explosives and incendiaries, of which 85% fell on Germany. These 112,000 tons dropped on the Reich in 10 months compared with 37,000 tons for the whole of 1942 and 23,000 tons in 1941. Berlin has now become the most heavily bombed town in Germany. Seventeen of her chief cities have been so badly damaged that they are now more of a liability than an asset to Germany's war effort. — *Visecount Casbourne*.

**Bombing Berlin.**— We might liken the Allied air war to volcanic force working downwards instead of upwards. In that sense, last week opened a new phase of eruption and disruption. The repeated bombardments of Berlin within a few days have staggered foes and amazed friends. Stalingrad itself did not ring a louder knell of doom. Nazidom is fettering what it hoped to inflict. — Mr. J. L. Garvin, in the *Sunday Express*.

**Murderers and Slave Raiders.**— The first thing the Germans destroy when they retreat are our schools and scientific institutions, theatres, museums, architectural memorials. They blow up our factories and mills. Every factory in Kharkov was a charred ruin. About 100,000 people, mostly intellectuals, starved to death in Kharkov in the winter of 1941-42. The Germans inaugurated their rule in December, 1941 by slaughtering the whole Jewish population of 24,000 persons, including the babies. They were locked in windowless and stoveless barracks and kept without food for two weeks. Many went out of their minds. Then they were taken in small parties of 500 or so and mown down over a pit filled with gas. The Germans then set about exterminating the Russian and Ukrainian population. They restored nothing in Kharkov—not water works, power supply or drains. In the summer of 1942 Germany required 5,000,000 slaves to work on the land and the German press gangs went after the young. A closed van would appear on the streets; soldiers would jump out, seize boys and girls in their teens, bundle them into the van. They disappeared without trace. When one mine near Stallino was opened, over 40,000 bodies were found in the mine-shaft. A commission is investigating whether the Germans threw their victims down the shaft alive or shot them first. — Mr. Alexei Tolstoy.

**Mr. Wendell Willkie.**— Just after Mr. Churchill had said he had not become the King's First Minister to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire, Mr. Wendell Willkie damned the Prime Minister's statement as something which had shocked the world. The other week Mr. Churchill repeated his statement, and the other day Willkie described the British Empire as the most extraordinary experiment in international democracy the world has ever known. — Mr. [Name], New York correspondent of the *Daily Mail*.

**Religious Revival in Russia.**— There is a genuine revival of religion in Russia. Premier Stalin may have had some political motives for his recognition of the patriarchate but the true explanation appears to be that as a realist he sees how deep-rooted religion is in the life of the people. — The Archbishop of York.

# Background to the

**Missed Opportunities.**— A campaign of several months in North Africa was envisaged. The unexpected arrival of Darlan put our programme several weeks ahead of schedule. We might have immediately seized Tunis and Bizerta. But the plan did not provide for this move. For a few days there were no German troops in Bizerta or Tunis. It was our efforts at first to persuade our ally, President Roosevelt to the Bey of Tunis, expressing the hope that he was a good boy. The German General Staff promptly flew 10,000 air-borne troops into the area. Our mistake cost us six months and a Tunisian campaign. Again we were caught unawares by success in Sicily, where what had been our main stem of supply became an almost unopposed landing. Palermo and Catania were taken. Then, for reasons impossible to understand except on the assumption that it was "the plan" and could not be modified, we spent precious weeks in driving the Germans through the difficult country of the Mount Etna *massif* until at their leisure, taking their prisoners and much equipment, they crossed the Straits of Messina and sat down to wait for us at Salerno. Why did we not leave the Germans bottled up in the north-east corner of Sicily and immediately send a force from Palermo to the south of Italy? The lack of flexibility in our planning was shown again when we were caught on the wrong foot by the sudden collapse of Mussolini. — *National News-Letter*.

**South Africa's Air Effort.**— The Union of South Africa has undertaken to form another six air force units, bringing the strength in the north up to at least 20 squadrons. The air training scheme started in South Africa over three years ago now absorbs the all-out effort of over 30,000 Europeans. It has turned out more than 4,000 qualified pilots and 12,000 other members of air crews. — Lieut. General Sir Pierre van Ryneveld.

**Teaching Germans Humility.**— Germany must undergo some reasonable de-industrialization. That is indispensable to the security and prosperity of her neighbours. The Germans have been miseducated into national savagery. They have long suffered from overweening arrogance. They must learn humility. Occupation by the small Powers will be the surest way of inculcating this virtue. I hope and believe that the British will lay upon this

# the War News

**Opinions Epitomized.**—The mounting strength of the United Nations has enabled them to wrest the initiative from the enemy and take the offensive in all parts of the world.—His Majesty the King.

"Our railways are the envy of the world."—Mr. G. Grimond, M.P.  
 "The rate of advance in Italy is undoubtedly slow."—Lord C. Cowdray.

"Casualties in the raid on Leiden were 302 killed and 527 injured."—Vichy News Agency.

"The House of Commons may have to sit five days a week instead of three."—Sir P. Harris, M.P.

"The Germans are now being extensively trained as paratroopers."—Major General F. A. M. Browning.

"Allied landing on the west coast of France is expected before the end of the year."—Ankara Radio.

"The Germans, Rotterdam, and Belgrad and Coventrated. On them lies the guilt."—Daily Express.

"After the war we shall have to assume a role of leadership in the whole world."—The Archbishop of Canterbury.

"Mr. Attlee's explanation of our abortive operations in the Dodecanese will convince nobody."—Daily Mail.

"We are going to open up our Empire by air, sea, and trade, not liquidate it."—Lieut. Commander Brabner, M.P.

"You're an Australian. Why haven't you been naturalized?"—Ministry of Labour official to Australian lady.

"Had we not had radio location up our sleeves the Battle of Britain might have been lost."—Professor A. V. Hill, M.P.

"Government Departments have taken over 51 hotels in London."—Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Works.

"International boycott after the war would be the most effective and humane mode of changing German mentality."—Mr. Hamilton Byfe.

"Wendell Wilkie has more than an even chance of becoming the next President."—Representative John Rankin, of Mississippi, U.S.A.

"Attention should be given now to the peopling of the Empire by a well-planned scheme of emigration."—The Marquess of Norham.

"The idea of running Wings for Victory weeks came from the Queen."—Lord Mottistone, Vice-President of the National Savings Movement.

"I am a Communist. That is, I advocate national control and ownership of land, capital and industry for the benefit of all of us."—Mr. Bernard Shaw.

"The Germans are believed to be preparing for a gas attack on Great Britain. They are storing the necessary materials at Silkeborg in Denmark."—*Svenska Dagbladet*.

"Australians have done less international thinking than any other people in the Empire."—Mr. Menzies, Leader of the Opposition in the Australian Parliament.

"London received 7,500 tons of bombs in 11 months. Now 2,300 tons have crashed down on Berlin in half an hour and more than 4,000 tons in two nights."—Mr. Basil Cawley.

"Since November 1, Japan has lost 71 naval and merchant vessels and 558 planes, against U.S. losses of one destroyer-transport and 91 planes."—Mr. Henry L. Stimson, U.S. Secretary of War.

"Small savings have now reached an average of £250 a family. There has never been anything like this in the history of the country."—Sir Harold Mackintosh, Chairman of the National Savings Committee.

"We shall have to add £350,000,000 to our pre-war export figures to maintain our pre-war standards of living."—Mr. Harcourt Johnstone, M.P., Secretary to the Department of Oversea Trade.

"Stalin has said he wants to wait, not for the Second Front, at least for the destruction of Berlin as a prelude to his conference with Churchill and Roosevelt."—Baron von Stumm, of the German Foreign Office.

"You know Georgie Patton—emotionally unstable, inclined to get worked up, flamboyant, histrionic."—General Eisenhower has torn the hide off him. But we need Patton; he is considered invaluable.

"Statement to the Press by one of General Eisenhower's staff officers after General Patton, commanding the U.S. Seventh Army, had truck an American soldier in hospital."

"Soldiers at the front are not so keen on showing their Nazi Party badges and carrying the Nazi booklet. Nobody wants to be taken prisoner while carrying documentary evidence that he is a full-fledged Nazi. Therefore the booklet, which was once so prized and which promised such advantages in the days of success, is now whenever possible conveniently lost."—Mr. Noel Porter, in the Daily Telegraph.

"The decision to release Sir Oswald and Lady Mosley, taken as it was without due regard to its effect on public opinion in this and other countries, was a blunder."—General Council of the Trades Union Congress.

"Consultations on the lines of the Moscow talks should take place between the Commonwealth nations before the end of the war, and afterwards there should be yearly meetings."—Viscount Cranborne, Daily Express.

"Proof of the factuality of victory can be found in the fact that in private conversations he has given generous instructions regarding the reconstruction of destroyed towns, particularly of Cologne."—Gaullester Grohe.

"The problem of the modern world is to produce more goods with less labour, and to absorb the output of these production lines. This lies within the field of finance and calls for a research effort of an order comparable to the effort directed to scientific research."—Lord Melchett.

"The blows which are being meted out to Nazi Germany from the air are a just punishment for the crimes they have committed on weaker nations, defenceless Jews and persecuted minorities. Our blows will grow more deadly until the war power of Germany is smashed."—Lord Sherwood, Under-Secretary of State for Air.

"Do not let us again ask the Foreign Secretary to make bricks without straw, or peace without an air force, or to keep neutrals neutral on a diet of defeat, or to engage in bombarding aggressors with paper or suppressing war with unanimous resolutions with one or two signatories secretly dissenting."—Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of Production.

"There are now upwards of 64 M.P.s serving as Ministers (including the Under-Secretaries). If we add 64 P.P.S.s and some 12 other M.P.s acting as whips or holding Household appointments, 140 M.P.s are directly or indirectly under the influence of the Government of the day. This is a real threat to the independence of the House of Commons."—Mr. Oswald Lewis, M.P.

"I suggest adaptations of the Swiss Constitution to India by a system of executive periodicity in the provinces, and of regionalism interposed between the provinces and the Centre, leaving the latter with the control only of foreign affairs, defence, tariffs, currency and—preferably—communications."—Professor P. Parthasarathy, in the Daily Telegraph.

## PERSONALIA

A son has been born to the wife of Mr. Roger A. Wilkinson, of the Kenya Administrative Service.

The late Lady Jardine, wife of Sir Douglas Jardine, a former Chief Secretary of Tanganyika Territory, has left £19,351.

Sir Neville Pearson, a member of the delegation of British newspaper owners, has arrived in Wellington, New Zealand.

The Duke of Palmella, the new Portuguese Ambassador in London, has been elected President of the Anglo-Portuguese Society.

Mr. J. H. G. Soulsby, M.P., Minister of Education in the Government of the Cape, has been elected to the post of Mr. H. G. Soulsby, Busoga.

The Rev. S. R. Teague, who was in the Portuguese East Africa for 40 years, recently addressed the Manchester Rotarians on past and present problems of Southern Africa.

The Duchess of Gloucester attended a general meeting of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's Club in London last week and addressed it by Lord Hailey. A report will appear in the next issue.

General Smith addressed a private meeting of members of both Houses of Parliament last week on Southern Africa and the New World.

The State for the Dominions, Viscount Cranborne, presided at the marriage of the daughter of Mr. John Pearman Cadogan, M.P., and Mrs. M. J. M. C. J. Cadogan, of Sotik, and Mrs. Anne Page Harris (née Richardson), widow of Pilot Officer J. Willford Harris, of Nairobi.

Mr. J. F. Nicoll, Deputy Colonial Secretary in Trinidad, who has been promoted Colonial Secretary in Fiji, was an Assistant District Officer in Tanganyika until 1928, when he was transferred to the Colonial Office as an assistant principal.

Mr. William James FitzGerald, Attorney-General in Palestine, who has been appointed Chief Justice of that territory, was Solicitor-General in Northern Rhodesia in 1932, Attorney-General in the following year and made a judge in 1934.

The engagement was announced recently of Mr. Michael Leach, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Leach, of St. Ives, Cornwall, and Miss Vera Lea-Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Lea-Wilson, of Namutamba Estate, Uganda.

The engagement has been announced between Captain Charles Peter Davies, The Green Howards, seconded to the K.A.R., of Enfield Chase, Middlesex, and Miss Mary Catherine Maytham, of Earls Court, Essex, and Newlands, Cape Town.

The engagement is announced between Lieut. John Stone H. G. Butcher, The King's African Rifles, only son of Mr. and Mrs. James Butcher, of Bulawayo, and Miss Lilla Forster James, V.A.D., younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas James, of Rosclands, Farnham, Surrey.

The Uganda Branch of the St. John's Ambulance Association has elected the following officers: President, the Governor; Chairman, Mr. A. H. Cox; Vice-Chairman, Mr. E. A. Temple Perkins; Hon. treasurer, Mr. F. C. Caldwell; hon. secretary, Mr. J. R. Crabbe; other members of the Committee, Dr. de Boer, Mr. M. M. Patel, M.L.C., Mrs. Merrick, Mrs. A. H. Cox, Miss Macgill, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Bura, Mr. Naluma, Mr. Azavedo, and Mrs. Kamanya.

### BOOK WANTED

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## Dr. F. P. Keppel

Dr. Frederick Paul Keppel, President of the Carnegie Corporation of New York from 1923 to 1934, whose death is announced, had been keenly interested in East and Central African progress and had been instrumental in making large sums of money available for such purposes.

