

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, November 23, 1944

Volume 21 (New Series) No. 1053

6d. weekly; 30s. yearly post free

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper



ESTABLISHED 1877

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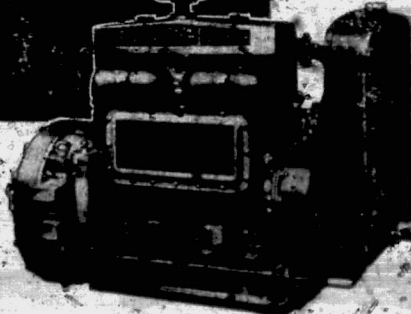
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Thursday, November 25, 1944

6d. weekly, 30s. yearly post free

(Volume 2, New Series) No. 1031

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor:
F. S. Joelson

Registered Offices:
11, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

War-time Address:
60, East Street Chambers, Taunton, Somerset.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE FABIAN COLONIAL BUREAU, which is the Labour Party's tutor and voice in Colonial matters, appears from the report which we are able to publish in this issue of a recent conference held under its auspices to have decided that it must adopt a more practical policy. Perhaps this is part of the harvest of the visit recently paid to West Africa by The Chairman of the Bureau, Mr. A. Creech Jones, M.P., who warned his fellow Fabians that they could not continue merely to oppose such ideas as those of closer union in East Africa and amalgamation of the Rhodesias; he went on saying "No" was impossible, and since the Bureau could not yet say "Yes," it was faced with the duty of finding a constructive reply to these proposals. The secretary of the Bureau, Dr. Rita Hinden, who spoke on similar lines at greater length, presumably with the poor knowledge and approval of the Chairman, went so far as to keep the machinery of a common council and common services for adjacent Dependencies, "so that broader economic planning and development would become possible and artificial boundaries be eliminated." That definition is near enough to the design for union which East Africans and Rhodesians have upheld for years—and which the Fabian Colonial Bureau has

consistently, even vehemently, opposed. Nor do we recall an occasion on which its spokesmen have used such fair words about Southern Rhodesian conditions for Africans, especially in regard to social services, education and wages. We trust, therefore, that it is not too optimistic to suggest that the meeting represented a turning-point, one cordially to be welcomed.

Everybody wants the "advantages of economic progress with the preservation of political freedom," to quote the words of the secretary; though why the maintenance of freedom should necessarily postulate direct control from Great Britain is not very clear. Is it suggested that Australians are less free since their Government attained complete equality with that of Great Britain? To cite another case, His Majesty's Government in this country maintained its right of veto in respect of Native affairs when granting self-government to Southern Rhodesia, and has never had to exercise that power since. No East African expects the Imperial Government suddenly to surrender all its responsibilities when it at last accedes to some form of closer union, and it is a complete misconception to

imagine that any section of European opinion in East Africa demands close union with the idea of withholding some measure of freedom from the African inhabitants of these territories. There are, indeed, only two major motives, one economic, and the other geographical, with considerable interplay between the two. Who will deny that the economic development of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika could be better planned and executed on the basis of that geographical unity and community of interests which these three adjacent Dependencies represent? There is scarcely a sphere of administration, welfare, development, finance or marketing in which an East African basis of approach is not manifestly better than the present tripartite basis.

Though it has struggled for so long to resist the inevitable, the Colonial Office has been driven by the exigencies of war to recognize these facts and create innumerable inter-territorial organs

Governors' Conference Condemned by Commerce

(multiplicity) inefficient (or inefficient multiplicity) still preferred by the Imperial Government to that clear-cut union or federation for which East Africa's non-official leaders, and the ablest officials also, have been pleading for something like two decades. No

convincing case against union has ever been advanced. The most that Secretaries of State have been able to do is to suggest that the Governors' Conference is a trustworthy instrument of East African co-ordination. Yet we doubt whether any Governor or other senior official who has served on that body would publicly endorse the Colonial Office view. None has done so hitherto, but several have been outspokenly and publicly critical of its retirement. After these words had been written, we received by air mail the text of a resolution passed by the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa putting on formal record its authoritative and very unflattering opinion of the structure decreed and sustained by the Colonial Office. That resolution declares that "the Governor's Conference and the East African Production and Supply Council have failed to produce a speedy and unified action by East Africa as a single unit to the fullest extent desirable." That, be it noted, is the position in the sixth year of war! The resolution of East Africa's leading commercial organization adds: "The immediate and future economic problems common to all East African territories cannot be dealt with adequately and efficiently under the existing administrative structure," which is exactly what the Joint East African Board wrote some months ago in a memorandum which was sent to the Secretary of State.

Lord Rennell on East and Central Africa

In Favour of Union in East Africa and Rhodesian Amalgamation

LORD RENNELL OF RODD recently addressed the Fabian Colonial Bureau on problems of political organization in British territories in East Central, South and West Africa.

Men were, he insisted, the children of history, who could not escape from the consequences of the past, whatever they might think of it; its influence might be modified, but not ignored from either the historical or geographical aspects.

Indirect rule of Africans through Africans did not necessarily produce a liberal administration, in that it could in some circumstances be more rapidly accomplished by direct administration, for the simple reason that African populations as a whole were frequently not anxious for any change, and would not introduce it under their own institutions. Generally speaking, the indirect system tended to perpetuate the existing state of affairs rather than look to the future.

The existence of the Union of South Africa was an historical fact which had always to be borne in mind for its effect upon the whole of the Eastern African Dependencies. The Union was vigorous, expanding, and had developed rapidly since it was founded about 40 years ago. South Africa, already a nation, was coming to regard the rest of Africa as its economic hinterland, and the territories to the north of the Union were turning to South Africa for many of their requirements. That development had come to stay, and another important factor was the linking of the Union with the rest of Africa by air lines.

The nationhood of South Africa needed emphasizing; for instance, there had been no trace of friction between Afrikaners and British in any of the South African Forces with which he had been associated, and Lord Rennell believed that there would be less internal friction after the war than before it. The Union was on the eve of great industrial development; it possessed one of the largest sources of coal in the world, was producing its own iron ore, and had already created a large steel industry. Because other territories in the continent had during the years of war been cut off from Europe by shortage of shipping, they had turned to South Africa for necessities and such basic luxuries as holidays, newspapers, and underwear.

Europeans in Kenya Highlands

Lord Rennell made it clear that he does not share the view that the reservation of the highlands of Kenya for European settlement was regrettable; but even those who would admit the desirability of getting rid of the 20,000 European settlers in Kenya must admit that the settlers were a permanent factor, and that such an idea was merely theoretical, not a practical possibility. The fact of a large Indian population had also to be factored in.

He favoured two closer unions: one between East and a southern group of territories. Moreover, he would like to see British Somaliland and Italian Somaliland combined, in due course, in a Greater Somaliland.

The problem was to find a solution to the present un-

satisfactory state of affairs, and which each territory was a separate area independent of its neighbours but all under government from the United Kingdom. The boundaries were quite artificial. For example, the Kenya-Uganda boundary cut right through the Masai territory, so that half the tribe were in Kenya and the other half in Tanganyika. Again, there was no reason why Northern Rhodesia should have a separate administration from that of Nyasaland, one of the most densely populated parts of Africa.

Before and during the war there had been an attempt to solve the problem by giving the same administrations under the British Colonial Office, but this had not proved a happy answer to the problem.

Division of Northern Rhodesia Suggested

In his view there was only one satisfactory way out—and that was to create an East African federation of territories with the residual powers in the local administration and the powers in the hands of a Governor-General, a Council, and certain services common to all the territories. There need not be identical, although that would be desirable, but a consistent economic policy of customs revenues under the control of the Governor-General was necessary. Transport would be co-ordinated, road and rail services developed, and such inter-territorial services as Post and Telegraphs, Health, Education, and certain others would be common where it was desirable to draw on a large pool of administrative personnel.

He hoped to see such a Federation of all British East African territories from Somaliland to Northern Rhodesia, which would divide into two parts. The southern area would be merged with Southern Rhodesia as part of that self-governing Colony—almost a Dominion—while the northern part would form with Nyasaland one of the four major units of Government in the Federation, and would contain the great Native reserve of labour for the Rhodesian and South African mines.

Uganda would remain very much as it now is, but with some accretions, including the transfer of the Kavirondo areas which are now in Kenya.

The White Highlands of Kenya would form a separate territory with a large measure of local autonomy, and there would remain another area of Kenya with much the same boundaries as at present, the whole to be administered from a federal centre such as Nairobi, which would be non-territorial.

The High Commission Territories in South Africa would, in his belief, inevitably be taken over by the Union, of which they were geographically part. Nor need the method of transfer create difficulty, for a territory of the Crown could be transferred to another Government of the Crown, and it was equally easy to transfer both the rights and duties of contract from one party to another on the understanding that existing obligations would be duly discharged.

As to the point often made that the South African population was reactionary, Africans in mining compounds in the Union received better treatment, diet and pay than in any other part of Africa where Natives were employed by Europeans. Indeed, a problem had been created by the fact that Africans did not want to return home from the Rand to their own homes. He was confident that liberal views would be encouraged if the Union were given more responsibility instead of being treated as an irresponsible party.

The Fabian Point of View

DR. RITA HINDEN, secretary of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, said that she had not visited Africa, but would not apologise for putting a point of view differing from that of Lord Rennell.

The Bureau had opposed amalgamation of the Rhodesian colonies in East Africa and incorporation of the High Commission Territories in the Union, for in each case a territory with a dominant European population had Native policy which Fabians qualified and because the African population raised such proposals. As regards the Native policy of the dominant territories and the consent of the African populations were essential precedent to any territorial alterations.

But it had to be admitted that Great Britain had no clear conscience in the matter of her treatment of "minor" African Colonies, which had been systematically neglected. It was a fact that Africans were given better conditions of wages, education and social services in Southern Rhodesia and in South Africa than in any other region under direct Colonial Office control. Yet the great majority of Africans preferred to remain under direct British rule.

Through association with wealthy territories and by the elimination of artificial boundaries a way must be found of securing the advantages of economic progress, while at the same time maintaining the elements of political freedom through direct control from Great Britain.

It would be a breach of the Atlantic Charter to hand over the High Commission Territories to the Union without the consent of their population, and the latter were clearly dependent on South Africa economically and in many respects of the Union geographically. So it was impossible to contemplate continuing to say "No" to the Union.

In any case, certain common services might be developed between Great Britain and the Union to deal with labour conditions, communications, fiscal arrangements, economic relations, and so on, while this country retained its political control. The advantages of integrating the area economically might thus be combined with the maintenance of political freedom.

Similarly in the case of the Rhodesias and East Africa there might be some sort of common council for the different territories, bringing them together. The object would be that broader economic planning and development would be possible and artificial boundaries were eliminated, while still not putting any group of people in the power of groups of another race in another territory.

By such measures some of the immediate problems might be solved without betraying Great Britain's trust. Time would bring modification of ideas on all sides. In South Africa, for instance, the pressure of economic facts might bring into being a different Native policy. One thing needed to be emphasized, that the Union should not continue to pass for a declaration of the intentions of the Imperial Government was urgently required.

Ethiopia and Eritrea

PREMIER NORMAN BENTLEY, speaking of the former Italian Colonies in Africa, said that they could not be returned to Italy, which had spent £120,000,000 in Ethiopia in five years, but had brought no other benefits, for the peoples of her Colonies were turned into serfs or soldiers.

The people of Eritrea were kin to those of Ethiopia whom some would like to join; others wanted Eritrea to be independent; and others, with their experience of three years, preferred to remain under British rule. While Ethiopia should have access to the sea, she might need international help in managing the modern ports of Massawa and Assab. Ethiopia might be called upon to accept an international mandate for a period in the administration of Ethiopia.

The nineteenth century scramble had led to Somaliland being cut up into four different areas—British, Italian, Italian, and the Ogaden province of Ethiopia. Italian and British Somaliland were now under British military control as a precautionary measure. What was essential in any arrangement about Italian Somaliland was that in its ports there should be special rights for Ethiopian trade. Mandatory administration with international supervision might be an immediate solution for the combined territories, but we should look to eventual union with Ethiopia.

Ethiopia, as the one African people who had been able to preserve their full independence, should have that independence assured by the restoration of their access to the sea. They felt that a chance should be given to others than the white races to develop freely and promote external trade without being under the control of European peoples. Given that encouragement and opportunity they would make their contribution to Africa and the world in general.

MR. CREECH JONES, M.P., said that the Fabian Colonial Bureau had made the experiment of inviting a speaker whose philosophy differed from their own, but whose approach to the problems was the same general desire of service to the peoples concerned. It was for the Fabians to weigh up the material facts and test things in the light of their own faith.

Was Northern Rhodesia to be handed over to Southern Rhodesia? It would not do merely to go on saying "No" to Southern Rhodesia, yet they could not say "Yes." He believed that there was an answer and that the right one was faced with it.

a constructive reply. The same problem was emerging in East Africa, where a considerable and influential element desired closer union though there was opposition in Uganda.

The War

East African in Fierce Actions in Burma

Fighting One of the Best Japanese Divisions

EAST AFRICAN TROOPS are engaged in fierce fighting with the Japanese in Burma.

The South East Asia Command communiqué of November 12 stated:

In the Chindwin region of the 5th Indian Division, advancing from the east, the 1st and 2nd Brigades with East African troops who are attacking from the north. The main body of the 6th Indian Division has cleared resistance east of the stockades on the road from Tiddim, eight miles west of Kalemvo. The East African attack down the Kabaw and Kale valleys is meeting strong resistance six miles north of Kalemvo. After their capture of Mavlaik, on the Chindwin, East African troops have made further advances.

Two days later the East Africans were still in action against the same Japanese force.

Commenting on the war correspondents of *The Times* at their Command headquarters said:

The Japanese are being slowly forced back into the entrance of the Kalewa defile. This gap in the mountains has been designated as the gateway to Central Burma. Troops of the East African Division advancing down the Kabaw valley and of the 6th Indian Division advancing down the Tiddim road first established patrol contact three nights ago. Further advances have been made since then, and today certain formations of the two divisions are firmly linked. The Japanese are fighting stubbornly and contesting every inch of ground. They are the remnants of one of the best divisions in the Japanese army, the 33rd, of Sendai.

Three Blankets Needed at Night

Readers who visualize troops in these parts as sweating in steamy jungles should realize that the chief climatic problem now is the monsoon is over, is not here but cold during the day it is sunny and crisp and invigorating. As soon as the sun dips down behind the mountains the chill begins. The men wear battledress in the evening and sleep with at least three blankets.

After some time the Tanu road leaves the flat and rich plain of Manipur and climbs up into the hills. Some superstitious greet the eye-ranger after range receding in the distance. The road is broad and can take two columns of traffic. It is well surfaced over most of its length—a tared surface is necessary to stanch the mud during the wet season and fast during the dry—but over stretches, which are not yet tared the dust is appalling.

The Observer commented on Sunday:

Among the different troops serving under S.E.A.C. a new name has lately appeared with fresh lustre. The splendid word of the King's African Rifles in the taking of Ethiopia is well remembered. Now, coming into the Burma campaign only last August, they played a major part in the capture of the reputedly impregnable Mount Kennedy last week, and two days ago they stormed Kalemvo, which guards the approach to the new air objective on the Chindwin River. Their speed and stamina through jungle and mountain completely baffled the Japanese. This fine body of volunteers from all over East Africa owes its existence, like the Royal West African Frontier Force now fighting in Arakan, to the genius of Lord Lugard some 20 years ago. Their men's loyalty to their British officers is only equalled by their cheerfulness in any adversity. When Singapore fell, nasty things were said about British Colonial administration. Our African soldiers are one good answer.

Major E. G. Chamberlain, of Kenya

The East Africa Command has issued the following official statement:

Shedon and isolated by vastly superior Japanese forces, four Indian gunner-signalers of a mountain battery commanded by Major E. G. Chamberlain, of Kenya, although ordered to withdraw, maintained wireless communication with the main body for two days in order to help a wounded Canadian officer. Their own officer, also a Canadian, had been killed.

They worked in their semi-almost impossible conditions, and often at great danger, as the Japanese were all round us and we never knew when we would be attacked," said a member of a British patrol which accompanied them.

What was even more surprising, an officer told a military observer afterwards, was that despite the heavy weight of the mountain gun, 40 lb. and the two batteries (12) the men slipped them back to battery H.Q. at a time when we thought they were gunners.

Major Chamberlain joined the battery four years ago as a subaltern. The battery office came from Kenya, Great Britain and Canada.

General Sir Harold Alexander has given the 1st South African Armoured Division in Italy. He afterwards wrote to Major-General W. H. E. Poole, G.O.C. the Division (in which many Rhodesians are serving): "I am most grateful for the truly magnificent part the men of the Division played in breaking the Gothic Line, and for what they are doing in the whole offensive plan. You have the division of which you may well be proud."

East African and Rhodesian troops are to have leave from the battle fronts. Addressing the House of Commons last Friday on this subject, the Prime Minister said:

A plan has been worked out to afford a period of leave at some of about four weeks' duration to a number of men who have borne the main burden of battle in the past year after considerable service overseas. A total of about 6,000 men a month—if you take 12 full weeks periods of the year it is about 80,000—to come home under this scheme has been allocated to the following overseas theatres: Italy and North Africa, Middle East, Persia—Iraq, India, South East Asia, and East Africa.

The Royal Navy now has a frigate named H.M.S. SENECHELLES.

Casualties

Flight Lieut. J. C. M. Rudd, R.A.F., of Southern Rhodesia, has died in Johannesburg.

Pilot Officer Clive Henry Mortimer, of Southern Rhodesia, previously reported missing from air operations, is now officially presumed to have lost his life on December 2 last.

Lieut. G. A. C. ("Bob") McCormick, K.A.R., twin son of Mrs. C. J. H. Samuels, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been killed in action.

Lieut. Eric Edward Clister Britton, The Duke of Cornwall Light Infantry, attached The King's African Rifles, who is reported to have been killed in action in Burma, was the younger son of the Rev. John Britton, former Dean of Mombasa, and now Vicar of Tuckingmill near Camborne, Cornwall, and Mrs. Britton. Lieut. Britton was born in Uganda in 1921 and was in Kenya until 1926, when he came to England. He returned to East Africa last year to join The King's African Rifles, with whom he went to Burma earlier this year. He was last seen in hand-to-hand fighting with six Japanese. His father, who spent many years in Uganda and Kenya as a C.M.S. missionary, was at one time a member of the Legislature and Executive Councils of Kenya.

Second Lieut. Phillip John Nise, Royal Engineers, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Nise, of Gadzema, Southern Rhodesia, has been killed in action in Burma.

Company Quartermaster Sergeant H. N. Hanson, The Pioneer Corps, and T. O. Griffin, The Kenya Regiment, are reported dead in an East Africa Force casualty list.

Sgt. Lorraine Wright, K.A.R., of Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, has died of wounds in Assam.

Flying Officer Frank Levy, who is missing from air operations, formerly owned a cycle business in Umtali. Flight Sgt. Gunner Michael John Whiteley, grandson of the late Lieut.-Colonel Sir Frank Johnson, is reported missing from air operations in the Far East during November. He is the 20-year-old younger son of Mrs. Violet Whiteley, formerly of Jersey, and now of Hindhead.

Lieut.-Colonel W. J. D. G. ... wounded.

After the British Empire Service League ceremony in the Garden of Remembrance at Westminster Abbey on Remembrance Day, the authorities of the Abbey

gave the assurance that space will be allocated next year for a King's African Rifles Cross of Commemoration. Mr. H. J. P. Mahews, who represents Nyasaland on the Council of the B.E.S.L., this year placed a cross for the K.A.R. in the B.E.S.L. area.

Awards

Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor-designate of Kenya, and lately High Commissioner for the Western Pacific and Governor of Fiji, has been awarded the American Legion Award.

Acting Squadron Leader D.F.C. P.W. R.F.W. of Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, has been awarded the D.F.C. for "almost fortitude, courage, and devotion to duty." He received his commission in 1939, and has taken part in numerous operations over enemy-occupied territory.

The D.F.C. has been awarded to Acting Squadron Leader J. N. Wright, No. 266 Squadron, R.A.F., of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, of whom the citation says:

"This officer has taken part in a large number of operational sorties and has displayed courage and keenness at very high orders. He has led his squadron in attacks on wide areas of enemy objectives and has achieved much success."

Flying Officer E. T. Cathcart Cunningham, No. 266 Squadron and of Salisbury, has likewise been awarded the D.F.C. The citation reads:—

"This officer has a fine record of successes in air operations. He has completed a very large number of sorties, during which he has taken part in attacks on shipping, harbours and, more recently, in harassing attacks on troop concentrations, rail and road transport and other targets. He is a brave and resourceful pilot and in fact a fine example to all."

Flight Lieut. Duncan Marshall Monbray, 237 Squadron, R.A.F., who was training in Southern Rhodesia before the war, has been awarded the D.F.C. The official citation states:—

"Flight Lieut. Monbray has proved himself to be a competent and enthusiastic pilot, both in air combat and attacks on ground targets. He has displayed great determination in attacking enemy transports and installations, often far behind the enemy lines and in the face of fierce opposition. Flight Lieut. Monbray also led missions against targets in the south of France prior to the landing. He has destroyed at least two enemy aircraft."

Flight Lieut. Hugh McAdzean Dodd, 148 Squadron, R.A.F., who was educated at Prince Edward School, Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the D.F.C. The citation reads:—

"This officer has completed numerous operational sorties. His enthusiasm and capability as gunnery leader have been outstanding, and his example has been reflected in the morale of his section. He has invariably displayed a high standard of courage and determination on all his missions."

Another Salisbury man, Pilot Officer William Frederick Howards, has been awarded the D.F.C. for "the utmost fortitude, courage and devotion to duty."

Flying Officer D. A. B. Jones, R.A.F.V.R., of Nyasaland, has been awarded the D.F.C.

Funds for War Purposes

The British Charities Fund, Beira, recently forwarded another £1,500 to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund.

The Southern Rhodesian National War Fund recently made a further grant of £500 for the relief of Yugoslav refugees in the Colony.

More than 4,000 Europeans and Africans attended a military tattoo recently held in Salisbury in aid of the "Salute the Forces" campaign. The bands of the B.A. Police and the Rhodesian African Rifles were present, and Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, took the salute at a march past.

A race meeting was held recently at Nkana aerodrome, Northern Rhodesia, in aid of flying-bomb victims in Great Britain. Three previous events of this kind raised £5,800 for war funds.

The Rev. P. B. Clayton, founder-padre of the H. who visited the Sudan in the course of a tour of Toc H units in the Middle East during a year spent as a convoy

chaplain with British oil-tankers in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, and the eastern Mediterranean, is now back in London. There are now 120 Toc H units at work in the Middle East, where there were only three before the war.

The Provincial War Welfare Fund of Nyasaland employs 29 African scribes to write letters to African askari on behalf of their illiterate relatives. The average number of letters written is about 400 daily.

Brigadier General Sir H. Osborne, who in 1941 was the co-ordinator of the British in East Africa, is now in post as Director of Camps and Detachments, Transvaal.

Mr. F. H. Lewis is now supplies Representative of the Government of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, and the Union of South Africa.

Italians in Somalia

Press telegrams received from Nairobi a few days ago stated that the Italian Commissioner Extraordinary in Mogadishu, Baron Bernelli, had written to the British Administrator of Somalia, Brigadier D. H. Wickham, assuring him of full co-operation with the British military administration, which had been in possession of notification of hurried co-operation from any official Italian quarter.

The list of war criminals submitted by the Yugoslav Committee of Liberation to the United Nations War Criminals Commission contains the name of Prince Paul, who fled from Belgrade in 1941 and has since spent most of his time in Kenya. He is indicted by his fellow-countrymen as notorious for his Nazi sympathies.

S. Rhodesia's New Governor

Vice-Admiral Sir Campbell Tait Appointed

THE KING has approved the appointment of Vice-Admiral Sir William Eric Campbell Tait, K.C.B., M.V.O., to be Governor of Southern Rhodesia, in succession to the Hon. Sir Evelyn Baring, K.C.M.G.

Vice-Admiral Tait, who is 58 years of age, has been Commander-in-Chief of the Africa Station for the past two years, and has won golden opinion at the Cape, which considers him the most friendly admiral to have held that appointment.

Son of the late Surgeon-General William Tait, M.B., R.N., he served through the last war, was in the Royal Yacht VICTORIA AND ALBERT from 1919 to 1921, and from the next two years commander in H.M.S. HAWKINS, flagship of the China Station. In 1928 he went to the Mediterranean as captain of H.M.S. DRAGON, and from 1929 to 1931 commanded H.M.S. CAPE TOWN and H.M.S. DELHI on the America and West Indies Stations.

He was Deputy-Director of Naval Intelligence at the Admiralty in 1932-33, was then for a year on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, China, and thereafter for three years commanded H.M.S. SHEPHERD. In 1941 he became A.C. to the King, with whom he served in the battles of COLLINGWOOD during the last war, and was promoted rear-admiral. At the outbreak of this war he was in charge of the Royal Naval Barracks, Portsmouth. In 1943 he was made vice-admiral and appointed Director of Personal Services at the Admiralty, and in 1942 he went to the Cape.

Throughout the war Service he is known as "Fuffy" Tait on account of his bushy eyebrows.

On Tuesday afternoon the new Governor made a short call on Mr. Laugan O'Connell, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia.

Failure of the 'Governors' Conference

Causes Associated Chambers to Renew Demand for Union

THE ASSOCIATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY OF EASTERN AFRICA, meeting in annual session in Nairobi on October 18 and 19, reiterated its demand for the Union of the East African territories, the amalgamation of the railway systems of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, the fusion of the systems of services of Kenya and Uganda with that of Tanganyika, the abolition of the Tanganyika Mandate, and revision of the Congo Basin Treaty.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

EAST AFRICAN UNION.—That this Association records that for many years it has advocated the union of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda under a single administration in order to ensure full advancement for all inhabitants of this single economic area of the Empire.

East Africa's contribution to the war effort has been retarded by the retention of individual powers by the three territories, and the Governors' Conference and the East African Production and Supply Council have failed to produce a means of speedy and unified action by East Africa as a single unit to the fullest extent desirable, and the immediate and future economic problems which are common to all East African territories cannot be dealt with adequately and efficiently under the existing administrative structure. This Association therefore urges that immediate steps be taken by the East African Governments and the Colonial Office to effect a fusion of the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika Territory and Uganda under a single administration.

Railways and Customs

UNIFICATION OF RAILWAYS AND CUSTOMS.—That as further step towards the unification of East African economic interests, this Association urges the amalgamation of the Kenya and Uganda Railway and the Tanganyika Railway systems, and the fusion of the Customs Service of Kenya and Uganda with that of Tanganyika.

ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL.—That the East African Production and Supply Council be reconstituted as an Economic Advisory Council to the East African Governors' Conference, and that the Council should have subsections covering: (1) agricultural, animal husbandry and forestry, including research; (2) trade, commerce and industry; (3) transportation and communications; (4) social welfare, including health and education; (5) mining and water engineering; (6) land survey and registration.

CONGO BASIN TREATIES.—That the Executive be instructed to keep under review the vital need for revision of the Congo Basin Treaty of Berlin (1880), the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye (1920), and other treaties affecting the future of East Africa.

TANGANYIKA MANDATE.—That the attention of the Executive be drawn to Resolution No. 6 of the annual session held in October, 1943, with instructions to pursue this matter at any opportunity.

Resolution 36 of 1943 reads: "That in view of the decision reached by this session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, vide the resolution on the subject of the Union of East African Territories, this Association emphasizes the urgent need for the abolition of the Tanganyika Mandate and authorizes the Executive to take every possible action to this end."

CO-ORDINATION OF ROAD POLICY.—That whereas good roads are fundamental to the development of East Africa, this Association views with concern the absence of any co-ordinated policy for inter-territorial trunk roads, and urges the East African Governments to declare a policy without delay."

Delay in Settlement Schemes Decried

CLOSER SETTLEMENT.—That this Association decries the delay in the preparation of satisfactory schemes of closer European settlement and requests Governments to give this subject high priority in order to be ready to absorb ex-Service personnel on demobilization.

EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.—That this Association urges all employers to consider immediately the problem of employment of ex-Service personnel, and to take active steps to advise the Association of their probable post-war requirements in respect of all races.

That all employers be urged to do their utmost to refrain from demobilization any of their staff now serving even in cases where the employee enlisted without the consent of the employer.

INDIANS IN AGRICULTURE.—That the Executive be instructed to keep the training of Indians in agriculture and allied problems constantly under review.

TOURISM.—That this Association records its considerable concern the growing problem of the shortage of hotels and the consequent need to have lead tenancy.

TOURISM.—That this Association urges the East African Governments to make a statement of policy with regard to tourism for the post-war period, with particular reference to game parks, real hotels, air services, road and other transport, and hotel facilities.

Kenya's Economic and Development Secretary

DEVELOPMENT OF KENYA.—That this Association urges upon the Government of Kenya the view that the Secretary for Economic Development should be a member of the Railway Advisory Council and the East African Industrial Council.

BOARD OF TRADE.—That this Association urges the Kenya Government to set up an Advisory Council to assist the Secretary for Economic Development in his duties. Such Council should be preliminary to the establishment of a Board of Trade.

PRICE CONTROL.—That any demand for the production of balance-sheets and profit and loss accounts by any Government official or department other than the Commissioner of Inland Revenue goes far beyond the spirit of the tacit agreement between the commercial community and the Price Control Department. Balance-sheets and profit and loss accounts deal comprehensively with businesses in general and contain information confidential to the owners, but seldom give details likely to be of any use in fixing the prices of the specific article dealt in. This Association therefore requests Government to issue instructions for the immediate cessation of these demands for balance-sheets and profit and loss accounts.

DISPOSAL OF WAR STOCKS.—That this Association reiterates its resolution of September, 1943, that goods for disposal by the military should not be released direct to individuals, estates, planters' associations or the public, but only through organized trade groups or the usual trade channels, and in the case of Tanganyika under the direction of the Economic Control Board.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.—That the whole tariff structure be revised at the earliest possible moment, assessment to be as far as practicable on a specific basis without alternative ad valorem rates, and that the whole Customs Tariff Ordinance be expanded as necessary for clarification and the avoidance of special rulings, and that the statistical information provided by the Customs Trade Reports of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika be amplified and clarified by sub-division of principal and subsidiary classifications.

INCOME TAX ALLOWANCES.—That this Association requests the Government to give sympathetic consideration to an amendment to the Income Tax Ordinance to allow of an increase in the deduction allowed for life insurance from £100 to one-sixth of the statutory total income up to a maximum of £200, and to increase the present allowances for children by an additional educational allowance of £60 in the case of every child attending a recognized school and not residing with the parent, parents or guardians.

Fiscal Survey Proposed

FISCAL SURVEY.—That this Association urges the East African Governments to undertake the preliminary work on a fiscal survey of East Africa (in relation to direct and indirect taxation) relative to exchanged conditions, present and prospective.

THIRD PARTY INSURANCE.—That this Association reiterates its request to the East African Governments to institute compulsory third party motor vehicle insurance forthwith. This matter is urgent in view of the deterioration of the standard of driving and the increased danger of accidents due to the prevalence of left-hand drive vehicles, which exclude signals to other motorists. Government is urged to take immediate steps to this end.

LEAVE PASSAGE.—That this Association urges the Kenya and Uganda Governments to set forthwith a committee of officials and non-officials to deal with problems relative to passage of the East African staff in the event of hostilities in Europe. Claims for priority in respect of officials and non-officials should be considered as equal.

Bi-Centenary of Al Busa'id Dynasty

The King's Message to Sultan of Zanzibar

HIS MAJESTY THE KING sent the following message to the Sultan of Zanzibar, His Highness Seyyid Sir Khalifa bin Harub, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., on Monday last, on the occasion of the celebration of the bi-centenary of the Al Busa'id Dynasty, to which belong both the Sultan of Zanzibar and the ruler of Muscat.

It is a great pleasure to send you this message on the occasion of the celebration of the bi-centenary. Your Highness's dynasty, which will, I trust, long continue to rule over the territories of Zanzibar.

It is not only the benefits, including the establishment of the clove industry, have been conferred upon Zanzibar by successive Sultans of the House of Al Busa'id. Your Highness's rule has brought peace and tranquility, has enhanced those benefits as well as in every field of economic and social welfare.

Your wisdom and loyalty, so generously extended to me throughout the 33 years of Your Highness's reign, and especially through the less and bitter wars, will not be forgotten by my people in the country. I send you cordial greetings and most sincere wishes for your long life and happiness and for the prosperity of your House.

SIR GUY OLIVER STANLEY, Secretary of State for the Colonies, sent a message which said (in part):

His Majesty's Government, replete with gratitude for the warm friendship and co-operation which have been accorded to them throughout Your Highness's reign, and they will do their utmost to secure to your dominions a full share in the economic and social progress to which all freedom-loving peoples look forward when victory has been gained.

"I retain most happy memories of my visit to Zanzibar last year, and I am very much interested in its welfare. I trust that the Government will be most anxious to develop its resources and to assist you in this. Your Highness is now consulting in consultation with the British Resident on the best means to be brought to fruition."

The Al-Busa'id Dynasty, which was founded in 1744, brought peace to two war-stricken countries, and members of the dynasty have continued to occupy the thrones of Zanzibar and Muscat in unbroken succession.

The present Sultan of Zanzibar celebrated the silver jubilee of his progressive reign in 1936.

Commemorative Issue of Postage Stamps

To mark the bi-centenary Zanzibar is issuing a series of commemorative stamps, in the design of which the Sultan has taken a keen interest. The stamps, which show a Muscat dhow under a sail, will be of four denominations, 10, 20, and 50 cents and 1s.

SIR CLAUD HULLIS, speaking in a special Zanzibar bi-centenary programme of the B.B.C. on Sunday afternoon, said:

"When I became British Resident of Zanzibar in 1920, our present Sultan, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, had already been 12 years on the throne, and by his charm of manner and natural dignity had won the love and respect not only of his subjects but also of the other inhabitants of the sultanate."

"I found His Highness most anxious that both Zanzibar and Pemba should be developed to their utmost, and that

everything should be done for the betterment of the inhabitants. Together we considered how, with available funds, we could improve health conditions, methods of education, communications, and agricultural resources. We visited outlying islands, villages, and plantations in both islands, interviewed the people, and listened to their wishes and recommendations. As a result district schools and dispensaries were built; Native courts were established; the unhealthy creek in Zanzibar town was filled in and canalized; the harbor works were constructed; several new all-weather roads were made; godowns for the storage of cloves were erected at convenient centres; bonuses were paid for the planting of clove trees; the Clove Growers' Association was created to reduce the costs of production, and later extended to include cooperative transport and marketing, but not yet formed. Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted to enable the people to elect a larger part of the government of the sultanate.

The construction of just one of these roads is probably the most important of the work carried out, its effect not only on commerce, but on the happiness and well-being of the people, can hardly be exaggerated. It has enabled those who live in remote places to attend to their business with your friends in town and return to their homes the same evening."

Sir Claud concluded by saying that he would be celebrating of His Highness's Sultanate on the 100th anniversary of the accession to the throne of Zanzibar.

Zanzibar's Expat in London

Those people who are so prone to exaggerate about the colour bar might note that Juma bin Ali a Zanzibari now in London, said in the same programme:

"The average Englishman never talks to you without previous acquaintance, but will always help you if he possibly can."

"When Yahya and I got off the train at Boston when we first arrived, and were trying to make up our minds what to do, a gentleman standing quietly on the pavement noticed our dilemma, walked up to us, and asked what we wanted to go to. 'No 15 Russell Square, we said. 'Well, he said, 'it's just five minutes' walk from here, and there isn't much point in taking a bus. I'll show you. And he caught hold of two of our suit cases."

"We thought here was a man trying to earn his living, but when we reached the place and tried to put two half-towns in his hand with 'Thank you very much,' he said he didn't want money, and had merely helped us because he felt we needed it. We were a good deal embarrassed and apologized profusely. 'It's all right,' he said. 'I perfectly well understand, and walked away."

"Two of these gentlemen I have met have invited me to their homes after a few minutes' acquaintance. There I have met the typical English housewife. She is hard working and lively, kindly and hospitable. Everyone asks me questions about my country, and you can't notice that the British people do not know much about the Colonies. Yet all the time they are anxious to make one feel at home."

Ndola Election

Polling in the election in the Ndola constituency of Northern Rhodesia is to take place on December 4.

More Criticism of Kenya Government

At the annual general meeting of the Rift Valley 'Elector's' Organization it was resolved to record 'dis-satisfaction with the plans suggested by the Director of Agriculture in his address to the Management Committee on the subject of soil conservation.' The resolution put on record the view that 'the Government of Kenya has shown an utter lack of drive in tackling this problem.'

Official Members of Kenya Legislature

The officials nominated by the Government to the Legislative Council of Kenya are Messrs. Robert Haubney, T. A. Dennison, G. S. Hebden, S. O. V. Hodge, K. L. Hunter, K. G. Lindsay, C. Tomkinson, J. F. G. Troughton, and Sheikh Mbarak Ali Hinawya. The Commissioner of Mines and the Conservator of Forests, who were nominated members of the last Council, have this been dropped in favour of the Assistant Secretary (Mr. Trubston) and the Assistant Commissioner of Mombasa, who sat in the last Council as a nominated non-official Arab member. His nomination as an official member reduced the total of the Council by one.

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Background to the

Japanese Brutality to Prisoners.

Some 150 survivors from a sunk Japanese transport carrying United Kingdom and Australian prisoners of war from Singapore to Japan, rescued by United States naval forces in September. The survivors from the United Kingdom have now reached this country and given a first-hand account of the war on men taken to the southern areas of the island. There is now no longer any doubt as to the policy which was pursued by the Japanese military authorities towards prisoners of war in these areas, which include Burma, Siam, Malaya, and the East Indies. This information does not relate to Hong Kong, Formosa, occupied China, Korea, or Japan, where we believe present conditions to be relatively tolerable. Nor do we refer to civilian internees. The great majority of prisoners in Singapore and Java appear to have been moved early in 1942 to Burma or Siam. The Australians were sent by sea to Burma, crowded into ships' holds which had been horizontally subdivided so that ceilings were no more than 4ft. high, and taken from the United Kingdom were sent by rail to Siam, so crowded in trucks that they could not get down during the journey. United Kingdom prisoners were then set to work on the construction of a railway route through the sea-infested jungle of the mountain range between Siam and Burma to meet the terminus end of the railway, on the construction of which Australians were engaged in similar country. The conditions under which all these men lived and worked were truly terrible. Such accommodation as was provided gave little or no protection against tropical rains or blazing sun; worn-out clothing was not replaced; soon many lacked clothing, boots and head covering; the only food provided was a pannaikin of rice and about half a pint or less of watery stew three times a day. The inevitable result was an appalling death rate, the highest estimate being one in five. The accused men were in a ship which left Singapore early in September, 1944. There were probably 1,200 United Kingdom and Australian prisoners of war on board. After she was sunk, the Japanese deliberately picked up all prisoners, to their fate, and the great majority were drowned. All the rescued men tell of the amazing way in which the morale of the prisoners has remained high, despite the worst the Japanese could do. Our prisoners have been true to the highest traditions of our race. — Sir James Duff, Secretary of State for War.