Sir George Tomlinson has said of him in a letter to *The Times*:

"For the purpose of planning help to the Colonies and in order to supplement the already wide knowledge gained in the course of his own study and travels, Keppel made a practice for some years before the war of paying biennial visits to the kind and close consultation of the Colonial Office as well as with a group of public-spirited individuals centred in Cleatham House. Those who were privileged to attend these conversations will long remember the energetic and sympathetic spirit of eager inquiry. As no one could be the last presidential reporter. No more important lesson can be learned than that the key to success lies not with money but with the people and their work."

In the widest sense the objects of the Carnegie Corporation's benefactions may be summed up as the promotion of education, and under Keppel's guidance large sums have been devoted to specific institutions, including libraries, in the Colonies. More than the leaves of the tree, the roots of the tree may be mentioned as the promotion of general sympathy.

But his conception of educational philanthropy went far beyond the financing of the African Survey and Professor Hancock's Survey of British Commonwealth Affairs, who left a mark in the eyes of the educationists, both statesmen and men in the street in the implications of their problems and responsibilities.

Among his deepest interests was the encouragement of the kind of adult education which springs from intercourse between people in countries with widely differing modes of thought and experience. To quote again from his 1931 report, during these 19 years (i.e., of his presidency) he "divided rather than accumulated the academic's hobby, but to use the words of our thinking. More and more of education is taking place outside the classroom."

One manifestation of this tendency has been the appropriation by the Carnegie Corporation of large sums to facilitate the exchange of visits between the United States and the British Dominions and Colonies, or within the British Empire. It was, too, at Keppel's suggestion that in 1931 the Colonial Office undertook the administration of large funds placed at their disposal by the Corporation to enable selected Colonial civil servants to take a sabbatical year away from their official work for the purpose of travel and study. It delighted him to think that an agricultural officer in some lonely corner of Africa might use a grant from these funds to study anti-erosion schemes in the United States or vice-versa in Java, but his delight sprang not only from his interest in technical progress, but even more from his faith in the spiritual value of personal contacts in a common cause between widely separated places. In his view such contacts could not fail to forge new, if invisible, links in the chain of friendship and understanding between the parent countries.

In all this he neither sought nor exacted any measurable or immediate return. He was ready to cast his bread upon the waters, firm in the belief that some, at least, of his ventures would be attended by some reasonably favourable conjunction of the stars.

Keppel was a wise, witty and steadfast friend, full of sympathy, but by no means without appreciation of British methods and ideals. He typified Anglo-American understanding at its best and friendliest.

## E. A. Service Appointments

Among recent first appointments to the Colonial Service are:

Colonial Agricultural Service.—Mr. D. J. Cowan, to be Agricultural Officer, Uganda, and Mr. A. Storrer, to be Agricultural Officer, Kenya.

Colonial Nursing Service.—Miss B. M. Hopkinson and Miss J. D. Shirriff, to be Nursing Sisters in Tanganyika; Miss K. F. Onslow, to be Nursing Sister in Uganda; Miss G. Paddison, Miss D. Shaw and Miss E. E. S. Smith, to be Nursing Sisters in Northern Rhodesia.

Colonial Veterinary Service.—Mr. M. J. Fitzpatrick, to be Veterinary Research Officer, Kenya; Mr. G. O. Fowler, to be Veterinary Officer, Nyasaland; and Mr. P. D. B. B. to be Veterinary Officer, Northern Rhodesia.

Colonial Education Service.—Miss A. Gurned, to be Education Officer, Kasibab.

**THE WAR**

**Decorations for N. Rhodesians**

**Brigadier Dimoline and Sergeant Cowham**

Brigadier (temporary) Harry Kenneth Dimoline, D.S.O., M.B.E., Royal Artillery, has been made C.B.E. (Military Division) in recognition of his services in the Middle East. He was commanding the Northern Rhodesia Regiment at the outbreak of war.

Sergeant Walter Humphrey Cowham, of the Royal Artillery Northern Rhodesia, now a tank gunner in the R.A.F., has been awarded the conspicuous Gallantry Medal for his part in bringing home a Lancaster bomber. He earned the award on his first operational flight. Though blinded by a splinter from a cannon shell which burst inside his turret after his aircraft had bombed Harburg on the night of October 14, he drove off the attacking German fighter and he refused to leave his turret. Later, on the homeward journey he shot down two other enemy fighters and prevented them from attacking the Lancaster. Sergeant Cowham who is still in hospital, has lost an eye.

His pilot said on landing: "When we got Sergeant Cowham out of his turret we found that besides the wounds on his chest, a bullet had passed through his forehead and between the skin of one of his shoulders. When things quietened down after the first attack, Cowham said: 'I was hit, Skipper, my eye is gone. I told the mid-upper gunner, not knowing that he was wounded, to take Mike's place in the turret, but Mike refused to leave his turret though he had lost a considerable amount of blood. His spirits were high all the time and he kept saying he was all right.'

Mike put up a marvellous show. On the way back from the Dutch coast he said: 'I can't see properly, it's misty, but I stayed in his turret. If it had not been for him I am sure I should not have got back. The mere fact that he stayed there when he was up and the turret was out of order kept off the last two attacks.'

He says that when he comes out of hospital he wants to go back to Rhodesia. He was always telling me about his game hunting, and when I saw him in hospital the other day

he said: 'I won't have to squint any more when I go down shooting again.' He was a wonderful crew to fly with.

Lieut. General Sir Pierre van Rynneveld, Chief of the South African General Staff, who accompanied General Smuts to London, has returned to the Union.

Major General Douglas Povah Dickinson, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., who commanded the East Africa Force in 1940, has been retained on the active list although he has reached the normal age for retirement.

Group Captain P. C. Pickard, D.S.O. and two bars, who lived in Kenya before the war and captained the Wellington "I" for East Africa, has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. "Target for Tonight" is now O.C. of the A.F. station.

The Queen last week visited the Tribal Squatter offices of the Colonial Development Corporation in Victoria League.

Vice-Marshal Kerby, A.O.C. East Africa, has led the first contingent of W.A.A.F. to be based in Kenya. The girls who attended this parade in Nairobi were mostly Kenyan, but there were a few from Northern Rhodesia, Uganda and Tanganyika, and one from the Seychelles.

**Sergeant E. V. Dean**

Sergeant Wireless Operator Air Gunner Edward Victor Dean, R.A.F.V.R., a former member of the clerical staff of this newspaper, who was recently reported missing from one of the heavy air attacks on Mannheim, is, we regret to report, now officially regarded as having lost his life in the operation. He joined us as a junior typist and volunteered for the Royal Air Force more than a year before the call-up of his regiment. He was enthusiastic about his training and eager to be employed on operational duties. We took him on some of the heaviest bombing missions to Germany. Our sympathy goes out to his mother and two brothers, both of whom are in the Royal Navy.

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# Rhodesian Amalgamation

## Debated in N. Rhodesia Legislature

MR. WELENSKY moved in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature that Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia be amalgamated without undue delay under a Constitution similar to that now enjoyed by Southern Rhodesia.

He stressed that his remarks would not be directed at any particular individual or member of the Government, from whom he has always received the greatest respect and courtesy. He said that he was disappointed with the position of the Government in the matter, but he was sure that the Government had changed sufficiently to make it possible for the Imperial Government to take up the matter. He spoke for the Labour Party and he hoped that some of the other non-official members would support him.

He and others were tired of the present system, under which non-official members could give advice, which had not been taken, but they had no power. He wondered how long it would take to tolerate that undignified position. He was a member of the Council except as a means of expression. The Labour Party wanted amalgamation and nothing else.

He said that a severe world economic depression after the war would have led to a combination between peoples which would then be the only way of handling the crisis. He considered development in Rhodesia to be favourably will be a development in the same way as in the Protectorates, where there was little development. If it had not been for the development of copper production in Northern Rhodesia, there could have been a serious shortage.

The proceeds of that production went to private investors in Britain, to the British Government and the British South Africa Company, the people of Northern Rhodesia coming in a poor way. In 1939 the total revenue from the direct taxation of Northern Rhodesia was £100,000. Since the formation of the B.S.A. Company in 1931, £1,000,000 and £1,000,000 had been taken from copper. The one prospect of getting rid of the monopoly hold of this industry was attaining self-government. He said Mr. Welensky was asked, did Protectorates now develop secondary industries? He examined at length what he termed "the probability" that the establishment of such industries was not allowed because they would compete with the industries of Great Britain.

### Amendment Proposed

MR. T. J. PAGE said that he still favoured the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and in the case of Nyasaland, but he thought the motion might have been more effective if it had been worded differently. The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia favoured amalgamation and General Smith had repeatedly referred to the possibility of a very large federation of interests in Africa. The first step should be amalgamation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. Sir Godfrey Hughes had made a gentleman's agreement with the Dominions Office to do nothing to embarrass the Imperial Parliament during the war, and it was rather difficult to talk of amalgamation when one of the parties had agreed to a postponement. He had always felt regret that Sir Godfrey had taken that step, but he had acted as he thought best. Amalgamation would come one day, but it would not be expected for all time.

The Chief Secretary paid tribute to the advice and help received from the non-official members, without which the Government would have been very handicapped. It was clear that the Government did not feel that it was in a position to take up the question until after the war, and the official side of the House would therefore have to oppose the motion or any amendment.

Major H. K. McKee, who congratulated Mr. Welensky on his "good political speech," which had no doubt in his mind as to its effect, saw no good reason for tabling the motion. He said he was sorry to analyse the views of his constituents, he would say that it was difficult to gauge the opinions of his servants, that the farming community was mostly in favour of amalgamation, and that the majority of the commercial community took the same view. He was not sure about the Indian community. On the whole, he thought his constituency was in favour, but would like to know the terms. That was his personal position also.

He thought the stipulation that amalgamation must be under a Constitution similar to that now enjoyed by Southern Rhodesia might do a great deal of harm to the cause of amalgamation and proposed an amendment to delete such words.

Mr. C. P. F. (the second) seconded the amendment but thought there would be a far greater prospect of achieving amalgamation by adhering to the principle involved.

COLONEL S. CORE-BROWNE, representing Northern Rhodesia, said that two years ago he had set out a list of questions, of which the pros and cons and explained why the great majority of the European population favoured it and the bulk of the African population opposed it. That speech brought the issue before the House, but I do not see any need to do so again, he said then. He had always felt that the only way was the logical solution of Northern Rhodesia's economic, constitutional and administrative problems.

At the same time I have never considered the factor of the relative question was for me an insurmountable barrier to the practical application of amalgamation. The matter is not as simple as it appears in England. Surely in Rhodesia it is not more a black man's hell than Northern Rhodesia is to a white man.

In many ways one can only be a member of the House, but I do not think any honest person can be a member of the House of the Rhodesian Council. He said that he worked in Southern Rhodesia and he was not a member of the House. He said that he had already existed here, but that he had not been a member of the House. He said that he had not been a member of the House. He said that he had not been a member of the House. He said that he had not been a member of the House.

MR. WELENSKY, replying to the amendment, congratulated Major McKee on his boldness with which he had attempted to draw a line across the House. He said that he was not his colleague's fault. He said that he was not his colleague's fault. He said that he was not his colleague's fault. He said that he was not his colleague's fault.

### Annexation as a First Step

CAPTAIN R. E. CAMPBELL said that annexation as a first step towards amalgamation. This word meant that protected people would become British subjects.

Major McKee, Mr. Pelletier and Mr. Page voted for the amendment and all others against.

When the debate on the motion was resumed, Mr. P. McSAY said he supported the motion. He said that there was a possibility of annexation in the country with a view to amalgamation at any time, but in 15 years in Northern Rhodesia he had not met a single opponent of it. The United Kingdom was showing what he considered "a morbid interest" in British Dependencies; the country had already had the "American Invasion" in 1929, and with not very happy social results.

MR. J. SINCEAIR said that if the objection of the Imperial Government to amalgamation concerned the African, it was the objection at all for Africans were on a better wicket in Southern Rhodesia than in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. WELENSKY said the issue had never been raised by the Labour Party, which had not pressed it before because the British Government was too preoccupied with the war.

Major McKee and Mr. Pelletier left the Chamber when the division was called on the motion, which was lost by 10 votes to six. Mr. Page and Captain Campbell voted with the Labour members and Colonel Core-Browne with the official side.

### Johann Colebrander's Records

Johann Colebrander's correspondence and diary recording the mission on behalf of Lobengula to intercept the Pioneer Column on its way to Salisbury in 1890 have been presented to the Rhodesian Archives by Mr. R. M. Nairn, of Bulawayo.

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# Serious Unrest in Ethiopia

## Relieved by British Liaison Official

On returning from some months spent in Ethiopia, Mr. J. G. Grimwade has given some of his impressions in the *Daily Telegraph*. He said (in part):

The Emperor is supported by a Council of Ministers and a House of Representatives. The Emperor is not elected constitutionally, and it is still far from clear what a debating body is to be. The Emperor's power is not unlimited. The Emperor's power is not unlimited. The Emperor's power is not unlimited.

The first time a Budget has been introduced. This is a new thing in the history of the country. It is a new thing in the history of the country. It is a new thing in the history of the country.