Murder at Buchenwald. — The German Government announced that the inhabitants of Buchenwald had been killed as a result of an Allied air raid. In fact, there was no raid near Buchenwald. What happened was that about 7,000 women, liberals, Jews and anti-Nazis of all sorts in that camp were deliberately shot because the German Government thought that many of them were potential leaders of democratic movements. The perpetrators of this mass murder to be free because the victims happened to be German nationals? — Mr. C. Spruce, M.P.

From the Crucifix at the top of the village of Honé the parish priest dragged from his bed at midnight, was forced to watch the burning of his church by German paratrooper troops. A bonfire was made from the organ and pulpit. The high altar was profaned, bombs broken open, and the bones of corpses thrown about. Crucifixes were used as targets for pistol practice. At Rocca Pia the parish church was burned on the night of Christmas Eve, 1943. The inhabitants were prevented from saving relics and sacred vessels. The Germans used the famous convent of St. Onofrio as a target for military aircraft. — The Allied Monuments and Fine Arts Sub-Commission in Italy.

Communism in Liberated Europe. — Everywhere in liberated Europe the Communist parties have come to the fore. Bands of guerrillas and groups of fighters are led by them. In France, Belgium, Italy, Greece, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Rumania the Communist parties have entered broad national coalitions with other parties, and for the first time in their history assumed the responsibilities of Government. The Communism of the 1944 brand is an odd mixture. Its record of underground struggle has been a glorious tale of heroes and martyrs. Justly has the French Communist Party been called *le parti des justes*. It has gained immense moral authority as the most uncompromising defender of the French nation against Third Reichism; that the lamentable record of Communism before June 22, 1941, is a discreditable and unequal attitude towards the imperialist system and its demand for perpetual peace with Hitler, have almost entirely obliterated. In addition, Communist parties shone with reflected glories of Russian Government and victory. — Observer correspondent.

To Encourage Exports. — The greatest enemy of trade and industry, the absolute and profane of thrift, is inflation, and where scarcity remains price control must be maintained for the benefit of consumer and producer. If the war British industry will have an unprecedented opportunity to expand its export trade. If price controls are cancelled, there will be an irresistible temptation to sell too much on the eager market at home and to sell the little on the rest of the world. A judicious control of prices at home will prove an additional spur to the development of markets. — Mr. C. G. Woodhouse, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Paper Shortage. — The dissemination of news and of comment on the news is of the utmost importance at a time when we are living through one of the greatest convulsions which have ever shaken mankind. Yet the amount of paper for books and periodicals has had to be restricted. Even the demands for British books and magazines was almost insatiable. The great contribution which has been made by users of paper can be seen when it is stated that the tonnage saved by restriction on paper is more than equivalent to the total tonnage of military supplies of all kinds, other than petrol, imported into this country during the whole of the year, either for use by British forces or by our American and other allies. — Mr. Oliver Lyttelton.

Coal Mining Problems. — The Select Committee reported unanimously against nationalization of coal mines and in favour of a scheme to reorganise and modernise the industry, the great majority of which have already been carried into effect. A great deal remains to be done. New problems have arisen in the interval, much experience and knowledge have been gained, and many of the old problems might now well be approached from a different standpoint in the light of that knowledge and experience. Having completed a survey, I am now engaged, at the invitation of the Mining Association in the preparation of proposals; and any plan which I may submit will include stability and a good standard of life for labour in exchange for the good work, security and a fair reward for management, enterprise and efficiency; and fair treatment for the consumer. — Mr. Robert Foot, Chairman of the Mining Association of Great Britain.

to the War News

...atomized. — "All ... starts with neigh- ... hood." — Sir Monague Barlow.
 "It is time the English were con- ... Earl Poulett.
 ... of ... people were ... week by ...
 ... Radio.

"Democracy can prosper if national affairs continue to be dragged into party politics." — Lord Vansittart.

"The dead hand of imperialism is fast pulling the United Kingdom ... Mr. R. A. P. Winton-Lewis.

"Belgian soldiers will go to Great Britain for training in British Army methods." — M. Spaak, Belgian Foreign Minister.

"Not a member of the Communist Party is present in Russia and would survive 48 hours in Russia." — Mr. Armytage.

"Every meeting of every body connected with the new world security organization must be held in prison." — Viscountess.

"A heavy frost in East Prussia ... the German ... lakes and marshes." — Mr. Alexander Werth.

"One of Germany's new V2 rocket bombs had exploded at Berchtesgaden, about 10 miles from Hitler's headquarters." — Bund (Switzerland).

"We are all for ... spelling, but it is not good to be with the B.C. ... as if it were ...
 ... French Radio.

"Hitler is now probably being kept under guard physically and politically." — B. ... Director of the Institute of Experimental Psychology at Oxford.

"There is no ruling under which British civilians can be turned out in order to be room for German prisoners." — War Office statement.

"During the war there have been 100,000 deaths in the South Wales and Monmouthshire coalfields, involving an estimated loss of 20,000 tons of coal." — Daily Post.

"We estimate German casualties at 3,500,000 soldiers and civilians killed and 6,000,000 soldiers and civilians wounded, both 9,500,000." — ...
 ... 20,000,000 ... million Ger- ...
 ... air bombs ... (Swit-

In Yugoslavia some of the bishops were killed, and some, including the Archbishop of Zagreb, flogged by the Germans. Others were interned in concentration camps. The Bishop of Gloucester.

Will the ... of State for War have a copy of the statement about Japanese treatment of prisoners of war in Siam transmitted to Dublin for the benefit of the Japanese Consul-General in that city? — Professor Savory, M.P.

Though the country's permanent grass has been reduced from 180,000 to 100,000 acres, the number of dairy cattle has increased, and that of beef and cattle has increased still more. — Mr. R. S. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture.

"The number of men in the Canadian Army who have not volunteered for overseas service represents only about 7% of the 100,000 men who have entered all arms services during the war." — General MacNaughton, Minister of National Defence.

Listeners to B.B.C. religious services are twice the number of those who go to churches of all denominations each Sunday. At least 4,000,000 not attached to any church are reached. — The Rev. P. W. Welch, B.C.C. Director of Religious Broadcasts.

"In a directive issued to paper mills by the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies in India to guide them in assigning priorities in order of importance, the book-binding industry was placed last. Even decorative tins take precedence." — Stanley Unwin.

Jet propelled Messerschmitt Swallows, streaking high over the Allied lines in Holland at up to 600 m.p.h., are keeping the German High Command better informed of air troop movements and concentrations than at any time since the beginning of the war. — Daily Mail air correspondent.

Whenever possible the damaged City of London churches should be restored on their original sites and reused. Where reconstruction is impracticable, the tower together with any spire or steeple that may have been destroyed, should be restored and preserved, and the site of the church and churchyard to be kept open space in perpetuity. If only one of the church has been destroyed, 18 others have been burnt out. — Lord Faringham, President, Friends of the City Churches.

"At least £85,000,000 has been added to the cost of the war by the difference in British and American standards of sewing threads. I appeal to American engineers and industry to adopt international standards." — Mr. William L. Batt, U.S. Deputy Member of the Combined Production and Research Board.

Nearly 2,500 French prisoners had to land in France during the German occupation of the Channel Islands through the gallantry and organization of the French Resistance Movement. Many hundreds more were taken into the armies of liberation arrived. — Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State.

"It should be normal to work for all of us, including those who mean to be farmers, printers, carpenters, or housewives, to have access to a university if we have a love of learning. But must come if we are in earnest about democracy." — Dr. F. N. Brailsford.

Early in 1943 the Japanese guards in Perth told Australian prisoners that the Japanese occupied Sydney had taken Adelaide with a bayonet charge and was mopping up other parts of Australia. They said preparations were being made for the invasion of the United States. — Mr. J. B. Aitken, Acting Prime Minister of Australia.

Localities are places where every body knows the names of the mayor and members of the corporation. If anything is to be done it must be local. If you are to be a community you must have people above you to whom you can look up, people at the side of you with whom you can be friends, and people below you whom you can help. — The Bishop of Exeter.

Rearmings in this country has meant that 500,000 fewer workers are employed in the clothing trade; the printing trade has lost no less than 55% of its operatives; or about 250,000 workers; and food rationing, the concentration of food production, and the control of food distribution have saved in the distributive trades more than 800,000 workers. — The Minister of Production.

The Government of India is studying the question of economic sanctions against the Union of South Africa. The difficulties of obtaining adequate supplies of wattle bark elsewhere than South Africa have been pointed out. ...
 ... with ... bark ...
 ... Dr. Khare, Member for Commonwealth Relations of the Indian Council of State.

PERSONAL

Mr. W. L. Majoribanks has been appointed Chief Conservator of Forests in the Sudan.

A daughter was born in Mombasa earlier this month to the wife of Mr. John T. A. P. Addington.

The wife of Group Captain A. M. G. Bentley, A.C., received the news of the birth to a son in Southern Rhodesia.

A daughter was born last week in the European Hospital, Dar es Salaam, to the wife of Major N. F. Mostyn, H.A.C.

Twin sons have been born in Abercorn to the wife of Mr. Victor Bourdillon, of the Colonial Service, in Northern Rhodesia.

Flying Officer William George Brunt, of Birmingham, and Miss Barbara Barker, of Bulawayo, have been married in their city.

Philo Owen Eric Alfred Fisher, of Gwelo, and Miss Annabel, of Bulawayo, were recently married in Salisbury, Rhodesia.

Major Frederick Roberts, former Deputy Commissioner of Police in the Sudan, is the new acting Resident Magistrate in Nairobi.

Mrs. Leila Reitz, widow of Colonel Deneys Reitz, left London for South Africa last Thursday with her son Captain John Reitz.

Lord Hailey will on December 7 present the Silver Medal of the Royal African Society to Dr. Edwin W. Smith for his services to Africa.

Sir Henry Moore, lately Governor of Ceylon, was last week received by the King and Queen at Windsor upon his appointment as Governor of Ceylon.

Mr. M. A. Carson, manager in Tanganyika Territory for Messrs. Rall, Bros., is likely to be the new Chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Board.

A son has been born to Betty (née Baden Powell), wife of Mr. Gervase R. Clay, of the Colonial Administrative Service in Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Godfrey Hoggins, the Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has been elected an honorary Vice-President (*Honoris Causa*) of the Royal African Society.

Major H. R. Ward and Mr. G. G. Thorne have been elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Rift Valley Districts' Organization of Kenya.

Flight Lieut. Reginald Albert Hardy, of Salisbury, Northern Rhodesia, and Miss Pamela van Kampen, of New York City, have announced their engagement.

Sir Ronald Storrs, Governor of Northern Rhodesia from 1932 to 1934, was 63 on Sunday, and Sir Charles Lawrence, Governor of Nyasaland from 1924 to 1929, was 70 on Monday.

The engagement has been announced between Mr. George Michael ("Mickie") Low, youngest son of Archdeacon and Mrs. W. P. Low, of Ngong, Kenya, and Miss Mary Raymond Allison Smith, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Smith, of Eldama Ravine, Kenya.

Mr. S. H. Sayer and Mr. A. I. Don Small, both of Kenya, have been re-elected President and Vice-President respectively of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, of which Mr. C. L. Bird, President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, has been elected an honorary member. The main resolutions adopted at the recent annual session appear elsewhere in this issue. The election of Mr. Sayer for a third term is high tribute to his able and hard work for the Association.



MR. S. H. SAYER

Captain Ronald Bridger Jessop, East Africa Engineers, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Jessop, of Nairobi, and Miss Daphne Gladwell, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Gladwell, of Nairobi, have announced their engagement.

Mr. A. T. C. Sutton, who for the past 12 years has been stationed in Umfali to supervise the Salisbury-Bulawayo section of Rhodesia Railways, has retired after 21 years' service with the company.

The wedding took place in Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia, on November 11, of Mr. Stanley Temple and Mrs. Pauline Olga Brian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Haverford Brian, of North Hatfield.

Mr. G. D. Bennett will be the United Party candidate for One Oka at the next election in Southern Rhodesia. He is the son of Mr. Peppington, the present Member, who has retired from office on account of ill health.

Dr. Major of the Sudan Medical Service, has retired on pension after 25 years in the Sudan. He served in Port Sudan, Wadmar, and Omdurman before going to Khartoum in 1933 on appointment as Senior Surgeon.

Flight Lieut. Archie Wilson, of Bulawayo, who formerly commanded No. 232 Squadron, R.S.A.F., and was killed in the Second World War, is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Bennett, of Gwelo, have announced their engagement.

Pilot Officer Harry Gilliver, only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Gilliver, of Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire, and Miss Penelope Lydia Grigoratos, daughter of Mrs. E. M. Grigoratos, of Bulawayo, have been married in Southern Rhodesia.

Flying Officer Michael ("Mike") H. F. Cooper, R.A.F.V.R., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Cooper, of Embourgon, Kenya, and Miss Kathleen Lillian Stephen Lloyd, W.A.A.F., younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Lloyd, of Oxford, have been married in England.

Dr. R. W. Firth, M.A. (New Zealand), Ph.D. (London), secretary to the Colonial Social Science Research Council since July, has been appointed to the University Chair of Anthropology, tenable at the London School of Economics. During the war he has been on the staff of the Admiralty.

We announced last week that Captain R. G. Briscoe, M.C., M.P., had been elected Chairman of the Manica Trading Co., Ltd. We now learn that he will not offer himself for re-election to Parliament. He is at present a Unionist member for Cambridgeshire, of which county he is Lord Lieutenant.

Lieut. Colonel Bryan Cole Bartley, C.B.E., of Fairfield, Umvuma, Southern Rhodesia, son of the late Sir George C. T. Bartley, K.C.B., and Miss Elizabeth Cecil Dowson, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Noel C. Dowson, of Taplow, Buckinghamshire, announced their engagement a few days ago.

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Union High Commissioner

Mr. G. Heaton Nicholls Appointed

At the moment of closing press we learn that Mr. G. Heaton Nicholls, Administrator of Natal since the beginning of last year, has been appointed High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, in succession to the late Colonel Denys Roitz.

Mr. Nicholls, who is 63 years of age, was at one time in the Barotseland Police and later District Commissioner of the Northern Rhodesia. He has travelled extensively in the Rhodesia and East Africa.

Arrivals from East Africa

RECENT ARRIVALS in this country from East Africa include the following:

KENYA.—Mr. A. V. H. Allen, laboratory technician; Mr. E. W. Barham, lecturer, K.R.A.V.R.; Miss E. Cameron, lecturer; Mr. G. W. Cloddy, forekeeper, Veterinary Department; Mr. G. Davidson, M.C., M.D., M.Sc., laboratory assistant, Agricultural Department; Miss G. A. Dunlop, nursing sister; Mr. W. J. Eburn, clerk, Lands and Settlements Department; Mr. C. D. Grieg, assistant engineer, P.W.D.; Mr. J. C. Harpell, zoological field officer; Mr. J. H. Innes, lecturer, Veterinary Department; Miss L. E. Macdonald, laboratory assistant, Veterinary Department; Mr. A. E. Macdonald, assessor, Land Income Tax Department; Miss G. Matthews, nursing sister; Mr. S. W. Pennington, technical instructor; Miss J. Sargent, assistant teacher; Mr. D. F. Sargent, superintendent, Agricultural Department; Miss E. Sargent, telephone G.P.O.; Mrs. M. G. Spanton, educational officer, Education Department; Mrs. A. C. Swann, district officer; and Mr. J. Wilson, assistant engineer, Posts and Telegraphs Department.

TANGANYIKA.—Mr. J. C. Macdonald, Provincial Commissioner; Mrs. D. Bleasdale, nursing sister; Mr. D. B. Bell, marine officer; Mr. C. Buckley, senior assistant, livestock officer; Mr. A. H. B. Childs, agricultural instructor, Agricultural Department; Mr. R. J. G. D'Arcy, administrative officer; Mr. B. Gilchrist, Assistant Conservator of Forests; Mr. H. Goodson, Railways; Miss W. F. Hancock, Women's Education Officer; Miss W. V. Harris, entomologist; Mr. J. Hough, Inspector of works, P.W.D.; Mr. G. O. Y. Hicks, District Officer; Mr. F. F. Hughes, Assistant Conservator of Forests; Mr. R. C. Jerrard, District Officer; Mr. T. W. Kirkpatrick, entomologist, Animal Research Station; Miss A. M. Leighton, nursing sister and health visitor; Mr. J. Lyons, District Officer; Mr. A. G. B. Meadows, superintendent of Government Press; Mr. A. J. Mitchell, mechanical engineer, P.W.D.; Mr. H. McN. N. Richardson, collector of Customs; Mr. P. R. Short and Mr. J. Sowerby, industrial instructors; Mr. F. Stansfield, assistant superintendent of Government Press; Mr. E. F. Whiteside, provincial tsetse officer; Mr. C. White, superintendent of education.

UGANDA.—Mr. H. C. Dawkins, Assistant Conservator of Forests; Mr. J. W. Legg, Senior Inspector of Mines; Mr. H. Mac Evin, Collector of Prices; Mr. F. J. Murphy, assistant engineer, P.W.D.; Mr. R. B. H. Murray, veterinary officer; Mr. W. Roe, entomologist; Mr. J. A. Young, superintendent, Inland Revenue.

ZANZIBAR.—Miss E. M. Cheshire, nursing sister; Mr. J. C. Muir, Director of Agriculture; Mr. E. H. Lavers, sanitary superintendent; Mr. A. Hallam Roberts, Attorney General.

NYASALAND.—Mr. E. C. Barnes, District Officer; Mr. C. J. N. Barton, Chief Secretary; the Rev. E. D. Bowman, latterly Principal, Jefferies Training Centre; Mr. E. Murray, telegraph inspector; Mr. D. A. Keim, clerk; Miss Keim, stenographer; Mr. W. Miller, drainage engineer; Mr. C. E. Parlez, Administrative Officer; Mr. V. L. Roberts, health inspector; Mrs. P. Spence, hospital matron.

RHODESIA.—Mr. T. W. Allis, surveyor; Mr. T. F. Sandford, lately Secretary for Native Affairs; Mr. C. J. Tyndal Biscoe, latterly Director of African Education.

Sir E. Grigg for Middle East

As Minister Resident in Cairo

SIR EDWARD GRIGG, M.P., who was Governor of Kenya from 1925 to 1931, has been appointed Minister Resident in the Middle East to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of Lord Moyne.

Captain Harold Balfour, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for Air since 1938, who in the course of his duties has visited East Africa and Rhodesia, has been appointed Minister Resident in West Africa.

Both appointments carry salaries of £10,000. Sir Edward Grigg is 58 and Captain Balfour 44 years of age.