There are not many British in the country. The British are not many in the country. The British are not many in the country. The British are not many in the country.

There are a few centres of health and sanitary work. There are a few centres of health and sanitary work. There are a few centres of health and sanitary work. There are a few centres of health and sanitary work.

The large extent Ethiopia's future depends upon its ability to use its natural agricultural resources to the best advantage. Education, capital and advisers are the main needs.

### Currency Difficulties

It is said that the currency is in a state of confusion. It is said that the currency is in a state of confusion. It is said that the currency is in a state of confusion. It is said that the currency is in a state of confusion.

It is claimed that an African ruler is best able to govern himself and for the future of his country. It is claimed that an African ruler is best able to govern himself and for the future of his country. It is claimed that an African ruler is best able to govern himself and for the future of his country.

The Italian's are stated to have built nearly 2,000 miles of railway. The Italian's are stated to have built nearly 2,000 miles of railway. The Italian's are stated to have built nearly 2,000 miles of railway.

A surprising statement has been sent to *News Review* by Mrs. Evelyn Clayton, who writes that it was forwarded by her husband, who hoped that it would be published. She added that it is attached to the British Legation in Addis Ababa. The statement said, *inter alia*:

The Emperor now resides in the Duke of Aosta's mansion, a modern and very fine building. The Emperor now resides in the Duke of Aosta's mansion, a modern and very fine building. The Emperor now resides in the Duke of Aosta's mansion, a modern and very fine building.

One it is wondered that the buildings are cracked and shabby. One it is wondered that the buildings are cracked and shabby. One it is wondered that the buildings are cracked and shabby. One it is wondered that the buildings are cracked and shabby.

### British Officers killed

Italian medical supplies kept the East African armies well supplied, and even now the hospitals are using Italian medicines, bandages, ointments and equipment, and the Army had a good dip beforehand. Addis Ababa today houses a remarkably efficient Medical Research Laboratory, staffed by Italian doctors and chemists—volunteers. They have the most expensive and up-to-date equipment possible.

The police force may be adequate in Addis, but quite useless, ready for graft and to take advantage of the weak. A Swiss farmer close to the Legation had the pleasure of shooting two wolves six weeks ago, who, supposedly patrolling his quarters, were actually breaking in for loot. Several mysterious housebreakings have occurred in the Legation Compound.

As to Miss Anna Pankhurst's part-hand account of His Britannic Majesty's Minister's tour in Ethiopia, two officers who joined Mr. How's party at Adowa were delayed by a "puncture", held up, and one of them shot dead.

This last month three civilians were injured and one killed when the Diesel railcar was fired on between Addis and Dire Dawa. Colonel Black was killed by rifle fire in the Northern Province, where a revolution of the people has broken out. Two members of the F.A.I. are prisoners; another British officer was wounded.

It is fortunate indeed that someone turned down the Emperor's offer of a brigade; he requires every man trained and equipped at the moment; the battle has been raging for days of four weeks ago.

Last, but not least, some expense is being incurred to make progress when provincial supplies are not available. Even by 1941 the wages are not paid for several or four months at least.

£20,000 at lowest estimate can be spent on a most heinous memorial to Ethiopia's Freedom.

## Questions in Parliament

### Clubs and the Colonies

Mr. Valey asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Government had any discrimination of policy on clubs in the ground of colour in the British Empire. He would instruct Governors of Colonies that officials ought not to include which impose a colour-bar.

Colonel Stanley: I am in full sympathy with the motives prompting the question. As stated in this House on November 10, 1941, it is the present policy of His Majesty's Government to do all in their power to secure equal treatment, irrespective of colour, for all British subjects of the Colonial Empire.

I am, however, quite clear that it would not be desirable for the Government to intervene in the manner suggested. Clubs are not normally subject to governmental control in the matter of their membership regulations, and the singling out of Government officials in the way suggested would almost certainly be regarded as an unjustifiable intrusion by an employer on the private affairs of his employees, and would not necessarily influence any clubs concerned to change their practice.

Mr. Astor asked whether aerodromes built in British possessions for the use of the United States Air Force had been built by the U.S.A. under lease-back by the British Commonwealth under reverse lease-back.

Colonel Stanley: Apart from leased bases areas in the West Indies, where the aerodromes are provided by the United States authorities, there has been no uniform practice in the Colonial Empire. In some cases the cost has been borne by the British Government; in some on United States funds, and in other cases both British and United States funds have been used in the construction of a single aerodrome.

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### African Labour in Kenya

The Government of Kenya has issued a statement of its policy in connexion with the employment of conscripted African labour for civil undertakings after the discussions which the Secretary of State for the Colonies had during his recent visit.

The statement reveals that the conscription was restricted to labour for the requirements of the local industry and to the extent that the employment of the use of conscripted labour is not necessary throughout the country. It is stated that the Government is not prepared to accept a further extension should it be made in the future.

So far as Kenya is concerned the Government's policy means that, subject to the maintenance of all existing services, it will not accept any prohibition in principle to the continued use of conscripted labour for the production of essential goods and certain products in the quantities required by the Ministry of Agriculture and Stock-raising.

The Secretary of State made it clear that the British Government will not approve any extension of conscription without prior reference to him. Consequently the present practice in Kenya under which applications for the declaration of essential undertakings is essential will be varied.

The Board of Agriculture will consider such applications and will bear in mind the responsibility vested in the Executive Council for defining essential undertakings for the purpose of raising conscripts. The Executive Council's recommendations require the approval of the Secretary of State.

The Kenya Government emphasizes the seriousness of the manpower situation and estimates that not more than 2,000 conscripts a month can be found for all undertakings. Therefore a system of priorities is being introduced. For instance, the securing of harvesting during the coming months will be the first priority and sisal the second. The Government considers that the greatest economy in the use of labour must be made, and is giving its attention to the economy of the redistribution of labour.

The Press contends that there is a heavy room for economy in the employment of domestic servants, and particularly of casual labour in the larger towns.—Telegrams from Nairobi to 'The Times'.

### Makerere Mosque in Uganda

Some time ago we reported that Muhammadan students at Makerere College, Uganda, were to have a mosque of their own, and that the Sultan of Zanzibar had opened a fund for the purpose. It is now learnt that subscriptions from the people of Zanzibar are sufficient to see the mosque completed and that it will be built as soon as possible. Muslims in Africa and elsewhere are still making gifts to equip and maintain the mosque, and the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Mills Bank, London, S.W.1, are prepared to forward any donations made in this country. The mosque will be a simple, square white building, with a dome and an ancient carved Arab door presented by the Zanzibar People Memorial Museum Committee.

### New Constitution for Ethiopia

Professor Norman Bentwich is leaving Palestine for Addis Ababa at the invitation of the Emperor to draw up a new Constitution for Ethiopia.

### The Use of Anthropology

Professor F. C. Bartlett, when addressing the Royal Anthropological Institute last week.

There are four main lines of approach to anthropology: (1) The collection and distribution of specimens of human physical characteristics, such as the size and shape of the head; (2) Physical anthropology or anthropometry; (3) The study of the effects upon group behaviour of several environmental conditions, such as climate, altitude, and so on; (4) Sources, times of transport and the social and economic conditions of populations. Anthropology is concerned with the cultural knowledge acquired in the course of the day-to-day activities as house or boat building, or in the performance of other tasks often called the study of the material culture or the study of a group's psychological, economic conditions, customs, and habits—often called social anthropology.

Anthropology is to be distinguished from the planned study of a particular society, team work, and the activities of individuals which will have to be obtained. Many of the methods required must be the work of physical and biological scientists, each engaged in his own field. Since the data required are exclusively their own, they must be directed to their own particular studies. They must observe and study their own people and their own problems.

It is important to remember that the organization of the work can proceed with all the necessary facilities of the contact of cultures which will occur. Everybody knows that when two or more different organized social groups come into working contact, change of culture occurs. Some are violent and are violently resisted by others.

There is a curious current tendency, especially on the part of the patient social reformers, to strike first and enquire afterwards. The points of any contrasting culture are noted, because they stand out and look prominent, being possessed by the other party in the contact. The history of colonization shows that the more and the more disasters they fall, the more they are noted by the other party.

It is a matter of great importance for any governing authority to learn what principles determine the nature of resistance, and the sort of relations of its own and of alien cultures. That there are such principles is certain. They can be discovered only by well directed and patient team research demanding a knowledge of the distribution of fundamental human functions throughout the group concerned; of the ways in which these are affected by current conditions belonging to the environment; of the influence especially of recent developments of material culture, and of the ways in which group traditions, beliefs and ideals can be most readily and permanently affected. Such research ought not to be developed and encouraged on a wide scale.

If the science of anthropology rises to its opportunities, it will not only gain vitality itself but will present itself as a practical illustration of that kind of co-operative combination of diverse interests which is at the foundation of all enduring progress in the history of man.

### Committee With African Majority

The first meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee for Local Native Councils has been held in Nairobi. The committee, which has five African and four European members, advises the Governor in Council upon the draft estimates of revenue and expenditure of the Local Native Councils and other matters referred to it.

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**News Items in Brief**

The Sudan is buying wheat from the Belgian Congo. The Parliament of Southern Rhodesia has adjourned until February 10 next. Post boxes are now carried in Uganda on buses serving isolated districts. A young company has recently dissolved in Kenya. The standard of living in South Africa is said to be cleared an interim dividend of 5% (the same).

The East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd. announces an interim dividend of 3% (the same). British Home Office officials have been discussing interests in Kenya, announce an interim dividend of 5% (the same). New European-owned rubber estates in Nyasaland are working at full capacity. Last year's production amounted to nearly 100 tons.

Edinburgh University has offered to take a group of 100 Ethiopian student of medicine to hospital for service in the Princess Tsehai Memorial Hospital in Addis Ababa. A bill of 100 pounds is reported to have travelled 120 miles from the Limpopo River to a dam on a Southern Rhodesian farm. For part of the way it walked along the Messina-Bhaya main road.

Sales of Ethiopian coffee were recently suspended in the Sudan until imports and the War Supply Department could agree on a reasonable price. Coffee imports from the Congo amounted to 202 tons in August and about the same quantity in the following month. The activities of British Overseas Cottons, Ltd. were considered last week at a joint meeting of the Cotton and Rubber Reporters. Sections of the London Chamber of Commerce. The consensus was that the functions of the company could be as well or better carried out by merchants either independently or in co-operation and that there was therefore no justification for the continued existence of British Overseas Cottons.

**Founders' Day**

The proposal, made at the suggestion of various public bodies in Southern Rhodesia, to change the name of the Founders' Day Holiday (which falls on the second Tuesday of July and forms part of the Rhodes and Founders' Holiday week-end) to Beit Day has raised such opposition from the general public that the Prime Minister has decided to postpone the matter until after the war. It is likely that the word Founders (which refers to the Pioneers, and not, as it is often supposed, to Mr Rhodes only) will be retained and that the name of some other holiday will be changed to commemorate a first Beit, whose benefactions have been of such great value to Southern Rhodesia.

**Better Hides from East Africa**

The Colonial Office Press Section states that the production of hides in East and West Africa is one of the most important contributions that our Colonies are making to the allied war effort. Many thousands of high-grade hides a year are now coming to this country from Africa, and, as an official in London said, "We simply couldn't do without them in present circumstances." The hides of South Africa, which are made up of animal skins that they now bring to the market in the form of animal and human hair, some of which are used for the manufacture of footwear, 35% of a heavier type, mainly from Kenya, makes shoes for Army boots.

A great deal of the credit for the development of the African hide industry goes to the officials in the Colonial Veterinary Departments, who 20 years ago set the standards of the trade. Three-quarters of the hides in Africa were then wasted, while the rest were used for tanning the ordinary type and for the bags in which African mothers carry their babies; and the hides that were prepared were of inferior quality.

It is an important fact that the hides of Africa are prepared by a method which involves the use of tanning materials which are not available in the Colonies. The hides are prepared in the rough conditions of primitive huts, which are often erected in villages. More highly technical methods supervised by central stations and organized central depots, the veterinary officers and stock inspectors, each district maintained close supervision over the whole industry.

The fall in prices during the late twenties and early thirties made it difficult to persuade African stockholders of the advantages of good hide preparation, but as more adequate markets were developed the industry improved. Legislation placing trading and grading upon a proper basis has given the industry benefits of which the stockholders are justly proud.

It is essential to maintain a supply of hides of good quality and quantity. During the war attention was given to the supply of the minimum number of hides being wanted because of the small and irregular nature of the supply prepared for export that no available source is neglected.

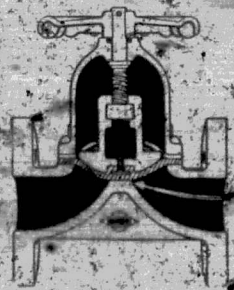
Great help has been given to the industry by the Hides and Skins Committee at the Imperial Institute in London.

The Leather Control of the Ministry of Supply watches closely for any room for improvement and advisers constantly sent back to the Colonies. Officers on leave are often able to give valuable advice back with them after they have watched the various processes at this end. The Ministry of Supply gives high praise to the quality of the hides. One official said: "Complaints are very few and far between. The hides are well graded, they go straight to the tannery and, altogether, are an extremely marketable product."