African World Annual

The 1930th edition of the *African World Annual* was almost ready for publication when a bomb destroyed much of the type which had therefore to be re-set. This 108-page issue, however, bears no evidence of the mishap and the editor, Mr. Philip Deane, is to be congratulated on the result of his labours. The principal contributors are Mrs. J. Morewood Lowman, Sir Angus Gill, Mr. J. A. Gray, Mr. C. W. Harrison, Mr. P. V. Joelson, Mr. A. Creech Jones, Mr. C. S. Jones, Viscount Knollys, Mr. D. De Long, Mr. Julian Mockford, and Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, and the articles which will especially interest our readers are entitled: "The African Pattern After the War," "Southern Rhodesia at War," "The Future of British Air Transport," "The Threat to Africa's Soil," "East Africa during the Past Year," "The Political Evolution of the Sudan," "Pierre Ryckmans," and "Mass Education in Africa." The moving and financial section gives the customary particulars of the chief mining enterprises in South Central, East and West Africa. Copies of the volume are obtainable from the *African World*, 658 Selsbury House, London Wall, London, E.C.2, at 4s.

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Twenty Years Ago . . .

From our issue of November 27, 1924

In the Sultan Gordon Bell, a victim to the ignorance, folly and inflamed passions of those he sought to serve, Sir Lee Stack, a worthy successor, has been slain by the same senseless forces.

I have visited South Africa, Australia and America with a view to studying the dairy industry. I am particularly animatedly interested with the industry in South Africa and I consider Kenya to be the finest country for dairying I have ever seen. —Mr. A. C. MacDonald, Director of Agriculture in Kenya

Obituary

Murder of Lord Moyne

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last night Mr. Churchill referred to the murder of Lord Moyne. The Prime Minister said, inter alia:

"The Jewish question in Palestine is a difficult one, which has affected the world and affected none more strongly than the Jews themselves who have the most ardent friends of the law and order and the peace of their interests. All the things for which we have endeavored to do in the past—peace, order, and the rights of the individual—have now set our hands against the Jews of Palestine. Many of us myself will have to reconsider the position we have maintained so consistently. If there is to be any hope of a peaceful and successful future for Zionism, these wicked activities must cease, and those responsible for them must be discovered, root and branch. Although the primary responsibility lies with the Government of Palestine, full success depends on the unhesitating co-operation of the entire Jewish community."

"I have received a letter from Mr. Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, who is a close friend of mine—who has urged on Palestine, in the name of the Jewish people, that the Jewish Agency will go to the utmost limit of its power to cut out this evil from its midst. In Palestine the Executive of the Jewish Agency has as its motto the Jewish community, and I quote its actual words: 'to cast out the plagues of this evil, to give bread to the deprived, to give them shelter, to resist their threats, and to render all necessary assistance to the authorities in the prevention of terrorist acts and in the eradication of the terrorist organization.' These are noble words, but we must wait for these words to be translated into deeds."

LORD BLEISLIOR has written in *The Times* of the late Lord Moyne:

"I should like to pay my high tribute to a staunch and ever generous friend, whose transparent integrity, clarity and rapidity of wise judgment, and unfailing personal charm always evoked the admiration and respect of all in whose path he came. His calm, tactful, unassuming and well-merited popularity never dimmed his lovable character."

Another correspondent wrote:
"He was of all the men I have known the most understanding, the most natural, the most unassuming. His outwardly serene and reserved exterior concealed an iron will and a courage which was his ideal. Few knew what suffering lay behind the calm demeanour and the disarming radiant smile."

Mr. Harry Sloggett Bawden has died at his Shangani ranch at the age of 77.

Dr. W. Haas, formerly of Southern Rhodesia, died recently in San Francisco.

Mr. George Gilbert Bradley Woody, formerly Native Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia, has died in London. He leaves a widow.

Captain Albert Bidden Allison, one of Kenya's early settlers, has died in the Colony at the age of 80. Eight of his nine children are settlers in Kenya.

Mrs. Eliza Peirson, widow of the late H. T. Peirson, of Witton House, Witton-le-Wear, and formerly of Kenya, has died at the age of 94 in Drifwys, S. Cap.

The death occurred suddenly at the age of 83 of Mr. Frederick Watsons, one of the staff of the Colonial Agents for the Colonies. He leaves a widow and three children.

Major-General the Rt. Hon. Sir Lovick Bransby Friend, K.B.E., C.B., late The Royal Engineers, who died in London nursing home on Sunday, served under Kitchener in the Sudan in 1898, and was mentioned in dispatches for his services at the battle of Omdurman.

Brigadier-General Sir E. Smith, C.M.G., D.S.O., who has died at the age of 76 in Brenchley, Kent, was from 1906 to 1910 Director of Surveys in the East Africa Protectorate (now Kenya). He joined the Royal Engineers in 1886, reached field rank in 1907, and was a Colonel at the close of the last war. He served on the Anglo-German boundary commission in East Africa in 1902-03, was engaged in the construction of the Salater Road from Mombasa to Victoria Nyanza two years later, and was British Commissioner of the Anglo-German boundary commission

Mr. Robert William Sims, who reached Southern Rhodesia 25 years ago, and has died in Salisbury at the age of 82, was for some years chief at the Salisbury Club, later head chef at Maitland Hotel in the same city, and afterwards chef at the Bulawayo Club.

Mrs. Lilla Maria Tulloch, who has died in Bulawayo at the age of 82, was one of the early settlers in the Umfali district. Reaching Rhodesia in 1895, she later married Mr. Duncan ("Dick") Tulloch, and started the first school in Umfali.

Mr. Albert Charles Evans, who has died in Bulawayo at the age of 80, had lived in Rhodesia 45 years. He was a foundation member of the Bulawayo Club and last year celebrated his golden wedding. He leaves a widow, and their son, Captain Claude M. Evans, serving with the Canadian Air Force.

Mr. John Hamilton Maclean, who recently died in Port Elizabeth at the age of 82, was a member of the 1890 Pioneer Column, which occupied Mashonaland. He built the first hotel in Southern Rhodesia, but returned to South Africa in 1893 owing to a malarial attack of malarial. In 1930 and 1931 he was a Pioneer Column commemoration in Rhodesia on the behalf of the Government of the Colony.

Mr. Walter John Wyberg, who recently died in Southern Rhodesia while driving his car, had farmed in the Vumba district for the past 10 years. He was at one time Minister for Mines in South Africa.

Mr. Richard ("Dick") Gray Davies, a member of the 1893 Pioneer Column, who has died in Bulawayo at the age of 76, had spent the past 26 years in Southern Rhodesia. Immediately after the occupation of Matabeleland he established the Davies Matabele Syndicate, one of the first gold mining combines in Matabeleland, and he built the first brick boarding-house in Bulawayo in partnership with a friend. Mr. Davies later spent some years in Northern Rhodesia.

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Questions in Parliament

Education of the Demobilized Colonial Governments Issue Pamphlets

In the House of Commons last week Mr. Edmund Harvey asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would give details of the provision which was being made for educational grants to demobilized members of the forces who are in the assistance of the Colonial Service. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Stanley, said: "The Ministry of Colonial Government is preparing a White Paper on the subject of training and education of the demobilized members of the forces on demobilization, and I have asked for details of their proposals, including particulars of allowances payable to persons in training. Arrangements are under consideration for the training and education in this country of Colonial persons who are serving in Imperial Service units, and the Governments concerned have been asked for particulars of the schemes which are expected to be available for the men on their return home."

Mr. Harvey: "Would my right hon. and gallant friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which have not yet prepared a White Paper, be encountered by any 'without delay'?"

Colonel Stanley: "Yes, sir. They are all treating it as a matter of urgency, and they are hoping to have pamphlets available to issue to their people in the forces."

Mr. Harvey: "Would my right hon. and gallant friend be publishing a White Paper setting out the arrangements for demobilization, re-settlement, and educational pensions in the Colonies?"

Colonel Stanley: "As I say, all these Governments will issue pamphlets to their own troops. What I have in mind would be to collect the pamphlets and make them available in this country and, of course, to the House."

Mr. Creech Jones: "Can this matter be expedited, as large numbers of soldiers are now released who have been invalided out of the forces through some misadventure, and are hoping that facilities of this kind will be open to them, and the delay is causing some difficulty?"

Colonel Stanley: "Yes, sir. It is being treated as a matter of great urgency."

Employment of African Artisans

Captain Duncan asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, with a view to assist East African Natives, especially demobilized soldiers, to find employment in the local building trade, he would arrange that a specified percentage of skilled African labour would be employed on all Government works in Kenya, whether executed by contract or by the public works Department.

Colonel Stanley: "For many years it has been the policy of the Kenya Public Works Department to employ African artisans in steadily increasing numbers, and the Director has publicly stated that after the war it is also the intention of the Departments in its contracts to call for the employment of a high percentage of skilled African labour."

Captain Duncan: "Does that apply to contract labour as well as to direct labour?"

Colonel Stanley: "Yes, sir. If the hon. and gallant gentleman will study the second part of the answer, he will see that it is directed to contracts let out."

Mr. Riley asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he intended shortly to present to Parliament a comprehensive report dealing with the economic and industrial development of our Colonial territories since 1939.

Colonel Stanley: "I would refer the hon. Member to the reply which I gave on June 21, to which I have nothing to add."

Mr. Riley: "Does the right hon. and gallant gentleman appreciate that it is now five years since this House had a published report on Colonial conditions? Is it not now time that another report should be issued?"

Colonel Stanley: "I am only too anxious that publication of this report should be resumed, but the House will realize that the Colonial Service today is working under very great difficulties, is immensely over-stretched, and faced with very great problems regarding rehabilitation and development. I could not ask them at the moment to undertake this additional task."

Mr. Shinwell: "Whilst appreciating that the staff of the Colonial Office..."

Colonel Stanley: "Not the Colonial Office, the Colonial Service."

Mr. Shinwell: "Well, the Colonial Service. Is it not extremely important we should know in advance what additional preparations are being made for agricultural and industrial expansion in the Colonies?"

Colonel Stanley: "Yes, sir, but I do not think the question was addressed to that point. Certainly I will publish to the House when ever I can the proposals that have been put forward for future development, but the question referred to the ordinary annual report on the whole work of a Colony during the course of the year."

Captain Duncan asked the Secretary of State whether he would instruct Colonial Governments that, where conditions made it possible to resume publication of Colonial annual reports, the first reports published should contain a short history of the events, progress and developments which had taken place since the publication of reports was suspended.

Colonel Stanley: "I am obliged to my hon. and gallant friend for his suggestion, which I will certainly bear in mind when it is decided that the publication of these reports can be resumed."

Overseas Service of Non-European Troops

Mr. W. J. Brown asked the Secretary of State for War whether he had any information showing the terms of service overseas offered to the American, Canadian, Dominion, British, and Crown Colony troops respectively.

Sir J. Grigg: "I understand that there is no uniform of service and in the American and Dominion forces, or in general in the forces of the Dominions except that they are similar to one in the case of New Zealand. For military reasons a number of formations of those forces, as of the United Kingdom troops, are sent to their homeland at some time or other in the course of the war. As far as non-European troops are concerned no scheme to bring troops back home after a fixed period is in operation."

Mr. Brown: "Does not the period of overseas service of the forces referred to in the question vary considerably less than is exacted from the troops of the United Kingdom?"

Sir J. Grigg: "I am as sorry as anybody that it is not possible to give our soldiers conditions in all respects as good as the best that can be given to our own troops. The position reports received is not satisfactory, and which we unfortunately do not."

Sir Leslie Bovee asked the Secretary of State for Air in view of the start of a regular bi-weekly civilian air service between South Africa and America, when it was expected to open similar civilian air services between the United Kingdom and any of the British Dominions.

Sir A. Sinclair: "Regular air services are already operated between the United Kingdom and British Dominions. Priority on these services is given to traffic carried for war purposes. I understand that this restriction applies also to the recently formed service between Florida and the British Isles."

Mr. Creech Jones asked what progress was being made in drafting a workmen's compensation ordinance in Kenya. Colonel Stanley: "I have not received any recent reports on this question, and am making inquiries from the Governor."

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War-time Address: HARTFIELD HOUSE, HARTFIELD, SUSSEX

Views of Indian Traders War-Time Controls and Problems

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY IN EASTERN AFRICA, Mr. R. B. Pandya, announced the course of his opening address at the ninth annual session held in Nairobi.

With the end of war in sight, the Indian commercial community will be called upon to define and formulate their attitude towards the attempts that may be made to perpetuate in some form or another the war-time system of controlled economy in the Colonies. It is the duty of the Indian community in full measure to seize the opportunity to discuss the commerce, and encouragement of industrial initiative and enterprise and what has happened during the war has only strengthened this belief. The Federation will therefore advocate, agitate and work for the restoration of this freedom as soon after the war as possible, and press the Government of the Colonies to withdraw all restrictive measures in the terms of their promises.

It is to be regretted that the Government has not appointed any Indian on the Management Board of the Federal Chamber of Commerce. Even the Committee itself has not been empowered to fill the vacancies caused by the absence of the late Mr. Radumulla.

In the post-war period the problem of rehabilitation and re-orientation of demobilized personnel into civil life will require to be dealt with by tact, foresight and knowledge of local conditions. In all the efforts of the Government in this direction the Indian commercial community will surely do all it can to co-operate.

Europeans Charged with "Machiavellian Plans"

With a certain purpose in view, much is being said about African advancement by the Europeans. The Indian commercial community has always looked to the African Chamber for advance with friendliness and sympathy. Government's change of policy towards the Africans is sincerely welcomed by the Indian community. This will enable the African representatives to take his seat in the new Legislative Council in his own right.

But much remains to be done for the Africans. Great improvements are necessary in their standards of living and health. This could be more easily achieved if there were agricultural development in the reserves, training of Africans to grow certain economic crops such as coffee, wheat, etc. and securing substantial increases in the wages of labour working on farms.

Instead of lending sympathetic care to the European Machiavellian plans for bringing Africans and Europeans into conflict for political ends, the Government should render service to the Africans as well as to the country. It has concentrated their attention for effecting improvement along the lines indicated here.

Indian soldiers played a magnificent part in the operations which restored freedom and independence to Ethiopia, and India rendered another signal service to the East African territories as the available source of supply of all kinds of goods, especially cotton piece-goods for military consumption.

Growth of India's Trade with East Africa

Compared to present standards, trade between India and East Africa was negligible before the war. The Indian Government's Trade Commissioner's Office, established in 1937, and Mr. Sangat Singh, the Trade Commissioner, has been ever ready to assist the increased exchange of goods between the two countries. His good relations with the Government is expected to help India in maintaining her hold on the East African market. India is very well placed geographically, and her industries are advancing. There is no reason why she should not continue to enjoy a greater share of the country's commerce and supply the type of cheap goods which before the war came from the Indies with whom the Commonwealth is today at war.

That India is alive to her trade interests in Africa is evident from the keen interest which the African and Overseas Chamber of Commerce has shown in this matter. They are already beginning to realize the need for closer personal contacts and have suggested that the Government of India should dispatch to East Africa a special mission composed of officials. The Indian Government will mission to study the requirements of these territories. The Indian commercial community of East Africa is warmly welcoming any such mission. Let us hope the suggestion will be accepted and acted upon without undue delay by the Government of India.

The President testified that the higher civil servants and particularly departmental heads had tried to understand the Indian point of view in matters of trade under war-time conditions, but complained that in the lower ranks of the Colonial Service there were men entrusted with responsibilities who paid scant attention to the difficulties of Indian traders. He recognized the spirit of fairness always shown by the Governor, Sir Henry Moore, who attended the opening session.

Profiteering in Indian Piece Goods

The most staggering price increase which the Seychelles had to face in 1943 and 1944 has been in respect of cotton piece-goods. There was no control in India of prices at which goods for export were manufactured, and it was impossible to check invoices when produced. Local prices soared to as high as 493% above the pre-war level. For many months we have been in correspondence with the Government of India on this subject, and in July the Government of India promulgated regulations fixing the margin over and above the internal market price at which exporters might purchase goods abroad, and providing that no such goods be stamped by the Export Controller. We have recently provided that no invoices in respect of goods from India will be accepted unless they bear this stamp. Sir W. M. Logan, Governor of the Seychelles, addressing the Legislature.

Mepacrine Better Than Quinine

The Times Medical correspondent wrote last week: "The Board for the Co-ordination of Malaria Studies in the United Kingdom Medical Research Council committee... many are agreed that in a practical respect as well as in the laboratory, mepacrine, in every respect as good as, if not better than, quinine. Much research has been carried out to establish this point, and details are still secret. It is stated that even if quinine were available, it would not be advantageous to replace mepacrine, and it might be disadvantageous to suppress the mepacrine attack, and is actually safer than quinine. In the prevention of the disease the evidence is equally conclusive, and any possible poisonous effects of mepacrine can be avoided by proper administration. The American report states categorically that the large-scale production of quinine or quinine products is not now considered a matter of importance for the control of malaria among members of the white forces."

"Success in an undertaking is certain if you have the right man or woman in the job." Mr. Richard Woodley, broadcasting from Nairobi.

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Belgian Congo Coffee Industry

FACTS ABOUT THE COFFEE INDUSTRY in the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi are given by Mr. G. R. Devonshire in the Bulletin of the Coffee Board of Kenya. He writes, *inter alia*:

There are three different coffee industries in the Belgian Congo: (1) the arabica variety, grown by Europeans in the Kivu area; and a small quantity produced in the Ituri area of Stanleyville Province; (2) the robusta variety grown by Europeans in the Stanleyville and Kamukuzi Provinces; (3) arabica grown by Natives in the Ituri area of Stanleyville Province and in the Kivu area of Ruanda-Urundi.

In the past, mainly through ignorance, much harm has been done to the European producer of arabica coffee in the Kivu by confusion with Native coffee from Ruanda-Urundi, and even today in certain markets the European producers find it difficult to obtain a price for their Native coffee for their much superior quality coffee. The quality of the European grown is generally far superior to that produced by the Natives.

The total output of the industry produces 35,000 to 40,000 tons of clean coffee per annum, and the Kivu arabica is robusta. The Kivu area is the smallest producing district, with around 2,000 tons. Nevertheless, it is a growing industry.

All coffee in the Congo is controlled by the Office du Café Africain, an institution under the supervision of the Ministry of Colonies, and is a Government organization, but works on somewhat similar lines to the Kenya Coffee Producers' Cooperative Union. The Government control practically all the produce grown by Europeans in the Kivu, mainly as coffee and pyrethrum, and has an interest in the rapidly growing air-chona bark industry, derived from the rapidly growing air-chona tree. Stanleyville is the headquarters of the Kivu coffee industry, and the Offices of the Office du Café are situated on a delightful lakeside site near the centre of the town.

Types have now been established for future sales to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and sales in the future range from 10 to 150 tons per year. Prices are completely very favourably with Kenya prices, but do not give a true indication of the quality of coffee grown in the Congo, and that there will be a very big improvement in the quality in the near future.

As a result of experiments in former years and during one Kivu planter has produced an experimental lot of coffee equal to any grown in Kenya. Natural conditions favour the Kivu producer. The plantations are rich in volcanic soil, and situated at altitudes from 2,000 to about 7,000 ft. above sea-level. Practically all plantations are supplied with trees and shade conditions, a most desirable feature, the being erythrina.

Rotary and Coloured Peoples

Notwithstanding all that is now being planned by our Government for the betterment of Colonial peoples, these plans will fail to achieve their objective because they lack the one thing needful—the sincere belief in the essential unity of all peoples and the determined purpose to put this belief into practice. Even International Rotary has a clause in its Constitution which prevents the admission of coloured people as Rotarians. Dr. Harold Mould, President of the League of Coloured Peoples,

Future of the Rhodesias

Sir Alfred Beit, who was one of the members of the Parliamentary Delegation which recently visited East, Central and South Africa, is to address a joint meeting of the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society on Wednesday next on "The Future of the Rhodesias." The meeting is to take place at 7.30 p.m. at the Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

Leave for Belgian Congo Non-Officials

Representatives of the managements of about a dozen great Belgian colonial concerns met last week in London to discuss the problem of leave for the Belgian Congo in the absence of the Minister for the Colonies in order to examine on the spot the problem of leave for the Belgians who have been in Africa throughout the war. Such leave cannot be granted until negotiations between Belgium and the Allies will become more normal.

Electrical Cauterization of Latex

The Société Forestière et Commerciale du Congo has recently acquired a patent from two South African inventors, Mr. J. G. Carr and Mr. E. H. J. Gerckens, for the use in the Belgian Congo of their process for the cauterization of rubber latex. The process was developed as the result of three years' of intensive research. The process, which eliminates the use of all acids in cauterization and is almost instantaneous, is said to be very economical.

Christmas Air Letters and Airgraphs

Today is the latest date for posting of air letters intended for Christmas delivery to members of the forces in the India, South-East Asia, Ceylon and South Africa Commands, in all of which East Africans and Rhodesians are serving, and to crews of the Royal Navy and Merchant Navy in ports in South Africa, India, Ceylon, Australia, and New Zealand.

November 22 is the latest date for posting Christmas airgraphs to members of the forces in East Africa, the Middle East, and Europe.

Dehydration

The scale of which dehydration is to be undertaken in Southern Rhodesia may be gauged from the fact that farmers have been invited to enter into contracts with the Dehydration Committee for a total of no less than 1,947 tons of tomatoes between March and November next (at 18/- per lb. delivered to the nearest factory); for 210 tons of carrots between June and September (at 1/-); 546 tons of Cape gooseberries (at 2/-); 125 tons of cauliflower in July (at 1/-); 136 tons of cabbage between June and August (at 1/-); 210 tons of stringless beans, February-March (1/-); and 50 tons of white guavas in February (1/-).

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News Items in Brief

During the first 10 months of the year the Uganda Government collected 30 per cent of the cotton tax.

The Standing Committee of the 'Research' Committee of East Africa is due to meet in Nairobi from November 21 to November 26.

Messrs. E. W. Tany and Co., Ltd., a company with extensive Rhodesian interests, have announced a dividend of 7 1/2 per cent.

The Government of East Africa has been negotiating for some time with the British Government for the acquisition of 10,000 tons of native sisal.

The London office of the British South Africa Company is now at 10, 11 and 12 Broad Street, E.C. 2. (Telephone: London W. 2216.)

The new African training schemes planned by the Government of Kenya for Nairobi are to be executed almost exclusively by African artisans.

Messrs. Garton and Garton, Ltd., announce a dividend on the ordinary stock of £1.00 per share, 17 1/2 per cent for the year to September, 30 last.

New and second-hand motor cars, trucks, tricycles and bicycles imported into Ethiopia are now subject to import duty at the rate of 45 per cent ad valorem.

East Africa's first animal clinic has been opened in Tanga by the local branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The branch was formed only a year ago.

The amount standing to the credit of depositors in Tanganyika Post Office Savings Bank has passed £1,000,000. Nearly 6,000 new depositors, of whom 630 Africans, have been added this year.

The expenditure of Ruanda-Urundi in 1943 is estimated at 83,776,000 francs. Public services require 21 millions; administration, justice and police, 22; social services, 21; pensions, 10 1/2; and the service of the public debt, 4 1/2.

The Kenya Farmers' Association has now set up its own shop at the main salvage depot of the East Africa Command near Nairobi. It helps to supply all kinds of material to Kenya farmers and clothing for their labour.

The fifth annual conference of Kenya District Council representatives recently asked the Government to declare categorically and promptly the exact proportions it proposed to subscribe to specific services in District Council areas.

The Ministry of Food is paying 426 11s. 6d. per ton for copra in the Seychelles, an increase of £7 11s. 8d. within the past 18 months. The Government of the Seychelles has made representations that purchases should be made on a true f.o.b. basis, as is done in the case of Ceylon copra.

A company of African Girl Guides has for the first time won the Moore Cup in open competition against European and Indian Girl Guides in Kenya.

A District Officer in Portuguese East Africa and an African policeman were killed recently when an elephant overran the light lorry in which they were travelling.

From December 1 South African Airways will operate one service weekly in each direction between the Rand and Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia. Lockheed L-10 Lodars, with accommodation for 22 passengers, will be the aircraft used.

On 22nd October the war-torn nations of East Africa and Rhodesia have opened the first of the South African Airways post-war days. The Johannesburg Publicity Commission reports that in that year, 1943, the Union in 1943, in addition to Service personnel, welcomed 200,000 refugees, compared with 85,000 in 1939.

Kenya's Population

The Medical Department of Kenya states in its annual report for 1943 that the European population of the colony, excluding military personnel, at the end of the year was about 27,000. The numbers of other races are given as 73,000 Asians, 35,000 Goans, 26,000 Arabs, and 10,000 Africans.

Food Ministry Buys Kenya Coffee Crops

The British Ministry of Food has contracted to purchase the Kenya coffee crops of 1944-45 and 1945-46, and that of 1946-47, unless notice to the contrary is given before August 1 next year. In order to meet rising costs of production, the 1944-45 crop will be bought at an average price of £11 10s. per ton above the price paid for last year's crop, this figure being subject to amendment if necessary when statistics of costs of production have been examined by the Ministry. The price to be paid for future crops will rise or fall in accordance with an agreed formula based on production costs.

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Rubber Growers Association

A Rubber Growers Association of the Tanganyika Territory was formed at a meeting held at Kororwe on October 21. Captain H. R. Russell was elected Chairman and Mr. H. Malcolm Ross secretary. The other members of the Committee are Messrs. Thomas, Birrell, Beer and Karim Ladhani. Strong protest was voiced at the continued failure of the Government of Tanganyika Territory to pay compensation in respect of requisitioned plantations, it being said that the period involved in some cases more than 10 years. It was agreed to make strong representations for an increased royalty (the present figure is 5 cents of a shilling per lb. of dry rubber) and it was urged that a higher price should be paid for first grade rubber than for second grade, since the present fix rate encouraged deterioration in the quality of output. There was an emphatic demand that owners of properties which had been requisitioned should receive a quarterly statement showing the quantity produced from the date of requisition.

Exports to East Africa

Some relaxation in the control of export are made by a Board of Trade order which came into operation on Saturday. Licences have hitherto been required for the export of (a) all goods to certain destinations and (b) certain goods to all destinations. The new order frees the Rhodesias, Swaziland, Bechuanaland and Portuguese East Africa, as well as certain South and West African territories, from restriction (a) and certain goods (including cosmetics and perfumes, certain drugs and chemicals, pencils and typewriter ribbons, domestic glass, and woollen goods) from restriction (b).

LATEST MINING NEWS

Rosterman Gold Mines

Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd., report that in the year ended December 31, 1943, there was a profit of £29,989, compared with £38,626 in the previous year. Taxation amounts to £16,600 (£12,116). An interim dividend of 6 1/2% paid in August of last year required £28,923 (£16,660), and there is £11,526 carried forward of £11,526 against £11,526 brought in. During the year 38,769 tons of ore were treated for a recovery of 16,039 fine oz. gold, compared with a recovery of 18,360 oz. from 46,609 tons treated in 1942. Gold sales in 1943 totalled £494,725 (£150,250).

The issued capital remains at £1,000,000 in shares. Fixed assets (mining plant, development plant, buildings, equipment and vehicles) appear in the balance sheet at £305,147, stores at £81,349, Tax Reserve, Contingencies, £50,000, cash, £30,733, gold (since 1942) £26,425; investments, £1,000; and loans, debtors and payables amounting to £14,661 (against creditors £13,917).

The directors are Messrs. G. J. S. Scovell (Chairman), Ian Anderson, E. G. Baillie, G. J. Forbes-McGowan, W. A. Macleod, and A. H. Moring. At the fifth annual general meeting, to be held in London next Tuesday, Messrs. Scovell and Baillie retire by rotation and offer themselves for re-election.

Anglo-Rhodesian and General

For the year ended September 30, 1944, the Anglo-Rhodesian and General Investment Co., Ltd., received £2,594 by way of dividends and interest, and made a profit of £3,052 by the realization of investments. A dividend of 5 1/2% required £2,500; the addition of £1,000 brings the reserve to £7,000, and £866 is carried forward, against £793 brought in.

The issued capital is £40,000 in shares of 8s. each. Investments, which appear in the balance sheet at £41,914, had a valuation at the end of the financial year of just over £5,000, cash amounted to £9,482, property was valued at £9,320, and debtors at £1,270.

The directors are Messrs. J. E. W. Lomas (Chairman and managing director), J. Wilson Davie (joint managing director), H. A. Cooke, and A. C. Gibbons. The agent in Rhodesia is Mr. D. W. Young, of Bulawayo.

Company Progress Reports

Bushick.—For the quarter ended September 30 the working profit was £16,635. Development involved 3,097 ft. Of 2,120 ft. sampled, 710 were payable, averaging 1.4 dwt. over 44 inches.

Phoenix Prince.—During the quarter to the end of September 28,140 tons were milled for a gold recovery of 4,307 oz. The revenue was £85,947 and the working costs £25,993. Development during the period was 2,240 ft.

Globe and Phoenix.—During October, 6,100 tons were treated for a gold recovery of 3,091 oz. and a working profit of £11,088. At the Phoenix mine the 13th level was driven 16 ft. in 8 dwt. values, and on the 24th level there were 43 ft. of driving in 11 dwt. ore.

Wanderer.—112,000 tons were milled during the quarter ended September 30 for a recovery of 9,520 oz. gold. Revenue from the gold recovered was £79,971, and working costs were £71,221. Development totalled 6,961 ft. Of 6,465 ft. sampled, 1,415 ft. showed payable deposits, averaging 2.8 dwt.

Rosterman.—4,060 tons of ore were milled in October for 1,572 fine oz. gold, of an estimated value of £13,805, leaving an estimated working surplus of £3,419. On the 12th level a drive east on No. 1 footwall reef was advanced 50 ft., and over the first 20 ft. averaged 22.2 dwt. over 4.5 inches. A drive westward was advanced 109 ft., with values averaging 13.1 dwt. over 3 inches for the first 106 ft. Development on the 17th and 18th levels was continued in low values, and on the 19th level the north and south crosscuts were extended 11 ft. and 7 ft. respectively.

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Each motor or generator in a motor-vehicle requires an average of 10 mica segments in its commutator, and it has been estimated in the United States that at least 250,000,000 segments are required annually by the motor-vehicle industry alone.

Mining Personalia

Mr. S. E. Walker is now on the staff of Rhodesian Gold Mines, Ltd.

Mr. R. J. S. Waddington, Asson. Eng. M. Inst. Min., has returned to Tanganyika.

Mr. R. C. Vignani has left for Tanganyika to join the staff of New Sava Mines, Ltd.

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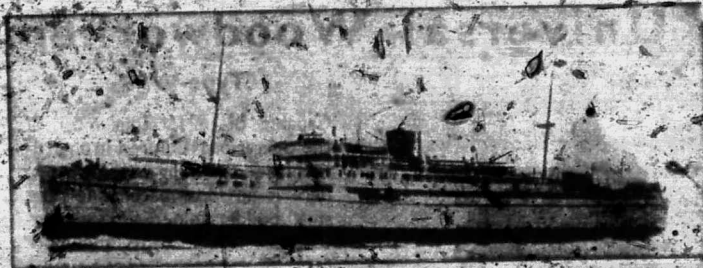
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Thursday, November 30, 1944

Volume 21 New Series No. 4957

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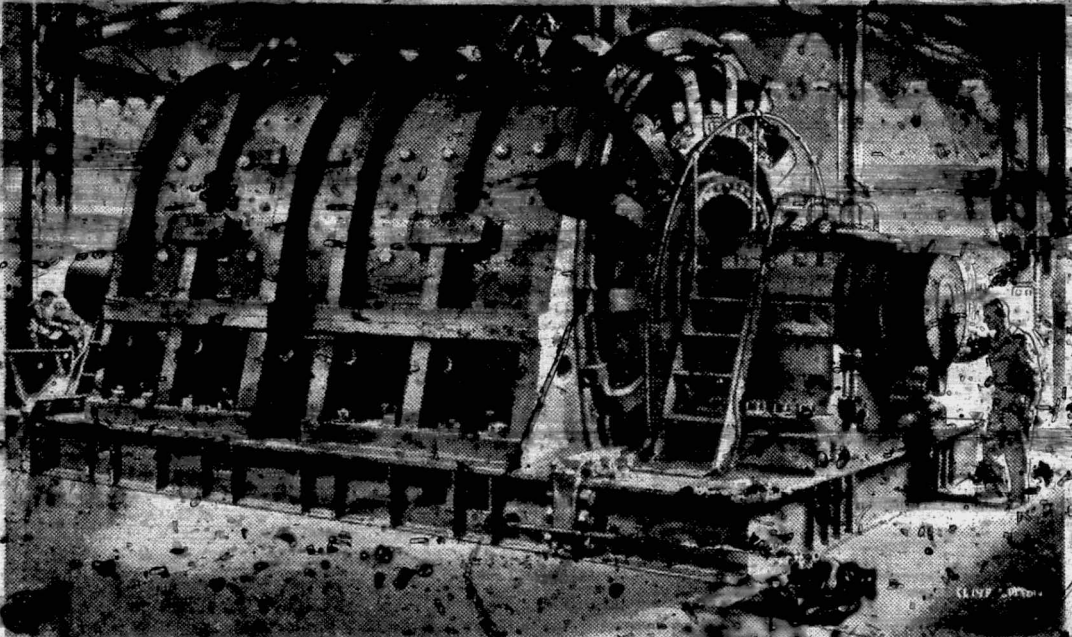
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Thursday, November 30, 1944

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SOME MONTHS AGO this paper published the first news of the leading geological bodies in this country made strong representations to the Secretary of State for the complete reorganization of the Geological Surveys for Colonial Empire.

Colonial Geological Service under the leadership of a Geological Adviser of high standing in his profession and able to spend much of his time in touring the Colonial Empire. We are now able to state that a committee which was invited by Colonel Oliver Stanley to review the whole subject has tendered a unanimous report, and since its Chairman was the Assistant Under-Secretary of State who presides over the present Colonial Survey and Geophysical Committee, and two other members are also permanent officials of the Colonial Office, there are strong grounds for confidence that the recommendations will commend themselves to the Minister. The names of the committee have not been announced, but we know that it included the Director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, two former Directors of the Geological Survey of India, the Principal of the Mineral Resources Department of the Imperial Institute, and at least two outstanding commercial geologists. Its technical authority is therefore indisputable.

It is to be hoped that the report of this body will be published at an early date. Meantime

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA contains a strong recommendation for the abandonment of the present territorial basis of

An East African Regional Survey. Colonial surveys and the substitution of regional geological services. It is specifically proposed that there should be an East African Regional Survey which would include Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland within its sphere; that there should be a similar West African survey; that two further organizations should serve the West Indies and Malaya-Borneo; and that the geological needs of the rest of the Colonial Empire should be met from a central pool in London. We believe that a minimum of about thirty geologists is considered essential for the East African Region. It is many years since this newspaper first advocated amalgamation of the Geological Departments of the East African Dependencies, and it is therefore a special satisfaction to us to learn that this course, together with considerable expansion of the staff and more adequate finance, are now urged upon the Secretary of State by so authoritative a committee. The Eastern African Dependencies are planning great developments after the war, and many of the proposals, including those involving roads, housing, and other forms of public work, will require the advice of competent geologists, whose task is by no means confined to mining, as is so generally believed. The moment is therefore opportune to

create an East African Geological Survey under an able and energetic Director.

SIX DEPENDENCIES UNDER COLONIAL OFFICE CONTROL in East and Central Africa have had Information Offices for upwards of five years, and only

Information Offices Are to Become Public Relations Departments.

one of them can be said to have shown real understanding of its duties throughout a period and efficiency in their discharge. None of these Information Offices except that of Northern Rhodesia has evolved confidence and shown alertness throughout the war, and it is merely candour, not severity, to describe some of them as lamentable failures. Having no adequate appreciation of the great potentialities of these new departments if properly directed from the outset, most of the Governments were content to entrust the control to officials devoid of the right kind of experience. Now, of course, the excuse is made that technically qualified men are unobtainable in war-time. It is a pretence which ignores the fact that before the outbreak of war, when it appeared likely that work of this kind would have to be undertaken, the Governments were warned in these columns, for instance, on more than one occasion that the first essential of success was the appointment of the right men, and above all, avoidance of the bad old practice of using officials who could be spared by other departments but had no experience of such work. We were not optimistic enough to imagine that the elementary precaution of engaging duly qualified men would be adopted, and, as all East Africa knows, most of the appointments could scarcely have been less apt. The blame is not that of the individuals concerned, who may be conscientious and hard-working, but of the Governments which select them for tasks for which they had little, if any, qualification or flair (and which they might have preferred to avoid). Having made wrong appointments, the Governments have been content to suffer the continued waste both of opportunities and of substantial sums of public money.

We rather than there is a general intention to drop the derided title of Information Office, and substitute for it the new and more impressive term of Public Relations Department.

New Type of Personnel Required.

It is already desirable to note the lack of public esteem, considered that a change of name would signify a new start. If that were probable we should be more than con-

tent to let bygones be bygones. Yet a mere change of name will achieve nothing. What is quite clearly needed is personnel of a different type. We learn from Kenya that one of the senior provincial Commissioners, Mr. H. Izard has just been appointed public relations officer to the Government, presumably as a super-information officer. He has spent nearly thirty years in that country, has done well as an administrative officer in both native and European areas, and as Commissioner of Mines acquired himself as well as the average intelligent layman without any knowledge of mining might have been expected to do. Moreover, he is generally popular with non-officials. But so far as we are aware, no other arguments could be advanced on his behalf.

While we trust that he will be successful in his new sphere, and on doubtful grounds, contrary, we nevertheless submit that the Government of Kenya takes far too superficial a view of its responsibilities when it nomin-

Few Officials Succeed as P.R. Officers.

ates for such duties someone whose career has given him no opportunity of acquiring qualifications which should be regarded as essential in the appointment. And why the urgency of having waited so long, could Kenya not exercise its patience for another few months until the end of the war, in Europe releases considerable numbers of highly suitable candidates for such a post? Perhaps cynics will suggest that that is precisely the cause of this sudden move—so sudden that even the Colonial Office had no knowledge of it. From information which we have from Uganda, and on which we shall comment at length in an early issue, it seems that that territory has also strange ideas of public relations work, and general attention needs to be called to the subject. Aply conducted by a man of independent character and technical experience and capacity, it can be a valuable two-way service between Government and governed. The East African Governments either do not know, or choose to disregard the facts, that the Imperial Government has realized that very few officials are capable of discharging the task satisfactorily for their whole training has been that of loyalty to the machine, and of readiness to cover the defects and put as good a case as possible for the department. These, most emphatically, are not part of the duty of a public relations officer, whose responsibility to the public should be not less than that of the Government. He must project the intentions, explain the actions, and if necessary admit the mistakes of the Administration, and regard himself as its apologist in ordinary

Problems of Social Development in Africa

By Professor Dr. F. F. F. Forde, Addressing the Royal Society of Arts

PEOPLES OF EUROPEAN STOCK will never again seek to establish stratified societies in which white aristocracies would monopolize political and economic power.