**Bechuanaland Irrigation Scheme**

The Bathoen II Irrigation Dam at Kanye, Bechuanaland, is the first completed irrigation scheme in the territory, but several others have been started. The capacity of the dam is 390 million gallons. About 52 acres are already under irrigation and another 40 are being cleared and prepared; later, a further 300 acres will be included. Four-fifths of the present irrigated area is under wheat, the remainder being under vegetable crops, the product of which is used to provide a free meal daily for the 1,700 school children in Kanye.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Northern Rhodesia Copperbelt  
In Reply to Lords Geddes and Bledisloe

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
SIR, Only because you devote some space to the "early stages" of the development of the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt in your issue of November 11, and because I believe that the general public would be interested in the picture drawn in the House of Lords by Lord Geddes and Viscount Bledisloe.

Whereas Lord Geddes goes to some pains to disclaim personal credit for the development, he does make the inference that Mr. (now Earl) Baldwin and his staff in some strange way started the thing. The fact is that it was done entirely by the "hunch" of Mr. P. K. Hornby, then general manager of the Union Mine of Haut Katanga, that the C.V. Syndicate was formed in London in 1923 (1) to prospect the belt.

It is true that the belt had been located and pegged by the British Antarctic Expedition (led by Captain Scott) in 1903 (if my memory serves me right) and I actually found most of the old bearings when I went through the district myself nearly 20 years later, and I actually found three or four years running, not prospecting but clearing the bush, and more than one reasonably good nugget was found during the same season in what I knew as the Luangwashi Bush. It must now be a part of the belt.

In 1928 an associate company was formed to sell the old original Roan Antelope claims, thinking that they had lapsed, to the late Sir Edmund Davis for £1,000, but the sale never took place as Sir Edmund discovered that the ground we were selling was already his by virtue of an early grant in perpetuity made by the British South Africa Company to one of his companies. Within three or four years these old claims and their newly traced extensions were capitalized on the Stock Exchange at £1,000,000. This expansion, however, had little to do with Mr. Baldwin and Lord Geddes, it was due to the drive of Mr. Chester Beatty, Mr. W. S. Kirk, and their associates, Gordon James and R. J. Parker, to mention a few.

The picture that both the noble lords have drawn of the conditions which prevailed in the area before the companies "got going" is difficult to recognize by one who was in it and on for 15 years. Some of the happiest years of my life, and the healthiest, were spent fishing and shooting along the banks of the Kafue where it turns from the "hook to run" downwards, and to talk about "oases in deserts" in connection with this country is pure nonsense. Good sanitation and social amenities would be necessary if one started mining on a large scale in the fastnesses of Wales and Scotland. I think I know what language would be used if these peers were to visit the Copperbelt, for example:

Yours faithfully,  
R. MURRAY-HUGHES.

London, W.C.2.

Phoenix Mining & Finance

For the year ended June 30, 1943, Phoenix Mining and Finance, Ltd., reports a net profit of £16,415, to which had to be added £65,267 brought forward from the previous year. £40,738 has been transferred to reserve for depreciation of investments, and the directors recommend payment of a dividend of 1s. 6d. per share, less tax at 10s. in the £, payable on December 15. The issued capital is £200,000. Dividends appear in the half-yearly sheet at £223,649. The market valuation at £100,000,000, and the amounts for £2,000,000. The directors are Mr. Alexander Macquisten, General Manager, G. S. Hardie, W.A. M.P.

The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this newspaper should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

Consolidated Goldfields

The Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., report profit for the year ended June 30, 1943, of £100,563, mainly derived from dividends from New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd. Dividends of 6% on the first and second preference shares required £68,674 and £69,116, and an ordinary dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, £283,552, leaving £100,563 to be carried forward. The company is substantially interest free. The parent Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., of Southern Rhodesia, has issued capital of £6,000,000, which is fully represented by its investments in shares of New Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., with a shareholding of 1,000,000 shares.

The directors are Mr. H. C. Foster, Chairman, Mr. Douglas Douglas-Christopherson, K. Christopherson, Mr. J. G. M. Macpherson, Mr. Douglas Jones, W. A. Mackenzie, and W. MacLachlan, and Sir Douglas Jones, C.B.E., M.C., M.P., and Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Hoare, C.B.E., M.C., M.P.

Mr. Douglas Christopherson, now in his 15th year, is resigning his appointment as one of the managing directors of New Consolidated Goldfields and also his membership of the boards of both companies. He has served the companies in both Africa and England for more than 10 years. His resignation is the approval of the directors.

Mining Personalities

Mr. William Gubiani, Chairman of Bulawayo and Zambesi Exploration Co. (S.A.) Ltd., and a director of other companies, has died aged 61. He was a son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Edgar Pam and had been the President of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy for 1938-39. Mr. P. W. A. Shaw, a mining engineer of Bulawayo, has died at Lusaka.

Largest Colonial Diamond

A large diamond, weighing 100 carats, was found in Sierra Leone. It is about 600 carats in the rough and is probably the eighth largest ever found.

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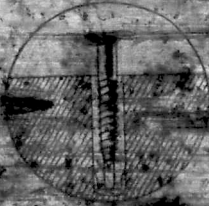
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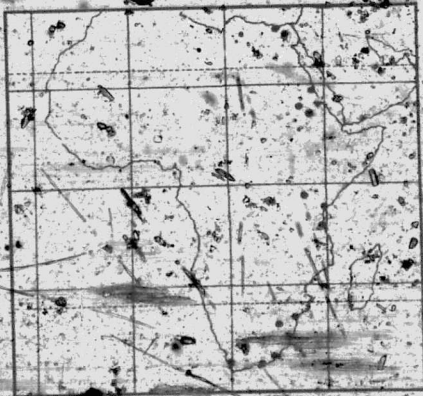
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

GENERAL SMUTS seized the opportunity of his address to the United Kingdom Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association to call attention to some weaknesses in the British Colonial system which have been frequently discussed in these columns. This is by no means the first occasion on which the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa has advocated grouping of African Colonies, the decentralization of administration under Governors-General with wide powers, and regular regional conferences. With such proposals the overwhelming majority of Europeans in East Africa and the Rhodesias are in agreement, but there has hitherto been little evidence of willingness in Westminster and Whitehall to face the facts and factors on which rests the case for these progressive measures. It must in fairness be added that some Governors and Chief Secretaries are at least as much to blame as the most bureaucratic of officials in this country. Indeed, more than a small part of East Africa's troubles has been due to Governors who have insisted on referring almost everything to Downing Street, instead of accepting and utilizing a degree of self-reliance and initiative consonant with their

appointment. Any Secretary of State, Under-Secretary or Permanent Under-Secretary worthy of his office would welcome the active co-operation of able senior administrators ready to bear responsibility. It has been their misfortune, as well as that of East Africa, that too many Governors have had insufficient confidence in themselves to adopt this rôle.

During the war, of course, there has been tacit consent to avoid discussion of matters without a bearing upon improvement in the local war effort, but the justification for this understanding cannot much longer be argued. While we are certainly not among those who underestimate the strength of the Hun and the mighty efforts which the Allied Powers must put forth to smash the militaristic system built by Prussia and worshipped by succeeding generations of Germans, the pattern of victory is now traced, and there is a general, and we trust well warranted, hope that Hitler and his hordes will have been finally crushed within the next year. From that standpoint alone it is reasonable to ask that some of Africa's major problems shall not be faced. The fact that the main campaign will fall due in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia

in the first half of next year, and that a general election in the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia may also be held within a few months, greatly strengthen the case for guiding principles to be agreed without further procrastination.

The political, agricultural and commercial leaders of the East African territories, the Secretary of State during his recent brief visit to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, he will have had abundant

### The Grouping of Colonies.

evidence that the people of the spot are far from satisfied that the present administration arrangements are as good as they ought to be, and he must assuredly have begun to doubt the tenacity often proclaimed by Colonial Office officials that the East African Governors Conference is a highly efficient and trustworthy alternative to union of the territories. Not one settler or business man in East Africa will regret that General Smuts did not even mention this body in his review. He, quite obviously, accepts the non-official point of view that something much better is needed—a union of contiguous Colonial territories. Another favourite postulate of Secretaries of State has been the claim that the Colonial Office is busily engaged in decentralizing its responsibilities. That idea was flatly repudiated by General Smuts, who stated that wherever he has been within the Colonial Empire he has found criticisms of a system which is still centralized in London (partly, as we have noted, because some Governors are devoid of self-reliance). But it is the fault of the Colonial Office that such men are appointed to posts for which they are clearly unfitted. And what could be clearer than General Smuts' assertion that it is quite feasible to group the British territories in West Africa, East Africa and Southern Africa? He can have meant only one thing: union of the four West African Colonies, union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory (either with or without Zanzibar), and union of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland—for his other statements during the war prove that he no longer considers the absorption of Southern Rhodesia into the Union of South Africa a practical political possibility. We hope that General Smuts will continue to press these points upon the Imperial Government until action is taken. He wields within the Empire an influence possessed by no other resident in Africa, and nothing would give greater pleasure to the non-official communities south of the Equator than for the first regional conference for Africa to be held under his presidency.

Throughout the whole of its existence, East Africa and Rhodesia has criticized the over-simplification (which usually means the falsification) of the problems of the territories and the use in discussion of

### Beware Catchwords and Over-Simplification.

catchwords and *cliques* which mean different things to different people and finally little or nothing to so many. The more critics really know, the greater their tendency to rely on easy generalizations which are heard by hearers and ultimately themselves. General Smuts is outspoken in this regard, especially when dealing with the problem of race and colour, which he deems the greatest of all the problems of the Empire—one which can be solved only by continuing experiments in various conditions. These experiments may, in the opinion of the South African Prime Minister, need to extend over generations. Yet there are people, including some members of the House of Commons, who, although they have never set foot in Africa, presume to prescribe ready-made remedies. We are not optimistic enough to imagine that the wise words of one of the world's leading statesmen will weigh in with them, or with some of the very volatile critics of British Africa in the United States of America—which, those critics always forget, has by no means solved its own problems arising from the fact that twelve millions, or one-tenth, of its own inhabitants are of African descent—but serious students will take to heart a warning of which they have frequently to remind themselves if they are to escape these snares in the path of progress.

### Special Broadcasts to E. Africa

The first of a series of six fortnightly broadcasts specially addressed to East Africa was sent out by the B.B.C. last Sunday evening. Of a general introductory character, it was devised by Miss Dorothy Noad, wife of Lieut.-Commander J. B. M. Noad, R.N.V.R.

The five following programmes are intended to make a special appeal to a particular district in East Africa and will introduce references and items especially affecting that locality. On December 19 Nairobi will be featured, and in the following four programmes Dar es Salaam, Mombasa, Zanzibar and Kisumu.

Sir Vincent Girdlestone made the introductory talk on Sunday. He said that the Empire has spent mainly in Native Africa, and he astonished and the African has amazing aptitude in adapting himself to the complicated nature of modern warfare. He sent special greetings to the A.F.C.

Mrs. Elspeth Huxley, saying there was danger in so much planning in England when contacts with the Colonies were so few and far between, suggested the need for a delegation to come and tell the country about East Africa's war effort. She mentioned the men on active service who were the right type to make good in East Africa, but did not sufficient capital, and that Great Britain seemed disposed to judge East Africa largely by the health, education and other social services provided for Africans.

# General Smuts Discusses African Problems

## Advocates Grouping of Colonies and Regional Conferences

THE problem of race and colour is a root problem in our Empire. There is no doubt people who have a patent solution for that sort of problem, they have a general formula, a simple standard procedure for its solution. But it will not be the right one.

To my mind we have there in the Empire a problem which is going to test our wisdom, our farsightedness, our statesmanship, our humanity, probably for generations to come. The solution of it is not simple. You can have no simple, straightforward approach to a problem such as the vast diversity of race and colour, culture, and levels of civilization existing in our Empire. It calls for continuous experiment, for variety of treatment, and for very prolonged periods of patience before any satisfactory solution can be reached.

Now it is one of the questions on which people are divided sharply and with which they are very much concerned nowadays. Many well-meaning people think you can by short cuts arrive at a solution. But you will not. Simplification will not help you. Simplification will mean falsification of the real difficulty.

It is by a long process of experience and patient experiment that you can deal with situations such as these. I have my own experiment with its problems of colour and race in West Africa, in East Africa, in South Africa. Everywhere you have great differences of culture and conditions generally, and in all these cases you can only proceed experimentally, making experiments, trying to follow lines that suggest themselves as practicable and wise in the particular circumstances, and avoiding general preconceived standardized solutions.

The Commonwealth and the Empire are a very great world community. It is not only the spiritual power which we command as to other groups on earth, but it is the fact that we possess that strength of soul, that inner freedom which is greater than all the freedoms of the Atlantic Charter, and we are also a very powerful group scattered though we are over the world. So we must look to our own inner strength, our inner coherence, our system, our set-up and patterns, to see that it is on a satisfactory basis for the future.

### Dual System for Dominions and Colonies

What is the present set-up in our group? We are an Empire and a Commonwealth. We are a dual system. In that dual system we follow two different principles.

In the Commonwealth we follow to the limit the principle of decentralization. In the Commonwealth this group of ours has become wholly decentralized as sovereign States. The members of the group maintain the indissoluble spiritual bonds which are stronger than steel, but in all matters of government and their internal and external concerns they are sovereign States.