In other various ways the Colonial Powers are groping for the means of transforming imposed administrations into Governments which draw their support from the people and are concerned rather with the welfare of self-conscious populations. Whether the banner of trusteeship or partnership, civilization or assimilation, the underlying assumption is the same, that somehow, in some not too distant future, and despite all obstacles and setbacks, these peoples shall themselves take over the responsibility for their economic and political destiny.

Life Unified and Stabilized

The elements of a new stage in the evolution of Colonial policy in Africa have come in recent months from French and Belgian, as well as British sources. General General Nykman of the Belgian Congo declared in 1943 that "as trustees it is our duty to lead the Native progressively towards a full enjoyment of the benefits of all aspects of civilization, economic, social, political and moral." The Inter-Territorial Conference held in Brazzaville in January of this year to consider French policy in Africa included among its declarations the statement that "the progress of the continent of Africa is conditional on the development of the Native populations. The activities of Europeans must conform to this condition."

But the creed of trusteeship, and still more that of partnership, implies the social development of African peoples on a scale hitherto scarcely realized. Life in these territories is now unified and stabilized by European administrations. That there has been in some areas and in some aspects, remarkable progress in local self-government is a fact not to be minimized, but we should remember that this has taken place within the framework of a central control of legal, financial and economic affairs.

Those who press for popular sovereignty in Colonial territories too rarely stop to think what will be needed from the Native peoples themselves in terms of civic responsibility, political and administrative experience, and trained personnel before responsible self-government over entire territories can be realized.

Rapid Change Taking Place

Attempts to provide representative Africans with wider political experience are rapidly taking shape in British territories. Provincial Councils, in which representatives of the component districts and tribal groups will sit together to exchange views and to advise the Government on the needs and capacities of the group they know and represent, have been or are being set up in a number of territories, including Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika and Kenya, and in many cases an African Council for the entire territory is also to be established. In the more advanced territories African members have been appointed to the Executive Council, and in a number of others African representation is being increased on the Legislative Council, with the assurance that where, as in Northern Rhodesia, direct African representation is held not to be immediately practicable, it will follow with the least possible delay. A beginning has been made in the recruitment of Africans into the higher ranks of the administrative and technical services.

If such advances are not to be vitiated by particularist views and over-narrow ambitions, it is now increasingly urgent to foster among the people themselves

social developments whereby a more informed public opinion can be developed and its views ascertained. It is obviously essential that a growing educated class should participate in government, not as a class divorced from the people as a whole, mere "advisers" for European administrators and advisers, but as responsible leaders and servants of politically experienced communities.

We must anticipate and encourage the development of the articulate regional and vocational groups that will have cash payments for produce and labour, with the buying power of purchasing trade goods, and the consequent new standards in food, housing, dress and recreation, and the opportunities for learning new trades and techniques, producing new sets of values, and these are doing so by the output of the more progressive members of the community.

One of the most striking effects of this process is the growth of individualism. Africans are encountering the new economic opportunities and the cultural values of the outside world as individuals rather than as communities.

The individual to secure personal advantage, the market brings with it greater freedom for personal initiative. A higher degree of mobility results, in a wider choice as to how and where to live and work. New forms of individual competition arise, and the control and discipline of the community are weakened from within. The discipline of the old norms and values is undermined. The community itself often begins to disintegrate.

There is in many parts of Africa grave danger that the transition from the old tribal organization to a new social structure, adapted to the new economic life may be accompanied by serious conflict and waste of both human capacities and material resources. The great need is for the development of social forms in which the new occupations, needs and rewards can be so organized as to ensure the well-being of the group as a whole, and in which individual effort can be harnessed to social ends.

New Functions for Old Structures

In the first place, there is need to attach new functions and techniques as far as possible to existing social structures, which can thereby both provide continuity and themselves be modified so that they do not become obstructive. Only so can the activities of the more progressive and energetic be subordinated to the salutary influence of group standards and social solidarity be preserved. Secondly, it is necessary that the small-scale groups appropriate to the earlier and simpler closed economies be effectively integrated into a more comprehensive organization.

Economic change may only too easily lead to faction, rivalry and struggles for dominance among kin groups and guilds, among clans, villages and tribes. The nature and long-term effects of the forces involved are not understood by the people themselves, and the transition to a new social pattern tends to be accomplished in an inefficient and wasteful manner. This can be avoided only by a paternalism which destroys initiative and self-reliance, or by policies designed to promote understanding of the changes and the forces at work, and behaviour which is adjusted to the new situation. It involves not only education in the former sense, but also the enlightenment of the adult population, and especially of the leaders, concerning the new technical and social conditions of their lives.

The task may be less difficult where, as in much of Uganda, there is substantial continuity from the past, and where groups grown by the people on their own land have been gradually developed alongside a continuing subsistence economy. More obstinate are the problems where, as over much of the Rhodesias and Tanganyika, the local community is being regularly depleted and disrupted by the departure of its younger adult male population for outside employment, and the remote centres of industrial development. In these areas, balance of domestic life, home production and local authority are threatened.

Still more serious is the need for social reconstruction in urban, mercantile and mining centres where a medley of individuals from many tribal areas has been brought together, unhindered by the incentive of wages, and have no other framework for their lives than the regulations of local authorities designed rather to restrict than to develop their social activities.

But this indigenous social organisation had been disrupted in relation to small-scale communities, and primarily by the disruption of kinship and movement. The centralized political organizations of the western Sudan and the greater chiefdoms of Eastern Africa, whose subjects were to be numbered in tens and even hundreds of thousands, but that were quasi-feudal in their

acter, states in which political authority was actually much divided, and dependent on the observance of traditional forms of social relations. A head chief depended on the continued support of the leaders of different sections of the people, and the chiefs of a district had conventionally to balance loyalty and obedience to a paramount chief with the maintenance of his own prestige and leadership in the local community. The local community, largely self-sufficient and self-centred, remained the dominating feature of society.

As opposed to this, a European administration, just because it is carried out according to standards foreign to the African, and because who are cut off from membership in the communities whose activities they control, has almost everywhere had to give social prestige. It has to have ended up by a more or less complete, by-passing and given greater security of the indigenous institutions, and by changing conditions. And this has often happened, even where considerable effort has been made by methods of indirect rule through indigenous institutions to minimize interference with Native social life.

Drawbacks of Paternalism

Paternalism may reduce the evils of disorder, misrule and injustice, but it finds it more than difficult to tolerate inefficient experimentation to allow peoples to learn by their own mistakes, to value and reward the respectful and obedient, and to punish the socially-minded and suspicious. In short, it conditions people to dependence.

We must be aware that people have become dependent by their own choice. Dependence is established at the outset when one group acquires technical knowledge and political power, and exercises control over the territory of another. But the outcome will depend on subsequent relations. As an extreme there may be a gradually complete and mutual assimilation of the kind that has occurred in the Norman conquest of England, or from the Spaniards conquest of the Bayona, whereby the two groups of the once dominant and once dependent groups are merged in a homogeneous community.

But in Africa, for many reasons, including climatic conditions, the differences attaching to racial differences and the width of the cultural gap, as well as the tendency of ruling groups to erect barriers to inter-projection to win numerical strength, the process of mutual social and cultural assimilation of African and European peoples are largely ruled out. The opposite extreme is a complete dependence for its own sake and of deliberate policy is equally disapproved by the ethical and political tendencies of the Western world. It must be realized, however, that the half-way house in which the policy of European States towards their African territories have lived for so long is one which is difficult to maintain. The African is never sure whether the front door or only the back door is open, or which is which.

If Europeans, both Governments and individuals, are to be serious about teaching Western ways and standards to Africans, and bring them to a level of social development at which they can talk on equal terms about mutual needs and common problems, then it must be realized at the outset that the administrative system, as such, however efficient and sturdy it may be, is not the tool with which to do it. It cannot provide the governing race with either the knowledge of African social life and its potentialities, or with the means so important, with the multiplicity of practical contacts between Europe and Africa, whereby the latter can learn the first principles of Western ways and values.

Social Research and Community Education

What has to be provided, and provided on a large scale, are, on the one hand, reliable detailed knowledge of the present conditions of life in African communities of all types and in all regions, in a manner suitable as a guide to practice and, on the other, trained Europeans who are prepared to participate in the education of African communities not only through the formal teaching of the young and the technical instruction of the keen farmer or craftsman, but in the African equivalent of men's clubs and trade unions, women's institutes and welfare centres. In brief, programmes of social research and of community education are needed and they should be handled in hand.

The human geography, the social structure, the precise functions of various institutions, the traditional skills, the sources of income and the standards of consumption are all indispensable items in the knowledge which should be gained and used in any attempt to work out with the people themselves ways of changing community life to cover wider regions, of extending their contacts with other peoples of increasing wealth by better methods of labour and of employing that wealth productively.

Obviously enough, the more the European has attempted to do in the way of improving the economic and hygienic conditions of Native life, the more the direction of public affairs has necessarily become impersonal and remote from African patterns of social action. So, although small numbers of Africans trained for clerical or technical tasks have learned to manipulate some part of the administrative machinery, the

vast mass of their fellows has tended to understand the ways of the white man less rather than more. The administrative officer of the old type was able, at a time when essential services were limited to maintaining order, keeping the roads open and supervising taxation, to act in a personal capacity as a type of chief, whose relations with the leaders of Native society gave him a fixed and understandable position in the social structure. But the advent of a technical officer who, from a headquarters office, instructs clerks and councillors by paper communications on new regulations with regard to restrictions on hunting, standards of crop sowing, notification of the birth of twins, and who is, moreover, through the exigencies of a complicated administrative machinery, changed every few years, has acquired such a place in the social life of the people that the acts of God, these administrative activities, have become a part of the way of social association.

Benefits of the European Administration

The gravest danger the European administration in Africa is a growing difference between the organization and sentimentality of the community and the administrative means whereby the physical well-being of the people are carried out. Many Kingsley, with characteristic sagacity, feared that the white engineer, with good intentions in such manner as to make them appear (tragic and hateful to the African who wish to benefit from them.

When the white man, the old adage, 'gives a horse to the water but you cannot drink. It is necessary to show your horse, and how he will actually drink. Such knowledge of habits and tendencies of the people is indispensable in any form of social action at home or abroad. An officer and education it is a truism that the more the individual knows, what will arouse his curiosity, stimulate energy, what will engender suspicion, and what will meet his blank stony of even because of opposition.

Within any community that is culturally fairly homogeneous there is general understanding about such things. We learn about our own culture by living in it. But we have only to go abroad to realize that the rules that apply at home are not necessarily valid in other countries, and that what is working and the reasons for working, what is changing and what is horrifying, need all be strikingly different.

The character of every relation between European and African, whatever the official view, will depend enormously for its effectiveness on the degree of knowledge and skill with which African ideas and habits are taken into account and can be accommodated or brought to new conditions. Whether it be the form of implementing customarily used in some particular area, the domestic or recreational arrangements to be provided on an estate of mining compound, or the composition and procedure to be adopted in a Native council, there is always an existing African pattern which the European trader, manager or administrator will ignore at the cost of needless inefficiency, indifference or even antagonism.

The European's Responsibility

It is no answer to say that the white will interfere with African customs as little as possible, but will let them develop for themselves new political institutions. They too are confronted by a strange culture, they cannot judge the strength and permanence and the repercussions on their own lives of the new forces. Whether we like it or not, it is the European who is compelled to take the initiative and is in the position of greater responsibility.

But he is also potentially better able to take wisely and avoid mistakes in setting the stage. And his superiority in judgment is in his power because he can avail himself of methods of enquiry which are not open to the African. He can learn more and more quickly about what will be most effective in a given situation, he can often tell better than the African what will best meet the latter's needs, once he knows them.

The latter part of Professor Forde's address dealt with the work of the International African Institute of Languages and Cultures, of which he is Director, in addition to holding the post of Professor of Geography and Anthropology in the University of Wales. If space permits a report of that portion of the lecture will appear in our next issue.

We can have in Nairobi a proud clean town planned for wood-burning stilt for a long time and convenience. There is nothing in it, except our own. The Municipal Council has chosen what in years ago looked like little more than a plain, and has turned it into a worthy town. — Mr. C. E. Morgan, Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement, addressing Nairobi Rotary Club.

The War

East Africans in Burma Attacking Kalewa

Advance of One Hundred Miles in Three Months

IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS the 11th East African Division has advanced 100 miles down the Kabaw Valley of Burma from their starting point at Tamu, and they are now well into the Kalewa Gorge, which is about 15 miles long and leads eastwards into the Chindwin Valley.

It is only during the last month or so that the heavy rains have been so bad. Before that the mud was so bad that vehicles could often advance only a few yards in a day. War correspondents are now reporting that the dust is already so bad that officers wear gas masks. The sickness rate is much lower than had been expected, and malaria is proving a less serious problem than tick typhus.

The Latest Communique

The South East Asia Command communique of November 23 stated:

Troops of the 11th East African Division and of the Fifth Indian Division must share the credit for the capture of Kalewa, which was the chief event of the week on the Chindwin.

Both divisions, with a 70-mile advance from Tamu to Kalewa, were just into the town, but not before a link-up had been effected with forward elements of the Indian Division who, starting from the Imphal plain at the onset of the monsoon, had made a fighting advance of more than 200 miles. Though enemy resistance was stiff, the final approach to Kalewa from both the north and from the east were swift.

Now the Fifth Division has pushed on through Kalemyo to the west bank of the Myittha River, while the East Africans are engaging the enemy to the north-east of the town.

East African troops, moving south along the Chindwin River, are engaging the Japanese at Paduzawa, 10 miles north of Kalewa. Mopping-up operations are reported by patrols operating in the enemy's isolated Japanese continue to resist at Kalemyo, six miles to the north-east.

The East Africans and patrols found Kalemyo, like Fort White, destroyed and deserted. A training pagoda was a mere shell overgrown with weeds. One mongrel dog was the only living occupant. A forward party of a field regiment has adopted him as their mascot.

The communique of November 23 read:

After hard fighting East African troops captured the village of Kyiogon, 11 miles west of Kalewa. Mopping up determined Japanese pockets of resistance continued. East African troops moving southward along the Chindwin are meeting stiff opposition 14 miles north of Kalewa.

The South East Asia Command announced on November 25:

East African forces, advancing through the gorge of the Myittha River against stiff opposition, are within 12 1/2 miles of Kalewa. The East Africans also continued their southward advance by Kalewa along the Chindwin River. In the Kalam Valley, West African troops with air support took an enemy position one mile west of Paletwa.

The communique of November 27 stated:

On the Chindwin front East African troops attacking Kalewa from the west, drove the enemy out of seven miles from the town.

Northern Rhodesian troops are now officially stated to be fighting in Burma.

African Warrant Officers Command Platoons

An announcement from the Information Office in Kenya states:

African warrant officers of the East African Command are now being given command of platoons in certain selected cases. An experiment in which Corporal Platt was responsible for the Burma recently was a success. His platoon was carrying a certain line of approach on the Sittoung road. Warrant Officer (Platoon) Commander Ndaba, a Kamba from the Machakos district of Kenya, has his platoon in this area since the night of October morning. The Japanese were taken completely by surprise. The East African troops, following their Native Light Infantry, found and captured the position and routed the enemy. Ndaba is a veteran of the Ethiopian and Madagascar campaigns.

Air training in Southern Rhodesia is being considerably reduced, as also in South Africa and Canada. There is now an H.M.S.

Lieut. General R. G. W. H. Stone, Assistant Commandant of the Sudan Defence Force from 1938 to 1940, and for the past three years G.O.C. British troops in Egypt, has handed over to Lieut. General C. W. Airey, who arrived in Cairo last week. General Stone's new post has not been announced.

New A.O.C. in East Africa

Air Vice Marshal Sir Charles F. B. B. C. B. D.S.O., M.C., A.F.C. has assumed command of the Royal Air Force in East Africa.

After being educated at Harebury College, he served through the last war, latterly as a flight commander in No. 48 Fighter Squadron, and as O.C. No. 141 Squadron, which was employed in the defence of London. During that war he was awarded the D.S.O., M.C., and A.F.C.

From 1921 to 1941 he served in the Royal Air Force and was afterwards attached to the Home Army as wing commander, being working with the Home Army and the Royal Air Force in the M.S. Operations and I.A.G.L.E. In September, 1940, he was commanding an R.A.F. Station in Scotland, after being for 18 months in charge of a training group, he went to Iceland in 1941 as A.O.C., and has since commanded two operational groups of Coastal Command in the south of England. In 1942 he was made K.B.E. for his services during the invasion of Normandy.

Sir Buxton played cricket and Rugby football for Halesbury and the R.A.F. captained the R.A.F. cricket team for four years, and is a keen angler and shot. Mr. H. Macdonald has been appointed Chairman of the Uganda Savings Committee, in the place of the late Sir James Macdonald.

Brigadier General Sir Godfrey Rhodes former general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, who has been Director of Transportation in Persia since 1942 left England last week to return to Paiford after a stay of several weeks in this country.

Casualties

Wing-Commander Charles Sandford Wynne-Evans, D.S.O., A.F.C., at one time a tobacco merchant in Southern Rhodesia, has been killed on active service in France at the age of 56 years. He joined the Royal Flying Corps in 1915, and during the last war won the D.S.O. and was twice mentioned in dispatches. He continued in the Royal Air Force after the Armistice, became a squadron leader in 1921, commanded an Army co-operation squadron in India, and retired in 1926 at the age of 38. It was then that he went to Southern Rhodesia to plant tobacco, and in the next few years he flew a great part of Africa in his Moth aircraft. In 1930 he made an unsuccessful attempt to fly the Atlantic in a high aeroplane. Following the R.A.F. immediately on the outbreak of this war he did much flying and was in several difficult formations in the Middle East during the next three years. In 1939 he was back in England. He was awarded the A.F.C. in the Birthday Honours of June 1940.

Lieut. Charles Felix J. Gray, The Royal Engineers, who was killed in action in Italy some time ago at the age of 42, went to Northern Rhodesia in 1942 as an assistant surveyor to Roan Antelope Supplies Mines, Ltd.

S. Rhodesia's Immigration Policy Importance of Creating New Employment

THE FOLLOWING OFFICIAL STATEMENT of the Southern Rhodesian Government's policy on immigration has been released:

Immediately after the war the Government's first consideration will be the rehabilitation of Rhodesians now in the services. All avenues of employment must be kept open to ensure their re-employment and the present immigration policy is directed to this end.

During the war and during the return of Rhodesian Servicemen and women no one is permitted to enter the Colony (except on holiday) if he intends taking employment which would otherwise be open to a returned Rhodesian unless he can establish a business that will provide employment for Rhodesians or otherwise stimulate employment.

If it is necessary to fill a post immediately, and if a non-Rhodesian or service is capable of filling it, a person may be permitted to enter the Colony as a matter of urgency, but only temporary permit only.

At the end of the war, however, the present policy will be overhauled and made more liberal. The immigration regulations regarding character and health will be maintained, but pre-war regulations restricting immigration on economic grounds will be relaxed.

Skill and Energy Before Capital

If production and development are maintained at a high level in the Colony after the war, it is realized that people with skill and energy rather than capital and education as main attributes will be required, and their entry will be encouraged.

The Government has the intention of establishing an employment bureau or labour agency to assist would-be immigrants to obtain employment in the Colony. It is felt that the average employer would prefer to obtain new employees through the recognized channels of the particular trade or industry, and that the worthwhile immigrant (the type of man most likely to make a desirable settler) will seek employment in this country by the same means.

At the same time the Government will give every assistance to people wishing to enter the Colony who, by reason of capital or technical qualifications, are likely to create new avenues of employment or expand existing ones.

No matter how liberal the Colony's future immigration policy is likely to be, however, it will still have to be selective. There is no room for unskilled or semi-skilled men in whom employment prospects are uncertain, and who would be of no benefit to the development of the country.

The basis of the Government's attitude towards immigration is that Southern Rhodesia is still in the pioneering stage. The people likely to make good settlers are not those who expect the Government to welfare them through life, but rather men and women prepared to stand on their own feet and make the most of what opportunities the Colony has to offer.

Twenty Years Ago

From our issue of December 4, 1924.

"Tomorrow the Duke and Duchess of York will board the liner which is to carry them to East Africa. They go as first-class passengers, intending to take their meals in the saloon and use the public rooms in the ordinary way."

"The East Africa Parliamentary Commission which held a few days ago from Mombasa on the eastward journey has expressed their publicly as unanimous favour of the notation of a large loan for the development of ports, railways and roads throughout all the Eastern African territories."

S. Rhodesia's New Governor Career of Vice Admiral Sir Campbell Tait

In reviewing in our last issue the appointment of Vice Admiral Sir William Eric Campbell Tait, K.C.B., as Governor of Southern Rhodesia in succession to the Hon. Sir Evelyn Baring, we gave some particulars of his career, which we can now amplify.

Born in 1861, he is the son of the late Surgeon-General William Tait, M.B., R.N., he entered the Royal Navy in 1879, became a midshipman in the following year, a sub-lieutenant in 1901, lieutenant three years later, and lieutenant-commander in 1907. He was promoted to captain at the end of 1912, and to vice-admiral in 1939, and to vice-admiral in 1942.

He served on eight different ships before joining the Hydrographic Survey in 1909. He continued to serve in her during the first part of the war, and had the present rank of one of his shipmates. Later he was transferred to the "H.M.S. MALAYA", and afterwards to "H.M.S. WARRIOR", where he commanded the "H.M.S. DRAGON" and the "H.M.S. GARDIAN". In 1922 he was Deputy Director of Naval Intelligence at the Admiralty, and spent for a short time on the staff of the C-in-C, China.

At the beginning of 1932 he became the senior commandant of the 3rd Base Squadron and second-in-command of the Eastern Fleet, and in the following month Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic, with Cape Town as headquarters.

Vice Admiral Tait, who was made M.V.O. in 1917, and A.D.C. to the King in 1938, became G.C.B. of the New Year Honours of 1943. He has been at the Admiralty for several months.

S. Rhodesians and the African Bee System of Creating New Employment

THE RHODESIANS often complain, and with some reason, of the terribly difficult question of the relations of Europeans and Africans in a country where you have made your permanent home but are in the minority as discussed when Rhodesia is presented. Sir Evelyn Baring, in his last speech broadcast before vacating the post of Governor of Southern Rhodesia:

"You say with some truth that the facts are not known, but, however you will not think me ungenerous if I say that I have noticed among Rhodesians themselves some lack of knowledge of the facts."

How many people know the difference between Native reserves and native areas? How many know of the very remarkable achievements in the native Native reserves? Do you all know that the largest brigades of troops south of the Equator for Africans are to be found in their own Sabi Valley? Do you realize that you are probably suffering from malaria clinics in Africa, and your complaints of the inadequate Native hospitals in Bulawayo and Bulawayo?

Reverend Mr. Carrival with his wife two years ago, Sir Evelyn said:

"We were both a little nervous. Neither of us had appeared much in public. But we soon found that any fears we might have had were groundless. We quickly realized that in Southern Rhodesia we were about to spend some of the most interesting and, to some of us, the happiest years of our lives. We could not but enjoy ourselves more. We have both particularly appreciated the chance to travel in the country, to see familiar districts and country people from the Chimanimani Mountains to the mica mines at Miani. We have both had a splendidly charming time."

"The Governor concluded by saying that he hoped Rhodesians would not lose their anxieties of Great Britain and would cooperate in international institutions for peace."

Kenya's First African M.L.C.

Career of Mr. Eliud Mathu

THE REV. G. A. GRIEVE, former Headmaster of Kikuyu Primary School, and for 14 years principal of the Alliance High School, writes:—

Mr. Eliud Wairimu Mathu, B.A., recently appointed a member of Kenya Legislative Council, and the first African to become a member of this body, was born in 1908. His father was a Bantu medicine-man and a teacher in the native Bantu and Kikuyu and the Alliance High School in those days. The son was educated in the Alliance High School, and it was through the influence of his family that he went to a nearby village school. He later attended the day school at Ruwiri, under Mr. Roy M. Gitau. In 1926 he was admitted to the boarding school at the Church of England Mission, where he studied under the influence of the Rev. J. W. Arthur, D.D., head of the mission.

In 1926 he was one of the first pupils to gain admission to the Alliance High School, and two years later he became a teacher in that school. Feeling a desire to further his education, he went to the South African Native College at Fort Hare. Dr. G. C. J. Prinsloo, Principal of Fort Hare, spoke highly of him and his capability.

Travel and Public Work

Returning to Kenya two years later, he once more became a teacher in the Alliance High School. Although Mr. Mathu was fully occupied in the work of the school, he found time to study privately for a degree at the University of South Africa, and in 1933, at the end of his studies, he graduated B.A. A few months later an opportunity was afforded him by the British Council to do a course of study in University College, Exeter, and here he obtained a diploma in education. This was followed by a post-graduate course at Oxford. In 1939 he attended the International Christian Conference of Youth Organization in Amsterdam.

On his return to Kenya in 1939 he taught again in his old school, and later at another near at hand. His education is not only a great asset, but has been broadened by travel, by knowledge of other races and people of his own Bantu race in other countries, and by the methods of different types of schools and colleges in Africa and at the Alliance High School. He has been in contact with young men from every tribe in Kenya, and has been interested in their welfare, as was shown by his work in the school boys' club.

He is not unacquainted to public work, for he is a member of a Local Natives Council, of the Central Committee on African Education in Kenya, and in 1942 gave evidence, as representing Africans in Kenya, before the Makerere College Commission in Uganda.

He is a clear thinker, unassuming, and is at an age (36) when he can bring his mind to bear on the complicated and delicate problems that will be met in the Legislature in the post-war years.

Example of High-Speed Evolution

The *Sunday Post*, of Nairobi, wrote of his nomination:—

"The good wishes of every lover of Kenya will go to the first African representative of the people of this country to enter Legislative Council. Mr. Eliud Mathu, son of a Kikuyu school-teacher and student of Balliol College, Oxford, seems the perfect example of that high-speed evolution that the union of white and Black has brought about in East Africa."

His position is not altogether enviable. Although he is a member of the most politically-conscious group among the people who hails to Kenya, he cannot speak for all the various tribes, and there may be latent jealousies that will become apparent. But whatever comes of this first experiment in direct representation, at this stage the new Member can begin his work by expressing the sympathy and co-operation of every other Legislative Councillor.

It will be a matter of interest to see how keenly the elected non-official members of the Council show their desire to help. The future of Kenya may depend more than we can see today on the understanding and cordiality with which the Native people and the immigrant, both settlers in country and in town, work together for common good.

Kenya's Buoyant Revenue

Effect of Social Services on Taxation

Kenya's Financial Secretary, Mr. Leslie Fester, in introducing the Budget to the Legislature, said the Colony's financial picture, so far as revenue and expenditure were concerned, over the whole war period, and more particularly last year and this, had been one of an increasingly buoyant revenue.

It had enabled the country to meet without a deficit the normal recurrent costs of the Government, swollen though they had been by rising prices, increased military contribution and the augmented police force, by heavy expenditure on social services connected with the war, and on boards and other organizations arising from the emergency of war, including a subsidy in the region of £1,250,000 in connexion with the sale of gold stocks. There had also been heavy expenditure on social services, including the housing of Africans.

No new taxes were proposed, but there was no likelihood of reduced taxation. Development and still more development was a factor which should help the Colony to bear its fair increasing burden of expenditure.

In the Colony, as in the modern conception of social services, the principle of taxation at a higher level than that of the war would be necessary.

The aim must be increased wealth through work and development, so that the necessary recurrent expenditure could be borne without risk to the Colony's financial stability or imposing a burden too great to be borne cheerfully by public spirited persons. (Telegram from Nairobi to The Times.)

"During these last five years the Army has done more to raise the standard of living of the Natives of East Africa than the civil administration did in 20 years."—Mr. George A. Tyson, of Nairobi.

IN WAR

MASTERY OF THE AIR

British Aircraft

IN PEACE

SERVICE TO THE EMPIRE

THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH AIRCRAFT ENGINEERS

Background to the

What France Demands.—The French Provisional Government proclaims that the Bismarckian unity of Germany is incompatible with the tranquility of Europe. It makes a military and political sword on the Rhine, inasmuch as the condition of peace, this means to put the disposal of the party of peace, some of which France is the victor, and the rest of which is the victor, with a view to maintaining the incapacity of unbelief in a state of peace. "Surrender and the Ruhr." As the Russians will not let the Silesian basin pass to the German revolution, only the Saxon basin would remain at the disposal of future victors of Hitler, and the world would be assured. —Maurice Sarrailh in *L'Echo* (Paris).

Desire for Allied Toughness.—The Saxon military leadership has achieved the greatest victories in their history solely by dint of toughness and tenacity rather than by inventiveness and resourcefulness. Let us not make the mistake of poor poohing this will-power and doggedness of our enemies, so far the most formidable concentration of fighting forces has appeared on the Aachen. (Aix-la-Chapelle) front. Here the enemy has a really important, relatively close at hand for his major offensive. The battle is completely ruthless because here, more so than in some other sectors, decision of far-reaching significance are at stake for both sides. —General Dietmar, German High Command wireless spokesman.

Great Britain and Italy.—The British people are in a glum mood about Italy. The only encouraging circumstance is that the first salvo of a new Italy has come to London solely as the evidence of a British magnanimity which Italy might not have expected. It may be admitted that Britain ought to look with considerable perplexity at the slow French progress of herself. The agonizing fighting of the multi-colored parties for some sort of pre-eminence would be amusing were it not so shameful and ill-thought. The freedom of speech which the Allies have granted to the Press is not only used to the limit but goes beyond it. Instead of uniting in a dutiful effort to put their brains in order and liberties as far as they can the heavy task confronting the Allies, all the political groups and sections seem to make for granted that has the Allies' exclusive duty to look after Italy's miseries. This they let themselves go in an orgy of futile polemics. —M. C. M. Zanero in the *Daily Telegraph*.

The Prime Minister.—Of the 10 Prime Ministers who have guided the fortunes of this country in the last two centuries, none of them has among them one so bold as our present. It is a man of a combination of the virtues of a Winston Churchill who will be on a duty. He is one of the few who are present in the country, both in a private as Dr. Johnson. He is as competent as Pitt and as resourceful as Chamberlain standing in the political arena. He is not a lawyer, politician, the arts or abstract philosophies. He assumed the leadership of the Tory Party in 1910, but the truth is he had always served the cause of the ordinary creature of Britain and her Empire and the historical continuity of our island. His nature endowed him with the charm of entire naturalness, and iron capacity for work, a mastery of verbal, rare powers of speech by tongue and pen, an all-consuming ambition and courage he had in him. These gifts he exercised in a manner as head in turn of eight of the great Departments of State. He was in charge of an office, the remotest typist with the day's arrival and presently the State papers began to pile up. In the Home Office, as Secretary of State in 1907, he sat as a Liberal in 1906 to 1922, left Asquith for Lloyd George in 1916, joined Baldwin in 1924, and in 1929 was turned out into the wilderness for 10 years. In the day of disaster and grief when France and England stood alone, the student soldier and statesman stood forth as the transfused and embattled soul, will, and voice of his country. The Providence that watches over us had unaided another glorious day and died in the scroff of antiquity. Winston Churchill's first hour and his country's first hour were one and indivisible. —Dr. Thomas Jones in the *Observer*.

U.S. War Shortages.—We are falling short on 40% of our supplies. Some 25% of the shortages are in items most urgently needed right now. These are machine tools, ammunition, gas, tires and ammunition, heavy tanks and anti-airborne radar tanks, common duct field and assault rifles, and a call for a 35% increase in the production of 35% over our present output of heavy ammunition. —General Brechen Somervell, Chief of the U.S. Army Supply Service.

Improving the Civil Service.—The chief need in my judgment is to always has been a widening of the experience of civil servants and enlarged opportunities for their training to know more about human nature. The written examination system of recruitment provides no test of all-round qualities, judgment and initiative. It is to be the interviewing of candidates and the marks allotted for what were the written tests. A young man of genius, into the Service, a man of 23 or 24 is assigned to a particular department of office. He should not be assigned to the clerical work, which would deprive the psychology of the department. He should spend a junior branch (which does not exist, but is badly needed) of the Imperial College, where he would be mixed up with a number of youngsters of his own age from the Navy, Army and Air Force, incidentally all would learn the truth that the Service of the Crown is one though subdivided into four—and all would teach and be taught by one another in a hundred different ways. Then he would be posted to Department A or B, though remaining an officer of the Service as a whole. The probation rule at the end of the first two years, hitherto a dead letter, should be rigorously applied with particular emphasis on general promise and capacity to appreciate the working of the machinery of government as a whole. After spending three or four years at the headquarters office the likely youngsters should be thrown out for local or two as an apprentice into local offices, e.g. inspectors of taxes, districts, employment exchanges, etc. there he would see the thing from the other end, and still more important would be in direct and direct touch with the public of all sorts (his employer). Then back to headquarters. At some stage later he should have a spell in some other Government headquarters office, and with our local government service and some business houses. Thus by 35 he would be fit if there is anything in him for experienced general management. (I am not talking of specialists.) After all this varied experience showed himself unfit (however worthy he should be) to be relied on for the realization by Ministers of the vital importance of such a passionate and unselfish condition precedent to service efficiency. —Sir Warren Fisher, in the *Sunday Times*.

to the War News

Opinions Eptonized. ... will be finished, within ... of three months by a man in ... inner circle. — Emil Ludwig.
I have decided to fix ceiling prices for new car tires. — William F. O'Connell.

... must not ... the child ... family in the country ... survive. — Dr. Charles H. H. Elliott.
Unless we are that better people, we shall never have a better world to live in. — The Rev. W. H. Elliott.

The restoration of human dignity ... as the first condition of the recovery of a Christian ... The Dean of St. Paul's.

Germany is going to have this winter the greatest punishment that has ever been inflicted on any nation. — Earl Winterton, M.P.

Gurkhas are not Indians, more than Tibetans are. They are natives of the independent kingdom of Nepal. — S. Mackay.

There has been no shortage of shells in the ... prospect of a ... of Supply.

All large units of government must leave too much ... in the way of decisions. — Mr. Christopher Hughes, Mayor of Marlborough.

A Minister of Cabinet rank should sit and speak in either House when the department for which he is responsible is under review. — Lord Strabol.

For sale.—Retired lieutenant's jacket, trousers and overcoat. Would make excellent dog man's uniform if rebranded. — Advertisement in weekly paper.

I will not take Mr. Michael's German idols at their face value because I know their feet of clay. For that reason, I have long been a red pig to a pink calf. — Lord Vansittart.

The head of any undertaking must take full responsibility. I can see no hope for the future of industry if it relies on committees. — The late Sir Charles Craven, managing director of Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd.

I work in the data analysis group of the aptitude test sub-unit of the worker analysis section of the division of occupational analysis and manning tables of the Bureau of Labor Utilization of the War Manpower Commission. ... under the Office of Emergency Management. — An American civil servant.

A Manchester barrister, a Heaton headmaster, and a Coventry policeman have been the first men to discuss British justice to remain in a British military court on German territory. — Daily Mail.

Every house in Grayford ... which had 1,200 houses in 1939, has been damaged twice the average by enemy bombs. There have been 14,340 cases of damaged houses, and 72,000 people have been injured. — Official announcement.

An arrangement under which the United States would help to foot the bill for battle-worn British in return for certain strategic British bases would seem to be a fair bargain for both countries. — John Fischer (U.S.A.).

In the third ship, another cost of a tube, a toothbrush, a ... contain pen at 12. Even Bay ... in comparison with ... where a suit of civilian clothes cost £40 and a bottle of stout 17s. 6d. — Mrs. Norman Collins.

Indian casualties to November 22 were: Army killed—11,115; wounded, 19,275; missing, 13,956; prisoners, 73,803. Navy—killed 60; wounded 7. Air Force—killed 60; wounded 38. — General Auchinleck, G.O.C. in C. Indian Army.

Nearly all the libels on which newspapers rely out big money ... and do the main thing. — Many of Stickspeare's plays and Dickens' novels could not be written today without fear of heavy and successful actions being brought against the publisher. — Mr. Cecil H. King.

Strange that Germany has had no great literary light since Goethe, England no great writer since the last war, the United States no great historian since Henry Adams, no great writer since Mark Twain, and few great artists anywhere of creative talent. — From Ambassador Dodd's Diary.

The number of refugees in Switzerland on October 1 was 25,000. This includes 13,000 interned soldiers, and 12,000 soldiers. Escaped prisoners of war after the repatriation of more than 6,000 of them, now number 3,300. — Chief of the Swiss Federal Police.

I have never come across such a spectacle of devastation as the vast marshalling yard of Les Aubrais, outside Orleans. It is miles long, and the solitary ... that does the journey each day creeps through it past a wilderness of ruined rolling stock that stretches out of sight. — Mr. G. Ward Price.

It has been decided that the joint training plan in Canada shall be continued after March 15 next. Simultaneously with the winding up of the joint air training plan in Canada, training in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia is being considerably reduced. — Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air.

A large task force of Superfortresses will be sent to strategic industrial areas on November 24. This mission was mounted from bases in England, and many of the participating aircraft have returned. Substantial bomb tonnage were dropped on an aircraft manufacturing plant and other selected targets in the industrial area. — U.S. Joint Air Force Committee.

The difficulty of getting ... He has heard the whole world ... job during the war. ... culture's purchasing power is now about £500,000,000, and with more adequate supply of fuel and stuffs, fertilizers, and labour after the war, that figure can be increased. — Mr. J. S. Knowles, President of the National Farmers' Union.

The House of Commons ... filling station, it is making ... Since I entered Parliament in 1933 I have not been an absentee one day without good physical or genuine political reason, but on many of my added working days I have never ... the whole of the debating chamber. I save ... from the desk inkpot. There is a British way that is better than tapping one and throwing the other. — Mr. J. Montague M.P.

No one questions the right of a civil servant to resign if he is convinced that the Government of the day is betraying the nation. But that he is to be blamed for not resigning is a new and dangerous doctrine. If generally received it would make democratic government impossible by undermining that loyalty of the civil servant to his political chiefs, which is his first and paramount duty. — Sydney Waterlow.