In the Colonial Empire, on the other hand, we follow quite a different principle. We follow the opposite principle of centralization. And the centralization is focussed in this country in London.

The question that arises in my own mind, looking at the situation objectively, is whether such a situation can endure. To have the Empire centralized and the Commonwealth decentralized, to have the two groups developed on two different lines, raises grave questions for the future. Is the quality of our group safe? Should we not give very grave thought to this dualism of our system?

I do not speak critically here. I am not a critic of the Empire, I am just thinking objectively, and giving expression to my concerns. I am not out to criticize. But I know the fact that wherever I have gone in the Colonial Empire I have found criticism of this situation. Your own British people outside this island, Irving in Crown Colony are very critical and resolute under this system which is centralized in London. It is the nature of the beast, you know. The Briton resents being run by others and from a distance. The question is whether there should not be an approach between the two systems, so as to eliminate gradually this dualism and have a closer approach between the two, and bring Empire and Commonwealth closer together.

Following that line of thought, it has seemed to me that our

Colonial system consists of too many units. If there is to be decentralization, you naturally decentralize from the Colonial Office in London, and give administrative power, of all sorts and all degrees, sometimes to very small units, or to some still in a very primitive stage of development, and that might be a risky thing to do.

Our Colonial system consists of a very large number of units in all stages of development, and if there is to be decentralization and devolution of power and authority, it becomes in my opinion necessary to simplify the system, to tidy it up, to group smaller units, and in many cases to do away with units which have simply ceased to exist or ceased to have any life. They should be abolished or merged with other units. And in most cases their boundaries are quite indefensible. You know how this great show has been put on in London, and how it has been here and there without any planning, and of course, inevitably so.

### Decentralize and Tidy Up The Show

But the time has come, or the time may be coming now, when it is necessary to tidy up the show, to reduce the number of independent Colonial units, to abolish a number of these separate administrations scattered pell-mell over the Colonial Empire, and to reorganize the consequences. It is a matter of numbers on the local people, of their resources, of the burden on them, and their slender resources might be devoted to tasks which are more important than the administration of perhaps beyond their capacity.

As I say, it is a question whether we should not abolish a number of units, and group others, and so tidy up the show. That in such a case you can decentralize, and you can safely give larger powers and greater authority to those larger groups that you will thus create. Where it might be unsafe and unwise to give larger authority to a number of small units, it might be safe and wise, and the proper course, to give authority and to decentralize administrative power in the case of larger units grouped under a better arrangement.

My own African continent contains a large number of territories and territories. There is a very strong proposal to group the British Colonies and territories into definite groups. You have West Africa, you have East Africa, and you have Southern Africa. It is quite possible to group these Colonies into larger units, each under a Governor-General, and abolish not a few of them that need not continue to enjoy a separate existence. In this way you will overcome the difficulty of the highly centralized system existing in London, which is in some to the local people, and perhaps not serving their highest interests and their best development, and gives outsiders the occasion to criticize and to call the Colonial Empire an Imperial concern, run in the economic interests of this country.

As you will solve this problem of centralization in the Colonial Empire you will also solve another equally important problem. And this brings me to the Commonwealth. In many of these cases of Colonial reorganization, when you have new and larger Colonial groups under a Governor-General, you will find that it is quite possible to bring these new groups closer to a neighbouring Dominion, and thereby interest the Dominion in the Colonial group.

### Dominions and Regional Councils

In this way, instead of the Dominions being a show apart, as it were, having little or nothing to do with the Empire, and taking very little interest in it, these regional Dominions will become shapers and partners in the Empire. You will tighten up your whole show, you will create fresh links between the Empire and the Commonwealth, and create a new interest and life in the system as a whole. You will create better co-operation, and you will bring to bear on the problems of these Colonial groups the experience and resources and leadership of the local Dominions, instead of being two separate systems, one decentralized and looking after its own affairs, and the other centralized and centred in London, you will have a much more logical co-operative and statesmanlike arrangement.

Perhaps I am over-simplifying, but I simplify this picture before you as it has developed in my mind. The picture of a larger, more co-operative world community. The time is coming when the Colonial system will have to be simplified and tidied up, and to a large extent decentralized, and when the Dominions will have to be called in to play their part in the new set-up.

Not only Great Britain and not only London, but the Dominion also should, by loose consultative arrangements, have a hand in this new Colonial pattern, and the Dominions should also bring their resources and their experience to bear in the development of the new system.

Perhaps the new link could best be introduced by means of

Being extracts from an address to the United Kingdom Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

a system of regional conferences, which would include both the local (including the regional) colonial group of the area concerned. It seems to begin with nothing more is needed than the regional conferences between them, which would exchange and exchange ideas, and by means of which they could settle common policies, discuss common interests, and that they link up the Dominions and the Colonies with the Mother Country in a common and fruitful co-operation.

These, in brief outline, are our future arrangements as I see them—not only for our own future but for the future of the world—and I want to see our group strengthened and coordinated and elements of risk and of danger removed from its path. I want to see it launched forth after this war on the sure path of business and industry, of co-operation, and of common action in all its parts. I want a common pride to develop in the hearts of the peoples of the world, and in the hearts of the peoples of the world, and in the hearts of the peoples of the world.

the Colonies, within their sphere, and in that way to create in our great worldwide Commonwealth a new spirit de corps, a common patriotism, and a larger human outlook.

I look upon this Empire and Commonwealth as the best missionary enterprise that has been launched for a thousand years. This is a mission to mankind of good will, good government and human co-operation, a mission of freedom and human helpfulness in the paths that beset our human lot. Where we are helping ourselves in ways such as I have mentioned, putting our house in order on lines I have suggested, or on similar lines, we shall not only be serving our own cause and strengthening ourselves internally, but we shall be making our contribution to human destiny and to the promotion of those ideals for which our young men are fighting and bleeding and dying today.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

# Northern Rhodesian Affairs Debated in Legislature

## Non-Officials Ask for Greater Share of Responsibility

[Special Cablegrams to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.]

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS received from Lusaka within the last few days provide a full record of proceedings in the Legislative Council.

Members of the Council, the constitution of the territory should be a subject for non-official representation a greater share of the responsibility of government.

The Chief Secretary replied that as the question was one of His Majesty's Government, and that he could not participate in the debate, and must vote against the motion, the record of the debate would be sent to the Secretary of State. Non-official members were invited to indicate the motion in which they considered it was the duty of the President.

The motion was moved that the electoral law should be amended to give the vote to the Copper Belt, which purpose would be best achieved by abolishing Luanabwa and Murchison as separate constituencies and rejecting the motion, stating as reasons that the high non-official elected members were appointed to represent the six thousand voters.

### Taxation of Profits from Colonial Resources

Colonial Government, who possess the resources raised by their profits, taxation from the mineral resources of Northern Rhodesia, and the profits of the mining industry, and he suggested that the present constitution could be made to have regard to the motion by the Council vote. The motion was moved that the position was that the mining industry should be both involved. The Chief Secretary replied that the mining industry should be both involved and registered in the United Kingdom, or possibly difficult to do so, though it is the case that the British South Africa Company had done some very valuable work and heaved in a public manner, but present and would be approximately £20,000,000 a year, which was approximately a drain on the small Colony. Some way out of this difficulty should be found, and he could not believe that the present state of affairs could continue indefinitely. Companies registered in the U.K. were liable to Home taxation, but under the present law only half of such taxation might be refunded to the Colony. How much had the U.K. received in taxation from Northern Rhodesia, and how much had the U.K. returned in the form of Colonial Development Fund subsidies? The answer was that £2,400,000 had been paid to the U.K. in 1947, and £1,400,000 to 1940, whereas £86,068 had been received in subsidies from the Colonial Development Fund.

To whom did the copper actually belong? He felt that those living in the country could have a legitimate claim, and how to a large extent, to the copper resources, and that the black natives were entitled to a share from profits accruing from it.

There was, of course, a question of the capital employed, for if private individuals who provide the capital were not allowed to make profits they would not produce the necessary money. There were two alternatives: one was to pass a law, as in South Africa, compelling companies to register in the country in which case they would be taxed to the full extent under any taxation law imposed; the other was to pass a moral claim on the Home Government asking that as an act of justice the United Kingdom should return the bulk of the £2,400,000 paid in the past 10 years and the corresponding share for the present and the future.

As to companies registered in the U.K. who had a share in the profits of the mining industry, it might be desirable to have them taxed in the U.K. and to have a share of the profits returned to the Colony.

advanced, but not unanswerable, was that the extra clerical work involved was colossal; (b) banking facilities were not available, but he considered that they would become available if the demand existed.

The Chief Secretary said that the motion was not a request to the nation, but a request to the Government to obtain the information that was proposed could be achieved by other ways only by the Socialistic method of nationalization. The latter policy would have left the country without railways and probably without a mining industry. Since 1911 they had received nearly £250,000 a year in tax receipts from the U.K. to Northern Rhodesia. The mining companies paid income tax to the U.K., half being retained by the Northern Rhodesian Government. He did not suggest that the motion was a hindrance to the promotion of the country and the welfare of its people.

A country having natural resources can do no more to prevent its own citizens from being taxed wherever the person entitled to those profits resided and under the jurisdiction of another country," said Mr. Tucker. This applied, for instance, to people residing in the U.K. but there was substantial American capital in Northern Rhodesian mining.

The local incorporation of companies had been considered in 1931 without reaching finality. Even if registered in Northern Rhodesia it might still be necessary for companies to retain London offices to guard market interests, etc., and unless the actual boards of directors were transferred to Northern Rhodesia the companies would still remain liable to income tax. Since then the position had altered considerably. In 1943 Northern Rhodesia had changed its tax legislation so that the country had since derived income tax at the rate of 25% in the U.K.

Recently a Colonial Economic Advisory Council had been established with the Duke of Devonshire as Chairman and 12 other members. Lord Hailcy had recently said: "The whole question of the methods by which a Colony should obtain an appropriate share of the profits of private enterprise should now come under review. Our primary consideration must be the welfare of the Colony, not the welfare of the U.K." The Secretary of State, Sir Oliver Franks, had also said: "If after five years people ask why we are repaying only a little of what we owe them, those are statements which I should be bound to think of."

### Official Sympathy with Principle of Tax

The Chief Secretary suggested that the official members would have to vote against the motion in the event of its passing. He regretted it because the mover's object was to give the people a share in their property, and he was keenly interested in Colonial development.

The Chief Secretary said that the real intention of the non-officials was to get a larger share or the whole share from the United Kingdom of the taxation which the U.K. Government levied on companies doing business in the territory, but that was not what they asked for in the motion as worded. The motion seemed directed entirely to taxation on the Copper Belt. If those companies were to be registered in Northern Rhodesia income tax would have to be assessed considerably in order to get the taxation which the U.K. now obtained for them. That would affect not only the Copper Belt, but all other forms of enterprise and would not attract capital to finance further Northern Rhodesian economic industries. It might be better to give a share of the profits to the U.K. and to have a share of the profits returned to the Colony.

Mr. Webber said that the U.K. Government would vote against the motion.

iously for the children in order to be taken into account... words that there was nothing wrong when a child... of the territory... He asked that... should be... Governor agreed... The Government...  
The Government...

Expert Advise on Development

Major McKee... that Government... at an early date... investigate and report... Rhodesia.

He was not prepared to accept... copper in the country... zinc, and vanadium... steel industries... materials for the manufacture... manufacture of nitrogenous... of dairying with the manufacture... a bacon factory, a flour mill... irrigation... the result of...  
The Government...

He suggested that there was a wide scope for private enterprise and that... by the Government... Native woman power... half a million pounds sterling annually...  
The Chief Secretary said that the Government...  
Government...

Captain Campbell...  
The Director of Agriculture...  
Mr. Page moved...  
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Problems of Education

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# Background to the

General Smuts on the New World. "I am doubtful whether we shall come to a peace conference at the end of the war. We may be faced with questions of vast, complicated and intractable nature. We shall have to be satisfied with making a pretty comprehensive military question of ending the war, and leave the rest of the problems to a long process of working out... The United States and the British Empire, and perhaps Italy, may never be a Great Power again. The old British Empire, Germany may perhaps never rise to the position of the new Colossus, in a position which no country has ever occupied before. That you will have a Great Power, such as a super power, and prestige such as perhaps no nation has ever enjoyed, is a possibility. The treatment of you that has entered into the very substance of world history. But from a military point of view, you will be a poor country. She has put her all there is nothing left in the mill. The British Empire and Commonwealth remain one of the greatest things of the world and history. But the Empire and Commonwealth are in a very bad way. Many people look to a new partnership between the United States of America and Great Britain, with the Commonwealth and Empire. I attach the greatest importance to Anglo-American collaboration for the future. It is one of the great hopes of mankind. But I do not think that, as what I might call a political Axis, it will do. Should not Great Britain strengthen her European position, apart from her position as the centre of this great Empire and Commonwealth outside Europe, by working closely together with those smaller empires in Western Europe which are of our way of thinking which are entirely with us in all their ideals, and which in many ways are of the same political and spiritual substance as ours? Should there not be a closer partnership between us? Should we not assist Great Britain to be an Axis in their way of life with Great Britain? — General Smuts, addressing the Empire Parliamentary Association.

**Target for Tonight.** — Berlin the centre of 12 strategic railways, the second largest inland port in Europe, is connected with the whole canal system of Germany. In that it are the E.G., Rhein Metal, Siemens, Focke-Wulf, Heinkel and Daimler factories. If I were allowed to choose only one target in Germany, that target would be Berlin. — Sir Alexander Sinclair, Air Minister.

**Japan for the Japanese.** — China, Great Britain and the United States of America have no thought of territorial expansion. It is their desire that Japan shall be stripped of all the islands in the Pacific which she has seized or occupied since 1914 and that all the territories that Japan has taken from the Chinese, such as Manchuria, Formosa and the Pescadores, shall be restored to the Republic of China. Japan will also be expelled from all other territories which she has taken since 1914. The interests of the three great powers are not in the least inimical to the interests of the people of Korea, are determined that in due course Korea shall come free and independent. These objectives in view, the three powers will continue to work together seriously for the long period which may be necessary to produce the unconditional surrender of Japan. — Statement by President Roosevelt, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Mr. Churchill.

**Teheran Declaration.** — "We have concerted our plans for the destruction of the German forces. We have reached complete agreement as to the scope and timing of the operations which will be undertaken from the east, west and south. We recognize fully the supreme responsibility resting upon us and all the United Nations to make a peace which will command the good will of the overwhelming masses of the peoples of the world, and banish the scourge and terror of war for many generations. We shall seek the cooperation and the active participation of all nations—large and small—whose peoples in heart and mind are dedicated as are our own people to the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance. No power on earth can prevent our destroying the German armies by land, their U-boats by sea, and their air planes from the sky. Our efforts will be relentless and merciless. — Declaration on the Destruction of Germany issued by Marshal Stalin, President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill.

**Bomb Blast.** — Very few people are killed by blast from bombs. You have to be extremely near to the bomb before the blast by itself is liable to cause direct injury by compressing the chest wall and disarranging the lungs, and that rather injury by splinters is much more likely. Since the pressure part of the wave travels effectively in straight lines, people in the open had a worse chance than those in the ground may get in a building at all. — Professor H. D. Bernice.

**An American View.** — "We have got to get our bases on lease for 99 years. Lease is all right. I haven't the least doubt that we will come to an understanding with Great Britain about our respective air bases throughout the world, and that understanding will be beneficial to both. We are going to be in a position to be well as by sea in this world to be, and the American people are going to be emphasizing the importance of air bases. I speak not only of civil but of military air bases. I don't think our trade competitor, but if doesn't follow that she will dominate the trade of the world after the war. Her economy is not so good as ours, and she is going to be in a position to begin to stir under the leadership of the United States and work and prosper. England cannot serve everybody. Nor can Russia. Nor can we. As such subjugated country is liberated in Europe, or if collapse is simultaneous, we must rush food and essential supplies to the hungry, and at times wherever they may be. If necessary, we will give them these supplies outright. Many nations can and will pay for it. We will ask for all the cash our customers can properly pay. We must lend them the rest at rates of interest so that in the last analysis nothing will be lost to the American taxpayer. We will finish the war with more capital than any other nation on earth. The people's savings alone will be about \$120,000,000,000 in the year 1945-1946. International air lines and communication problems must be adjusted amicably and for the good of all." — Mr. Harry Hopkins, in the American Magazine.

**German Agents Dropped in Persia.** — German agents were dropped in Persia by parachute at the time of the Stalin-Roosevelt-Churchill conference in a forlorn attempt to cause disaffected tribesmen to any sort of action. Most were swiftly rounded up. A few were known to remain at large, and speculations of unexampled stringency were ordered. The whole country was isolated from the rest of the world. Frontiers were closed, the radio station shut down, air craft grounded, road and railway transport stopped, and telephone and telegraph lines cut. The capital was alive with troops, and the buildings and grounds of the British Embassy were surrounded by a double line of soldiers. — Special correspondent.

# the War News

**Opinions Epitomized.**—of comment is the liberty of Mr. Williams.

A Guardsman wearing the V.C. is always saluted by his officers.

Of all the cities in Great Britain, Edinburgh has been the least searched by war.

"We lack a sufficient number of inspired leaders in the human search."—Professor Sir Lawrence Bragg.

Whitehall has dressed up advertising in a top hat and called it Sir Harold.

First you get power, then you use it; then you abuse it, then you lose it. —Mr. Henry Kaiser, the American industrialist.

"We might do well to imitate a little more of the innovativeness of E.I. staff and the directness of Julliere nurse."—Viscount Stansgate.

"I visualize Transatlantic flights in luxury aircraft a few months after the war at a return fare of £30."—Group Captain D. F. McEwan.

The Germans hope to retain their economic dominance even if they lose the war. —Mr. W. Racz-Kiewicz, Polish Prime Minister.

All losses of merchant ship tonnage since the start of the European war were made good by last Thursday. —Colonel Knox, U.S. Navy Secretary.

The Moscow Agreement recognizes the absolute vital function of Russia in the European balance of power. —Professor R. W. 3678 Watson.

The South African Iron and Steel Corporation will shortly reach its maximum output of 1,500,000 tons of steel a year. —Mr. H. J. van der Bijl.

"The men in the Forces seem to have no more love for men dressed in a little brief authority than any poor, form-filled, at home."—Mr. Gordon Robbings.

Three quarters of Church of England livings are under-paid and 5% over-paid. —Interim report of the Financial Commission of the Church Assembly.

To the best of my knowledge, not one British film has been bought by the Americans since the release of their frozen currency here. —Mr. Michael Balcan.

One thousand two hundred and twenty Swedish sailors and 900,000 tons of shipping have been lost through belligerent action since the war began. —Official Swedish statement.

It is impossible to exaggerate the disastrous effect of the British and American raids on German morale. —Berlin correspondent of the *London Telegraph*.

2,842 British prisoners are held in Japanese hands. —Notified deaths in military total, War Office announcement.

Very few people seem to remember that in the Battle of Britain 20% of our pilots were Empire volunteers. —Lightning report is even greater now. —Major Sir Jocelyn Lucas, M.P.

While the Germans and their henchmen have murdered 2,000,000 Jews, their single case of the murder of a Jew by Italians has been widely reported. —Editorial in *The National Review*.

German fighter plane production has dropped from a peak of 1,200 in April to 700 in October. Seven out of the 12 main assembly plants have been destroyed. —*Montingigen*, Stockholm.

Roosevelt, Chiang Kai-Shek and Churchill have agreed on a new role for Japan, that of a third of fourth rate power confined to a strip of islands off the coast of Asia. —*The Philadelphia Record*.

American casualties since the beginning of the Italian campaign are 1,811 killed, 1,091 wounded and 2,670 missing. —Statistical 11,522. British losses are somewhat smaller. —The War Department.

Italian prisoners of war held in Great Britain, the Dominions and elsewhere total 857,630—20,208 officers and 337,327 other ranks. In Great Britain are 364 officers and 13,590 other ranks. —War Office statement.

The most monstrous crime committed by the Germans on Polish women is the wholesale seizure of young Polish girls and women to be sent to brothels for German soldiers. —Inter-Ally Information Committee report.

Every American flying over Europe is provided with a pocket handkerchief with a little map of the Continent, including the main rivers and towns. This enables him to find his bearings if he bales out and tries to escape. —German Radio.

More than 18,000 members of the R.A.A.F. are serving in the United Kingdom, Middle East, Mediterranean and other theatres of war, apart from the squadrons serving in the South West Pacific. —Mr. Drakeford, Australian Minister.

The day is not far off when it will be possible to blow up half the globe. —*Das Reich*.

Better housing, better standards of nutrition, better facilities for sport and more security are more important to the health of the country than all the doctors, hospitals and clinics. —Dr. C. Hill, deputy secretary of the British Medical Association.

Any actions or omissions of the civil administration had no influence on the result of the Burma campaign, only actions of troops, tanks, guns and aeroplanes could have influenced the result. —T. L. Hughes, lately liaison officer to General Alexander in Burma.

The first German war criminal has been changed to a village west of liberated Kremenchug. He was hanged on the spot, which he ordered to be done. —London poultry without the sanction of the German government. —*Stak*.

There are no more Jews, quaint pill men, and dreamers, tailors and shoemakers in the Ukraine. Hungarians of thousands of children have been killed by the Germans. That army, equipped with the most up-to-date weapons, officers with Zeiss field glasses, with machine guns, with mortars and fountain pens, murdered infants. —Mr. Silya Eberburg.

Mr. John L. Lewis, the American labour leader, whose heart bleeds publicly for the little man, has the life that kings used to have. His suits cost £50 each; he has a face massage every day; he eats like Falstaff, smokes the most expensive cigars, and struts in the Ritz Carlton whenever he is in New York. —Mr. Don Iddon, *Daily Mail*.

The numbers of senior officers employed in the Directorate of Civil Affairs are as follows: at the War Office, one major-general, one brigadier (local major-general), three brigadiers, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel (local colonel), 25 lieutenant-colonels; and at the Civil Affairs Staff Centre, one brigadier, and five lieutenant-colonels. —Sir James Grigg, Secretary of State for War.

United States Army casualties from the beginning of the war to November 15 totalled 94,918, including 14,800 men killed, 32,600 wounded, 23,417 captured, and 34,490 missing. Casualties reported by the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Coastguard (excluding those incurred during the current operations in the Gilbert Islands) number 27,081. The total for all the American forces is 122,000. —Mr. Stimson, U.S. Secretary for War.



PERSONALIA

son has been born in Kenya to the wife of Lieut. Mosberg.

The Governor-General of the Sudan recently spent some leave in Cyprus.

Baron de Courcelle, Marchese di Borghini and Ambassador, has been suffering from influenza.

Major J. G. Culliff-Lister, elder son of Viscount Swinton, has died in 1947.

Major H. S. J. Lloyd has been appointed Acting Deputy Commissioner of Criminals in Kenya, and

Major A. M. G. ... can have been appointed to the posts in ... and Western Ethiopia respectively.

Mr. D. ... County of Northern Ireland, has been appointed as Agricultural Officer in ...

Mr. O. B. Postgate, until recently headmaster of St. George's School, Jerusalem, is now headmaster of the ... Secondary School, Addis Ababa.

Mr. ... the title of a book by Mrs. Mary ... and Mrs. ... for publication in February. Lord Lugard has written ...

Mr. ... of the Church of Scotland Mission in Blantyre, Nyasaland, has been appointed Education Officer in ... Ministry of Education.

The Commissioner for the Colonies in the French Committee of National Liberation, Monsieur ... is about to leave Algiers for a tour of French ... and Reunion.

William ... Colonial Secretary in the ... British Guiana ... in British Guiana ... to Tanganyika, in the same capacity in 1947.

The marriage has taken place in Nairobi of Major ... only son of Mr. and Mrs. ... of Abington Hall, Cambs., to Miss Len ... daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clark, of Durbanville, Cape Province.

Mr. J. de Meza, Chief Veterinary Officer in Nyasaland, has proposed the establishment of transport routes of "smudge houses" through which vehicles could pass on leaving infected areas in order to prevent the carriage of the fly into districts now free from the scourge.

Mr. L. B. Preston, until recently Chief Secretary of Tanganyika Territory, and previous Secretary to the East African Governors' Conference, is in London on his way to take up his new duties as Governor of the Leeward Islands in succession to Sir Douglas Jardine, who has also returned to England.

General ... has abandoned his intention of an early visit to the United States and Canada owing to the need for his presence in London for a longer period than that originally planned. On Wednesday of last week he attended an afternoon party at Buckingham Palace given by the Queen for the Officers of Dominion Forces.

The Indian Association in Uganda has elected the following officers: Messrs. K. Patel (President), A. D. ... (Vice-President), ... (Joint Secretaries), ... (Joint Treasurers), H. K. Jaffer, C. C. ... (Joint Secretaries), ... (Joint Treasurers), Dr. P. S. ... and Dr. M. M. ... (Nile Executive Committee Members).

The ... of ... has elected the following officers: Mr. R. S. B. M. Hickson (President), ... (Vice-President), ... (Secretary), ... (Joint Secretaries), ... (Joint Treasurers), and Mr. ... (Majority Officer), ... (Majority Officer), ... (Majority Officer), and ... (Majority Officer) as the other members of the Committee.

Captain Garet Fletcher

We deeply regret the death in East Africa while serving with the King's African Rifles of Captain G. J. Fletcher, of whose death we have now written in *The Times*.

His many friends will find the loss of Captain Fletcher hard to bear. Owing to his Colonial experience he had for two years been seconded from his regiment, The Black Watch, to serve with the ... At Marlborough, at Trinity, Oxford, and as a member of Felsted, his quiet wit, his easy athletic build, and his intellectual curiosity, together with his effervescent and unselfish and firm friendship, made him very greatly loved. Captain Fletcher was the ideal gamester; he had a good brain as well as great skill at all games; he was seldom without a sock or ball in his hand, and though he liked to have an impression of business behind it all, there was an acute sense of timing; his skill was due to this more than anything else and we were left to wonder at it.

He regularly played "Rugger" for England, all but won his place at hooker, and was a cricketer of great potentialities, but a natural modesty which wanted no applause prevented one ever knowing anything of this from his own lips. He had very high standards both in and out of school and lived up to them, for he hated what was false or artificial and the most thing in his life was naturalness. In his way he was a great man and we will be proud to say that they knew him.

He was aged 33 and was the elder son of the late Sir Garet Fletcher, Controller of Death Duties, South House, and of Mrs. Taylor, of Trevelyan Bay, Restow.

Sir Morris Carter

We deeply regret to report the death in Oxford of Lady Carter, wife of Sir Morris Carter, President of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa from 1921 to 1924 and Chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Land Commission of 1925 and the Kenya Land Commissions of 1932-33. Lady Carter was the daughter of Mr. A. R. Brown, and there was one daughter of the marriage, which took place in 1924.

Captain W. P. Slade

Captain W. P. Slade, The Wiltshire Regiment, who has died at Tudor Court, Chamberley, at the age of 79, served in the Mashonaland Pioneer Column of 1890 and in the last war as a musketry instructor in the Alderhot Command. He was a keen traveller, sportsman and yachtsman, being a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

The death is announced of Mrs. Ivy D. Carnelley, wife of Mr. S. H. Carnelley, of Hippo Point, Lake Naivasha, Kenya.

Major General B. J. Boran, C.B., who served in the Royal Irish Regiment when it took part in the Gordon Relief Expedition of 1884-85, has died in Wexford.

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**THE WAR**

**Raw Materials from E. Africa  
Ministry of Supply Appoints Liaison Officer**

The House of Commons announced by Sir Alfred Holt last week that the British Empire suffered the first casualties in the first action in the Western Desert at Fort Capuzzo on June 17, 1941.

A Southern Rhodesian Typhoon squadron proud down Junkers 89 and a Junkers 52 transport plane a few days ago while covering the supply of British attack aircraft in the desert near Dera.

Private John G. H. D. O., R.N.R. of the P. & O. service, previously reported missing and now presumed lost in the North Atlantic by enemy action while acting as a commander of a convoy, served in auxiliary vessels off the East Coast of Africa during the last war.

Flying Officer D. Kuhnert, who before the war was a professional footballer playing for Sheffield United, was shot down and a victim near Maranza, Southern Rhodesia, on November 2, 1941, when in the Colonial Air Force. He was a flying instructor at Thornhill, near Salisbury, and was a flying instructor at Thornhill, near Salisbury, and was a flying instructor at Thornhill, near Salisbury.

Flights Lieut. Hugh Lawrence Perry, for Northern Rhodesia, is officially reported missing from a flight in September, while leading his squadron over enemy occupied territory. He is 27 years of age.

Private F. R. Coleman, a Northern Rhodesian serving in the Army Air Corps, is reported wounded.

**Awards**

The D.S.M. has been awarded to Acting Squadron Leader J. H. J. Sauvagey of the Seychelles, for his part in air attack on Berbera. He now holds the D.F.C. and Bar.

Colonel Malcolm John Stewart, Senior Assistant Treasurer of Tanganyika from 1930 to 1933 and then in charge of the Customs Department in British Somaliland until 1934, has been awarded the O.B.E. (Military Division). He has now been appointed to the Royal Air Force as a Liaison Officer for East Africa Command.

Acting Flight Lieut. George Elcombe, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the D.F.C.

Lieut. Anthony Contomichalos, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Contomichalos, formerly of Khartoum, has been awarded the Greek Military Cross for conspicuous bravery at the battle of El Alamein. Lieut. Contomichalos, a graduate of Cambridge University, joined the Greek Army at the outbreak of war and served in the ranks until recently. He is now with a British unit in Africa.

The Governor-General of the Sudan has appointed a civil committee to deal with the re-absorption into civil occupations of demobilized soldiers and police and a military committee has been set up by the Kaid for the same purpose.

A new Asian Liaison Officer has been appointed to the East Africa Command. He is Mr. Asmafullah Dhi of Kampala, who now holds rank as a captain.

**Sir Julian Foley's Mission**

Sir Julian Foley, until recently Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of War Transport, has arrived in East Africa as general liaison officer of the British Ministry of Supply to the local Governments in all matters affecting the production, acquisition and shipment of raw materials from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Nyasaland, but not the Rhodesias. One of his chief objects is to provide the East African Governments with up-to-date information regarding the machinery of the Combined Boards and the statistical and other data which they require. He will pay special attention to the

requirements of local industries for imported plant and equipment, and it has been expressly arranged that he will make suggestions to the East African authorities for the improvement of their arrangements where he deems it necessary.

The following have been appointed members of the Tanganyika Economic Control Board: Mr. S. K. Marlow, Financial Secretary (Chairman); Mr. A. K. Harup, General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways; Mr. R. A. K. R. R. R. R., Director of Agriculture; and Mr. E. C. Phillips, M.L.C.

Mr. L. Bedford is now Controller of Civil Salvage and Inter-Producers in Kenya.

Mr. P. R. Akelwa, now Acting Inspector for Bericho township and district vice Mr. H. E. H. H.

**Gifts for War Purposes**

The Messeria tribe of Southern Kordofan recently made a gift of 1,400 bulls to the British Government. The Rizergat tribe of the Darfur Province of the Sudan has given 2,000 sheep (worth about £2,000) for sale in aid of any cause selected by the Governor-General. The Harbar in Darfur has given 200 cattle (worth about £1,000) and promised another 100.

Morogoro has raised no less than £1,000 for the Merchant Navy Committee and by a committee organized by a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. D. Parker, M.P.C., Central Line Steamships Ltd., Rudowa Estates, Ltd., and the Tanganyika Cotton Co., Ltd., each contributed £100. East African Plantations, Ltd., Associated Insulation Products (Africa), Ltd., and Armatogh Estates, Ltd., gave £50 each, and there were other generous donations by local enterprises. One of the best efforts was that of the recruits and reservists at the local military depot, who each contributed one day's pay, thus raising £8,100. The Governor, who went from Dar es Salaam to Morogoro to open a fête on the Saturday, described the effort of the township and district as magnificent.

**War Allowances of £750,000**

War allowances on a new scale are being granted by the Sudan Government to officials and employees at a total cost of about £750,000 annually. No fewer than 51,000 Sudanese will benefit, 34,000 of whom now receiving less than £3 per month will be paid a cash bonus of 70 pence per month each, as against 50 hitherto. The allowances to the British staff will now cost about £66,000 annually.

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# Lord Hailey on East Africa

## Address to England Branch of E.A.W.A.

LORD HAILEY, Governor-General of East Africa, read the following message to the England Branch of the East African Women's Association. H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester was present, and Lady Baden-Powell presided.

There would be constant pressure hereafter to improve the conditions and standards of the backward peoples in the economic, political and social spheres. Lord Hailey said the problems of Africa, now being widely discussed in the country, were not merely a matter of humanitarianism from the standpoint of overseas markets, to be taken up, but in relation to the good of the continent in general, rather than that of any sectional interests.

Local economic conditions and the African rural markets had more than once given a setback to the progress which could probably not expect to be made in the future. Prices must revert to a level which would allow improved conditions of labour, and the improvement of the production of raw materials. There has been a great deal of discussion about the other new proposals for the African producer, and it is clear that the expansion of internal markets, and the development of the Native Standards of Training, developing means of communication, and the establishment of local Governments, assisted by the Colonial Development Fund, could make their best contribution to the continent.

### Value of a larger European population

There could be no doubt about the value to an African Colony of a larger European population. If brought capital, management, and the spirit of enterprise, it was essential, and in many ways, the only way in which the continent could be developed. The European, who could be brought to the continent, would have been extremely valuable. It was estimated that about 6,000 Europeans were in East Africa, and that the continent had very few other resources. It was essential that the continent should be developed, and that the European, who could be brought to the continent, would have been extremely valuable. It was estimated that about 6,000 Europeans were in East Africa, and that the continent had very few other resources. It was essential that the continent should be developed, and that the European, who could be brought to the continent, would have been extremely valuable.

The European community did not, of course, ask that the Government should be handed over to the European majority in the Legislature still left unaltered, the extent of which different sections should share in that authority. In any constitutional adjustments after the war there must be proper provision for African participation, for Kenya should otherwise be perpetually at odds with the world.

They could not have often been told that they would in due course take their place as full members of the Commonwealth. All experience showed that small communities were ineffective in modern conditions, and the Colonies must therefore cease to be detached units and find an increased status deriving from grouping. In East Africa, the position of Tanganyika Territory was presented a difficulty, but could not follow a great diversity of forms and there was no limit to the ingenuity of the constitutional architect.

Lady Gladys proposed a vote of thanks, which was recorded by Mrs. Fyvie.

Lady Gridg said that the Nursing Association in Kenya had recently been asked that its assistance had been handed over to the British forces, and that Lady Moore had replied saying that she did not think more assistance was needed in the Colony at present. The root of the trouble, Lady Gridg suggested, was financial; there had been no regular scheme to produce a settled income, and so there was no regular income.

The England Branch could not understand how it could have been so recent could now have ceased, and Mrs.

...and therefore, the ... the common ... the B.A.W.E. branches ... Africa ... There ... need for maternity nurses ... all ready to ... should have means on all ready to ... agencies ... that if all the hospitals ... then ... of nurses there would still be need for a reserve pool ... Lawcus expressed gratitude for the assistance ... Committee on Colonial Nursing contained a lady from ... which meant that East African needs and conditions would be ...

The Associated Country Women of the World, with a message of sympathy as now considering a memorandum on education and had invited the cooperation of the League which also reference to rural education particularly in the colonies.

### Kenya's First War Orphan

By Mrs. G. ... Kenya ... which ... been started for the education of bombed babies ... remains in Kenya ... 30 and 40 orphans. Owing to the continuing position the children could not be sent but, where possible, a home had been made for most all of them ... possibility of adopting ... a fortnight a girl of three years of age and a boy of about 18 months had been adopted by Kenya people, to whom they could be sent out after the ... They were Kenyan.

### Northern Rhodesian Legation

On the initiative of Captain Campbell, a motion for the conservation of fish rivers, lakes and dams was adopted. The Supplementary Appropriations Bill was passed for a second time and the Lands and Derivatives Bill (Amendment) Ordinance, 1945, passed the Committee stage.

On the motion of the Chief Secretary, the House resolved that the maximum pension of £100 per annum authorised by Council in September 1940 to the recipients of death pensions payable at royal warrant rates and subject to royal warrant conditions with respect to persons resident in Northern Rhodesia should be increased to £150 p.a. with effect from January 1, 1945, where the recipient resides in East, Central or South Africa, the increase to continue for the period of six months, and that the maximum pension of such persons should be £110 p.a. so long as the recipient resided in East, Central or South Africa.

Mr. Keith Tuttle, Financial Secretary, said that the statement of His Majesty's Government made it clear that the claims of Northern Rhodesia would not be excluded under the Colonial Development Act; indeed, applications for assistance had already resulted in grants of £453,000.

Government had considered the possibility of an export tax on copper. The policy of the Government was that taxation should not be levied on mining companies as such or on output but confined to the realized profits of the industry. The mines were making an adequate contribution to the country's revenues and present local taxation was sufficient. It was unlikely that the Government would adopt an export tax on copper.

There might be a meat shortage in the next few months as a rationing scheme was being prepared in case the necessity arose.

Mr. Beresford Stooke, Chief Secretary, referring to criticisms of the timing of the Council's sessions, said that, owing to the additional burdens thrown on members by the war, it was sometimes difficult even to assemble the Executive Council, which had been able to consider the Legislative Council's business only a few days before its opening.

He must postpone a statement on the African Charter and Africa since Government had received no guidance; the committee made to Council should be referred to the Secretary of State.

No question regarding Prince Paul of Yugoslavia would also be considered later when the complete facts were available.

### Deprived of Civil Rights

The Supreme Court of Southern Rhodesia last week deprived seven Rhodesians of civil rights on the application of the Minister of Defence. The charge was that they had failed to take the oath of allegiance after being conscripted for the Armed Forces in Southern Rhodesia. Deprivation of civil rights entails an embargo on voting, holding Government office or employment, receiving Government loans or assistance in acquiring land, holding any trading licence or conducting a business for which a licence is required, and holding any office or for the possession of firearms or ammunition. The seven men involved all bore Afrikaans names.

# FIRTH-BROWN



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## Questions in Parliament

### Empire Regional Councils

In a debate on Dominion affairs in the House of Commons last week, Sir Alfred Peck said the first step towards the prevention of future wars might be the establishment of Empire Regional Councils responsible to and with authority derived from the Imperial Conference, and with permanent secretariats.

He hoped that each Dominion would become increasingly associated with the framing of policies for the Crown Colonies in its own particular area, and that the Dominions would bring to the Imperial Conference a substantial amount of personnel for the purpose of co-operation. He said that the Imperial Conference of Ceylon, Rhodesia and associated with him in many of his projects of Empire. I was inspired by the ideals and achievements of the great era of the past, and in the days which Rhodesia and others had behind them, the Empire has borne fruit. Whatever the obstacles may be, it is like the position of the British Commonwealth and the Empire which we have for the peace and stability of the world, kept up before us.

Mr. Creech Jones said that it was not only that the Empire as such should be organized on Empire regional councils, but that the economic and bygone decisions of these Councils should be made by a central body, and that the Councils should be associated with the work of the Empire.

Mr. Creech Jones said that it was not only that the Empire as such should be organized on Empire regional councils, but that the economic and bygone decisions of these Councils should be made by a central body, and that the Councils should be associated with the work of the Empire.

In the development of such Councils, one has to be extremely careful that the Colonial peoples do not suspect the incorporation in the work of the Councils of peoples or Powers or interests which they are apt to regard as reactionary. That is particularly true in regard to South Africa. Whatever may be the excellent intentions of Field-Marshal Smuts, there is a suspicion among all African peoples of any connection with the Union Government. It is a suspicion which is due to the policy of such regional bodies of the so-called reactionary Native policy which operated in the past in South Africa. Apart from that point by way of warning, however, I and many members of my party are anxious that there should be some tractor-

items of machinery in the Empire, as well as in the international field.

We are under a great obligation to the Dominion nations. In turn, those nations are under a great obligation to us. If we can get unity of policy, the nations standing together inside the Commonwealth can make an enormous contribution to peace and play a very great part in building up the world, restoring the backward areas, and creating those conditions of which the co-operation of all peoples can be based.

Squadron Leader Donner asked the Secretary of State whether he had under consideration any measures whereby demobilized Africans in East Africa could be absorbed into vocations for which they had become fitted during their service with the armed forces.

Colonel Oliver Stanger: Yes, sir. This is a matter which the War Office Government have got much to think in trying to do.

Unification of Police and Law Departments. Squadron Leader Donner asked the Secretary of State whether, since the Chief Justice of the West Indies had expressed the view that the unification of the legal system of the West Indies would be a desirable step, the unification of the police had been considered.

Colonel Stanger: For all practical purposes, co-ordination in East Africa is already secured by substantial uniformity in such matters as the codes of penal law and criminal procedure, and the law of evidence and civil procedure.

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Secretary of State whether the unification of the police had been considered, and by the Indian Council of Agents, I am not sure that a case could be made out for the unification of the police.

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Secretary of State whether the unification of the police had been considered, and by the Indian Council of Agents, I am not sure that a case could be made out for the unification of the police.

Colonial Statistics. My Labour Adviser has just done a visit to West Africa, and the important inquiries which he is there engaged with will not be fully for some time. It is not contemplated that a visit to East Africa before returning to this country.

Mr. Riley asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer the approximate total sum received by the British Exchequer since 1st October 1942 by way of income tax and excess profits tax from companies registered in the United Kingdom and operating in the Crown Colonies.

Sir J. Anderson: I regret that this information is not available.

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### News Items in Brief

The air service between Lusaka and Mongu is to be reopened next week.

A conference of representatives from all parts of the French Empire is to be held at Brazzaville early next year.

Millet is to be controlled in the Sudan from cultivator to consumer. Official collecting centres are being established for the purchase of the crop.

The Committee which has been investigating the terms and conditions of service of the Kenya European employees is expected to report very shortly.

Labour organizations to be organized in most constituencies in Kenya recently held a conference, which it was resolved to investigate means of financing a central political organization.

The articles of association of the Joint East African Board have been amended so that the Executive Council may contain up to six members who are themselves either Members of the House of Lords or of the House of Commons. The numbers of European and non-European members in the services of the British Government in 1934 and 1942 were as follows: European, 1,000 and 1,000 and the same number in 1942; non-European, 1,000 and 1,430 in 1942.

Tobacco production in Nyasaland amounted to about 1,500,000 lb. of leaf value of £563,000 compared with 8,750,000 lb. of leaf value of £183,000 in 1939. This great increase is entirely in the native grown crop of dark-fired tobacco.

Uganda's new Cinematograph Exhibition Ordinance provides that no member of the public may be excluded from a public cinema show on the grounds of race, and that private cinematographic exhibitions may not be given without a permit from the Licensing Board.

Inoculations against the rinderpest among cattle have been carried out at four centres in the Narok district of Kenya for the first time since 1940. There is considerable anxiety about the rapid spread of the disease and clean herds have been daily presented for inoculation.

### S. Rhodesia's Maize Crop Up 40%

Southern Rhodesia's maize production for 1942-43 season shows an increase of as much as 40% over the previous season, thanks to the Food Production Committee's drive and the enthusiastic co-operation by farmers. This increase has been attained in spite of wartime shortages of fertilizers, machinery and man-power and despite abnormal climatic conditions. The total crop grown by European farmers is expected to reach 1,608,000 bags, which is an increase of nearly 500,000 bags. The total acreage under maize, 285,000 acres, was the highest for 12 years. Southern Rhodesia is now able to export maize to relieve the position in Northern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland.

### East African Estates

For the year ended March 31, 1943, East African Estates, Ltd., report a loss of £17,779, bringing the accumulated loss to £88,814. The loss is due to the depreciation of the capital of £200,000 in shares of £1 each, invested in Evans Brothers (Kenya), Ltd., and in the balance sheet at £156,363 and £17,779, respectively. Evans Brothers (Kenya), Ltd., appearing at the end of the directors' report, they cannot place a valuation on the investments which on the basis of winding power must show a large depreciation. Land buildings and development appear at £20,000. There are loans to Central Coffee Estates and Evans Brothers of £20,000 and £9,310, respectively.

The company's land near the coast of Kenya comprises 1,100 acres of land held in fee simple, of which 1,000 acres and 120 acres were respectively in the name of Evans Brothers (Kenya), Ltd. and Evans Brothers (Kenya), Ltd. The land includes the famous island of Pemba Island. Improvements on this land have been numerous and seven plots of land have been sold since March 31 last.

The liquidator of the British Colonial Provision Co., Ltd., has been appointed by the East African High Court. The winding up cannot be completed until the settlement of taxation due to the Kenya Government in excess of the book value of the investment in that company has been distributed by the liquidator and is being pending the liquidation of the company.

Central Coffee (Nairobi) Estates, Ltd., an East African Estates holds all the debentures and over 64% of the share capital, sold one of its two remaining debentures of £1,000. The remaining balance of this debenture has to be borne by one plantation estate. The debenture was sold before charging debenture interest due of £208. The liquidation of the estate of £7,231 has been written off.

Evans Brothers (Kenya), Ltd., in liquidation, East African Estates holds all the debentures and over 64% of the issued share capital, showed a profit of £158 before charging debenture interest and management fee. The policy of gradual liquidation remains unchanged and is being held for short periods to keep the terms acceptable. Further amounts were received during the year for account of assets sold, the total amount received to the date of the balance sheet being £30,712.

The auditors of East African Estates point out that winding up has been allowed for the depreciation of buildings since 1924. They further state:

The loss shown by the accounts of Central Coffee (Nairobi) Estates, Ltd., was £2,718 for the year ended March 31, 1943, on trading and £7,231 on sale of property; and at that date the accumulated losses amounted to £122,427. Such losses have been carried forward in the subsidiary company's accounts and have been provided for to the extent of £24,830 in the accounts of the holding company by the exclusion of interest and charges due to the holding company and the writing off of £2,430. The nominal value of shares held by independent members of the Coffee Company is £6,887.

The loss shown by the accounts of Evans Brothers (Kenya), Ltd., was £7,040 for the year ended March 31, 1943, and at that date the accumulated losses amounted to £177,107. Such losses have been provided for in the subsidiary company's accounts and have been provided for to the extent of £141,891 in the accounts of the holding company by the exclusion of interest and charges due to the holding company and the writing off of £2,430. The nominal value of shares held by independent members of Evans Brothers (Kenya), Ltd., is £33,438.

The directors of the Estates Company are Vincent Colburn (Chairman), Mr. William Evans, Sir Mortimer Margesson, The Lieut. Colonel W. K. Tucker and Major Conrad Walsh. The directors in England have again waived their fee, but a small fee has been paid to the director in Kenya. Sir Mortimer Margesson and Mr. Evans retire and offer themselves for re-election at the 37th ordinary general meeting to be held in London on Tuesday.

### United Tobacco Companies (South)

United Tobacco Companies (South), Ltd., announce a final dividend of 12% (against 10%) free of South African normal income tax on the ordinary and deferred ordinary shares for the year to September 30 last. This makes 30% for the year as compared with 26% last year. An interim dividend of 5% has also been declared on account of the year to September 30, 1944. The carry-forward is £208,900 (£174,000).

### Mails Lost in Enemy Action

The Postmaster General announces the loss of enemy action of the surface letter and printed paper mails sent in the United Kingdom between the 1st and 15th September 1945 to the Sudan and part of the air mail to the Sudan. The mails were sent on October 8 and 16 from East Africa.

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## S. Rhodesian Liberal Party

Last week we reported the programme of the new Liberal Party formed in Southern Rhodesia. It is now stated that at a meeting held on Thursday a provisional Executive was elected, with Messrs. H. N. Palmer and D. Keith Watt, K.C., as joint Chairmen and Messrs. A. Allison and A. R. W. Stumbles as joint Honorary Secretaries.

The Executive states that the Liberal Party has three main planks: progress, liberty and planning. So far as progress is concerned, a modern State with a balanced economy (which requires a larger European population and rationalized agriculture) and a country of public services in line with the European standard. The party favours the economic course and aims for a policy of progress, balanced economy and social services.

In order to maintain the standard of living of the Colony, it is imperative for the State to run some public utilities and to aid others financially. The party believes it possible to retain progress and liberty, and to plan at the same time. The party therefore favours a middle course between those who believe in unregulated private enterprise and those who support the Labour Party's policy of complete socialism.

## Loving Cup for B.S.A.P.

Mr. E. M. Langan O'Keefe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, received on Tuesday a loving cup bearing the following inscription:

Presented by the Chief Constable, Officers, Sergeants and Constables of the Essex County Constabulary to the British South Africa Police as a mark of appreciation for the gift of a Mobile Canteen.

The Chief Constable of Essex, Captain P. R. J. Peel, M.C., wrote that the gift of which was presented in January of this year had been of great use on a number of occasions during exercises and air raids. He asked that the cup might be sent to the Sergeants' Mess at B.S.A.P. Headquarters, Salisbury.



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## LATEST MINING NEWS

### Nchanga Consolidated Profit

Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd. report an operating profit for the year ended March 31, 1947 of £143,538 and a net profit of £330,607, compared with £105,000 for a year ago of £1,201,271. Taxation for the year ended March 31 is transferred to depreciation reserves and there is a credit balance of £177,961, from which a debit is taken forward last year of £11,000, leaving to be deducted, leaving a credit balance forward of £99,000. The figures include the proceeds of claims settled by the Ministry of Supply for reimbursement of increased production costs to date.

Since the date of the balance sheet, at which the fixed capital was £1,000,000, the balance sheet has been increased to £2,236,149. Mining properties and plant have increased to £1,536,209; buildings, plants, machinery and other plant to £1,010,567; depreciation reserves to £1,000,000, giving a total of £2,236,149 for assets. Current cash amounts to £329,609; debtors, £342,186; (compared with debtors, £120,000); stock of copper concentrates, £1,000,000.

No details are given of the amount of copper produced. Your sales appear at £716,000, in addition to which £150,000 was received in settlement of claims for the two previous years. Last year copper sales were £7510,322.

The company's profit in 1947 was £330,607, compared with £105,000 in 1946. The 21 shares of £100 each are at 385.

### Rhodanian Selection Trust

Rhodanian Selection Trust, Ltd. has circulated a statement to shareholders that Mutuli Copper Mines, Ltd. does not expect to be able to issue its annual report and accounts until early next year. The statement says that the Rhodanian Selection Trust is postponing the issue of its own reports and accounts, so that full information about the Mutuli Company may be given in the usual way. The 15th ordinary general meeting held in London on Tuesday was therefore a purely formal matter, it being resolved to allow the proceedings until a date early in 1948 when the accounts can be presented and the usual business transacted.

### Roan Antelope Copper Mines

Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd. have not been able to complete their accounts and report for the year ended June 30 last, and at the 16th ordinary general meeting held in London on Tuesday the proceedings were adjourned until a convenient date early next year.

### Wanderer Dividend

Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd. announced a final dividend of 31% (against 5%), payable on January 7. This makes 7% for the year ended June 30, 1946, compared with 10% in 1945. Net profits for the year were £101,053, compared with £117,000 in the previous year, before providing for taxation. A meeting has been called for December 30.

### East African Mica

Mr. R. W. Perkins of Associated Insulation Products (Africa) Ltd. who has been buying mica for the Ministry of Supply in Tanganyika territory, has recently visited the Rhodesia with the object of favouring an increase in production of the mineral and improve its quality.

### East African Kyanite

East African kyanite is to undergo a complete test by a London company. This mineral is used mainly in the manufacture of refractory bricks for blast furnaces.

### Mining Personalities

Mr. A. B. Adams, Assoc. Inst. M.E.M., has left Southern Rhodesia for Swaziland.

Camillus W. Whittington, M.P., has been appointed secretary of the Rhodesian Mining Federation.

Lieut. H. Gibbons, A.Inst.M.M., has retired on pension from the service of the Mines Department of Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. Edward Thomas McCarthy, A.R.S.M., who has died in Swindon after a long illness, was senior partner in the firm of McCarthy Bing and Company, which had often been consulted on Rhodesian and East African mining propositions. Those who had had professional dealings with him held him in the highest regard as a man and as a consultant, and his opinion carried great weight in the City of London. He held the gold medal of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, on the Council of which he had served for many years. He is mentioned in books entitled "The Life of a Mining Engineer" and "Further incidents in the Life of a Mining Engineer".

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