Each month our guns are hurling 6,000,000 rounds against the hostile German trenches, forts, and pill-boxes, while our mortars add 4,000,000 additional rounds. Explosives have been faced ahead of our recruits from home, how to every American soldier to urge upon you increased production of ammunition, small equipment, winter clothing, engineering materials, and medical instruments. ... always. — General Eisenhower, U.S. Army.

PERSONALIA

Dr. Vleeschauwer, Belgian Colonial Administrator, has returned to London from Brussels.

Mr. J. R. Hammond, L/Cpl., Woods, of London, was recently married in Nairobi.

Dr. Clyde, Food Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, recently spent 10 weeks in the Seychelles.

Miss Margaret Casselle, A.C.S., and her husband, A.D.C. Casselle, East Africa and Uganda, and Mrs. Margaret Casselle, A.C.S., have announced their engagement.

Mr. John W. Lenon, of Kiambu, Kenya, and Mrs. Catherine, Virginia, of Johannesburg, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Vignh, were recently married in South Africa.

Mr. Perillon, principal private secretary of M. Ryck, Director General of the Belgian Congo, and 10 Directors of Belgian Colonial Administration, departed by air from Belgium last week.

Mr. Sidhu, from 1929 to 1937 British Minister in Simons, was on Sunday and Sir Montagu Cholton, who was Provost Marshal in East Africa during the latter part of the last war, was 65 on Monday.

Mr. D. W. Brook, a director of the East African Power and Lighting Company, the British Central Africa Company, and other Eastern African enterprises, has been appointed to be the head of the Nigerian Electricity Supply Corporation, Ltd.

The wedding has taken place in Nairobi of Captain Clifford Nicholas Bolton, The Buffs Regiment, and Miss Dorothy Pamela Marshall Pomran, Subaltern, A.T.S., Younger daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Pomran, of a Mansion Row, Chatham.

Mr. P. Wynn Harris, Labour Liaison Officer in Kenya, has been appointed Acting Labour Commissioner following the resignation of Mr. P. de V. Allen. The Machakos district, which had not formed its own District Council, has decided to join Nairobi District Council.

Sir John G. Bellor, a former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, presided at yesterday's joint meeting of the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society, which Sir Alfred Beit, M.P., took on. The Future of the Rhodesias. The address will be reported in our next issue.

The following appointments have been made in the Sudan Agricultural Department:—Mr. J. Smith to be Deputy Director Agriculture and Forests; Mr. E. R. John to be Assistant Director of Agriculture (Business); and Mr. W. Ross to be Assistant Director of Agriculture (Administration).

Sir Percy Shillito, Chief Constable of Kent, who was formerly an administrative officer in Tanganyika Territory, has been appointed a member of an expert committee set up by the Home Secretary to make recommendations for the improvement of the efficiency of the police service after the war.

Mr. C. A. G. Wallis has been appointed Assistant Civil Secretary in the Sudan. Mr. E. A. V. Candole has been promoted Deputy Governor of the Northern Province, and Mr. P. B. E. Ariand, M.C., a district commissioner in the Blue Nile Province, has been promoted to the Occupied Enemy Territories Administration.

The engagement was announced last week between Mr. Walsingham J. H. Collinge, M.A. (Oxon.), only son of Mr. and Mrs. Collinge of Castel Barrow in Hampshire, and Mrs. Jillian Verette Casselle, Pyman, widow of Mrs. G. Pyman, of Bromley, Southern Rhodesia, and only daughter of the late Mr. W. Johnston and Mrs. Johnston, of Lausanne, Switzerland.

Sir Edward Grigg, to be sworn of the Privy Council before his departure for Cairo as Minister Resident in the Middle East.

The Rev. W. J. Platt, who is to address a luncheon meeting of the London Missionary Society at the Memorial Hall, Park Row, London, E.C., on December 6, on the Bible Society and the Post War World, was for 12 years a missionary in Africa, then secretary for Equatorial Africa of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and has for the past seven years been home superintendent of that society.

Obituary

Mr. E. M. J. Preston, of Ndabura, died in Ndabura last month after a short illness.

The death occurred in Southern Rhodesia on November 21st, at the age of 31 years of Mr. Frederick Lubitz Winstall.

The wife of Mr. C. R. Gunter, formerly of the Southern Rhodesian Department of Agriculture, has died in South Africa.

Dr. Gustave Bourguignon, who has been in charge of the laboratory in Elisabethville for the past 10 years, died in the Belgian Congo at the age of 40.

Mrs. Margaret Hogg Basden, who has died in Hampstead in her 83rd year, had survived her husband, Mr. Duncan F. Basden, a former director of the Uganda Company, by only three months.

Major H. C. Maydon

Major Hubert Conway Maydon, late the 12th Lancers and the Egyptian Army, who is reported to have died in the early Province of South Africa, had done much travelling and shooting in East and Central Africa and written widely on game topics. He was the author of "Big Game Shooting in Africa" and was also an excellent photographer. There was scarcely any good game district between Egypt and Zululand of which he had not a good personal knowledge, and he had also travelled widely in Persia, India and Malaya.

Mr. James Collier

We regret to report the recent death in Scotland of Mr. James Collier, who joined the service of the National Bank of India in 1905, was East three years later, and was in various branches in India and Ceylon until he was transferred to East Africa in 1920. Between that time and his retirement on account of ill health in 1937 he managed the branches of the bank in Dar es Salaam, Kilimbasia and Nairobi, in each of which towns he was most popular. He was keenly interested in literature and had a special interest in plays, of which he was a keen student. Of a reserved disposition, he was a loyal friend. Since his retirement he had lived in Ayrshire. Mr. Collier was unmarried.

Mr. E. C. Holmes

Mr. E. C. Holmes, who died recently in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, was a well-known farmer in the Colony on which he arrived in 1913. He farmed in Marandellas and Bindura until 1923, and then acquired a property 22 miles from Salisbury. He is thought to have been the man responsible for dispelling the bluskin that summer was poisonous to cattle; he fed it to cattle with valuable results. He was one of the Colony's pioneer cotton growers, winning the first gold cup for cotton in 1926, and a pioneer in the manufacture of compost by the indore process. He leaves a widow, a daughter and two sons, one son serving with the R.A.F. in England, and the other serving with the Buffs in Italy, and also while with the 5th South African Armoured Division in Italy.



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ENGLAND

Uganda Plans to Attract Tourists

THERE ARE MANY BEAUTIFUL spots and places of interest in Uganda, but most at present are difficult or impossible of access. If the proposed incursion of tourists, which was not considered as a means of increasing places such as the game reserves, the snow-line on Ruwenzori, the Murchison Falls, and Mount Elgon, must be made easily and quickly accessible.

The National Administration of Bugishu has under construction a road round Elgon at the 7,000-foot level, and this could without much difficulty be continued until it links up with the existing road system, and it would not be an economic proposition unless they were allowed to erect toll-gates.

The cost of other roads needed to render the attractions would be (a) 2 1/2 miles to the snow-line, 50 miles at 4 1/2 miles per mile; (b) from Kisumu on the Port of Swabari road to the Ruwenzori snow-line, 25 miles at 4 1/2 miles per mile; and (c) from Kitwamba in Ankole to Lake George, 40 miles at 4 1/2 miles per mile, making a total of £45,000.

In the above (a) and (c) mining areas either of actual or potential value could be opened up, but even if they proved to be further exploitation to be given this economic and experience proves that as soon as roads are constructed through new country Natives immediately flock there, with the result that agricultural produce in ever-increasing quantities is being brought from these areas.

Probably not less than £30,000 to £40,000 will have to be spent in the first five years in bringing the attractions of Uganda to the notice of the world, and a smaller amount subsequently. In view of the benefits that will accrue to the Protectorate as a result of a large and steady influx of tourists, Government's share in the cost of advertising might well amount to £2,000 per annum to begin with, dropping to £500 after the first five years.

Whatever the kind and degree of tourist propaganda that is decided on, it will be best for it to be conducted on an East African basis.

Being extracts from the Report on Post War Development of the Uganda Development Welfare Committee.

Needs of Ethiopia

The European in Ethiopia must have great patience, a genuine desire to help, and a high personal standard of character and honesty, writes Mr. John Comyns in the *Spectator*.

The people need to be taught how to make the best use of their land so that they can improve their diet. Farming is unscientific and the implements are extremely primitive. In Addis Ababa some good schools are developing under British direction, but it is likely to be some years before their influence is felt. The Haile Selassie boarding-school, situated at the outskirts of Addis Ababa, is the only secondary school in the country, and it will obviously be necessary for Ethiopians to come to Europe for technical education in larger numbers than hitherto.

The Ethiopian is essentially an optimist. The future of the country must appear far less attractive to the British visitor than to the Ethiopian who is unable to compare Ethiopian conditions with European. It is his constant complacency on their part that often makes it so difficult to awake Ethiopians to the needs of their country, but once an Ethiopian has become conscious of his position, he is usually more than willing to improve matters.

For the future, is some European Power prepared to give assistance without interfering in internal political affairs, or is Ethiopia to sink back once more into an outwardly independent State within which will exist several small tribes at faction amongst themselves?

The monthly prize for observation of natural phenomena goes to an Ethiopian who addressed his humble petition in English to the 'Distracted Commissioner'. — From the Weekly Newsletter issued by the Sudan Information Office.



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Tanganyika Railways and Ports

THE PUBLIC TRAFFIC CARRIED BY THE TANGANYIKA RAILWAYS has increased by more than 100,000 tons a year during the war, and receipts have risen by about £150,000 annually, and the average receipts have dropped from 38.6s. to 37.74s. per ton.

These and many other interesting facts are recorded by Mr. A. E. Hamp, the general manager, in his report for 1943, which has just reached Great Britain. Gross receipts last year totalled £1,097,231, working expenditure £1,001,000, and the net earnings of £96,231 were set aside for the renewal of road vehicles, leaving net earnings of £24,730. Debt charges totalled £220,210, £80,000 is added to the betterment fund, and the balance carried forward is then £12,730 against £102,480 brought

Kinwani Line Being Torn Up

The Kinwani-Kivwani section of the Mahwani-Kinwani branch line is being torn up, and £118,000 is being written off capital on that account.

The road service on Lake Tanganyika produced a revenue of £1,140 in 1943, and the launch service on the Kironi River had receipts of £1,150. The road service on the Southern Highlands earned a revenue of £521, and the road service to Kibondo and Kibondo earned a revenue of £210.

The road service to Kibondo was established at the end of 1940, and the revenue was £1,596 in 1942, and £1,596 in 1943. The surplus revenue was £1,596 in 1943, and the revenue was £1,596 in 1943, and the revenue was £1,596 in 1943.

The total of public transport services on the railways and these ancillary services for the year 1943 was £1,577,222.

An additional £510,000 had been spent on the ports of the territory.

During the past five years the gross earnings of the railways have risen as follows: 1939, £8,567,404; 1940, £9,157,120; 1941, £9,506,192; 1942, £9,956,192; 1943, £11,021,950. Over the same 50-month period the gross earnings of the ports were: 1939, £1,120,120; 1940, £1,220,120; 1941, £1,131,077; 1942, £1,211,077; 1943, £1,311,077.

The total public goods traffic carried on the railways during 1943 was 332,763 tons, an increase of 30,652 tons over 1942. The total of public goods shipped is a grand total of 214,360 tons and that of public goods imports being 73,672 tons and 14,182 tons respectively, and exports 141,604 tons and 14,698 tons.

The total of public goods shipped by the Belgian Congo, Rwanda, Urundi, and the French Congo was 1,102,100 tons in 1943, and 1,102,100 tons in 1942. Transits to Northern Rhodesia of a total of 40,000 tons in 1943, and 40,000 tons in 1942.

21 Million Miles of Road Services

Public transport services operated by the Railways covered no less than 250,000 miles, an increase of 625% over the 1942 total, this being due to the addition of the services to the Southern Highlands. The cost per mile was 57 cents of a shilling, including provision for depreciation. Fuel consumption amounted to 10.4 million gallons, at a cost of 2 cents per gallon. Petrol oil and consumables cost 10 cents, driving and repair 6.11 cents, and spares and stores 2.29 cents.

The total staff employed at the end of the year numbered 21 Europeans, 250 Asians, and 1,914 Africans. Compared with 1942, 625 and 11,914 in the previous year. At the end of the period seven European members of the staff were still serving in the forces and two others were seconded to Government departments.

Losses in this 62-page report are the usual statistical table.

A chief's general education should be on a level with those of the educated people, and extra and short courses should be a special course in chieftainship.

Journal of Southern Rhodesia.

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The Nandi Bear Described

...cent talk in his Travellers' series the... broadcast a letter received from Mr. G. H. Howard-Williams, the... who writes—

"I am the man who first started the story of the Nandi bear. I was a youngster in those days, but knew my Africa well some 30 years ago. I was walking through the Uasin Gishu District, near a well-known road, when I saw an... Mr. G. H. Dean had a certain... I was... there was a thick mist, as is common in those parts. Suddenly the mist blew off

There, not more than 20 yards away, was a large animal, sitting up like a dog begging. My comrade had no... I had... when the... had brought me one partridge. I fired, and, being excited, missed the beast, which was about the size of a... but... not much like one, with heavy fur around the shoulders and down the legs, and falling away behind like a hyena. The head was very long and narrow, and the tail was a queer sideways canter.

I have a book of animal illustrations at the camp, where we shewed it to Mahi, who picked on the picture of the Syrian bear as being most like it. That gave us the idea of calling it the Nandi bear, for on making inquiries we found that it was known to the Nandi and Kabras tribes. According to them, it is extremely savage and dangerous, but never attacks men unless they are alone. Usually it comes out only at night.

The Canny Elephant Hunter

In an article in *The Field on Game Policy in Africa*, Mr. G. F. Sayers, formerly of the Colonial Service in Tanganyika, writes that all the district officers under whom he served were scrupulous in adhering to the game laws, and in seeing that their subordinates did the same.

But one of my predecessors was wont to obey it in the letter rather than in the spirit. A keen elephant hunter, who generally managed to go on leave with a handsome sum from the sale of ivory, he was, however, canny with his cash and did not rely on the idea of posing for an expensive elephant licence unless certain of his quarry.

So, when he went on safari, he took with him one of the elephant licence books. Having an elephant in the neighbourhood, he would make out a cheque for the prescribed amount before leaving camp and put the licence book in his pocket. After a while he would strike fresh spoor, follow it up, and there in the horn path he would sight an old bull whose tusks, he estimated, would run to 80 lb. apiece.

Out came the book and a fountain pen. Squatting on his haunches, he tested the wind with a trickle of sand in one hand and scribbled his signature to the licence with the other, letting the book slide to the ground, to be retrieved at once. He would pick up his rifle, sight and fire, and the bullet shot through the brain, and X had completed his business.

But X was the exceptional case, while the administrative officers and rangers, I think, that, on the whole, they were punctilious in seeing the law and in using their powers to see that it was kept.

Convict Leaders

Early in 1943 the Prisons Department of the East introduced a system of appointing a convict leader for every 25 men under detention. The leaders were distinctively dressed in blue uniforms, permitted to mess apart from the other prisoners, received extra letters and visitors, and paid in a month when they failed either to save or spend on small luxuries. The report of Mr. W. H. Ingram, the Commissioner of Prisons, at the end of the year reads—

At the outset the leaders were a little uncertain of their standing, and one or two treated their tasks rather lightly. They are now beginning to realize their responsibilities and position, and the majority are performing good services and affording considerable assistance to the staff in the supervision of labour and maintenance of discipline.



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North Charterland Exploration

The Northern Charterland Exploration Co., Ltd., reports that for the year ending 31st March 1951, the company, with 23,699 shares, made a profit of £1,089, being due to the difference in receipts from dividends and interests of £1,313, against £1,304, as a result of the sale of investments, which appear as £305, as compared with £69,112 in Northern Rhodesia, where a profit of £1,089 on farming operations, £2,730 on trading, and £893 on land sales; the net profit earned in Northern Rhodesia after deduction of administrative expenditure, depreciation, and reserve being £1,947.

Seven estates were again worked by the company, all showing increased profits. The total amount from the operations amounted to £99,312, but sales of land and minerals, the amount of which was £1,304, and the profit thereon, £1,089, were included in its war-time profits. The total amount of land sold and minerals sold was £15,342.

Three farms totalling 1,000 acres were sold during the year at an average of 8s. 6d. per acre, and 1,000 acres were sold in Fort Johnson township. The transport business at Bulawayo, conducted by the company's North Charterland Transport Company (Nyasaland), Ltd., was profitable throughout the year.

The issued capital is £1,200,000. During the year 3,297,899 fully-paid shares of 6d. each were reduced to the same number of £1-paid shares of 1s. and then consolidated into 641,000 fully-paid shares of 1s. each. The general reserve totals £55,000. Land purchased in the balance sheet is £10,520, mineral grants a total of £1; buildings at £1,000, plant, furniture and vehicles, £1,050; other investments, £2,340; short-term deposits, £81,400; and cash, £57,053 (against £43,490).

The directors are Mr. V. V. Burnett (Chairman), Sir John Bailey (Mr. H. P. Breckenridge), and Messrs. J. G. Pain and L. Mitchell. The London Committee consists of Viscount Fitzbank, Sir John Bailey, and Mr. A. Nind.

Port of Beira Development

Port of Beira Development Ltd. reports that a profit of £2,750, after providing for depreciation and for interest on debentures, was made by the company, Ltd., in the year ended March 31, 1951. The company holds 300,000 of the 600,000 shares forming the capital of Beira Works, and 100,000 of the 600,000 shares forming the capital of Company in Porto da Beira, which holds the balance of the capital of Beira Works.

From its Beira Works holding the Port of Beira Development company received £3,750 in dividends, and £2,550 from the Porto da Beira company. £4,000 is reserved for taxation (though certain assessments are being contested); a dividend of 9.45s per cent share less tax at 10s in the £, amounts to £6,750 and £6,300 are carried forward, against £7,082 brought in. The net profit was £4,550, against £3,894 in the previous year.

The directors are Mr. Vivian S. Dury (Chairman), G. McI. Carey, Mr. R. S. Filgate, Mr. A. F. Hadley, Sir Douglas Malcolm, and Mr. R. P. H. Staples (with Sir Ernest Rouey as alternate).

The annual meeting is to be held in London on Tuesday next.

Rhodesia Railways report gross receipts of £516,722 in September, and £6,487,000 in the 12 months ended September 29, compared with £574,864 and £6,122,384 for the corresponding periods of the previous year.

Social Welfare Officer

Mr. Arnold Hunter Blair, whom we recently reported to have been appointed Social Welfare Officer in Northern Rhodesia, was born in London in 1906, educated at Merchant Venturers' Secondary School, Bristol, and Bristol University, and was a higher executive officer of the Assistance Board before his transfer to Colonial Service. He has a wide experience of all types of social welfare work in this country, and during the war has been engaged in duties connected with evacuation of children, refugees, and war invalids, claims, and has worked in the Home Guard. He has a short course of specialized training before leaving England for Northern Rhodesia. His appointment is for a preliminary period of three years.

Wanted: Institute of Race Relations

There is a growing need for the establishment in Southern Rhodesia of a body similar to the Institute of Race Relations in South Africa. Perhaps the Federation of Native Welfare Societies, which is a movement hampered by a dearth of experience, knowledge, and sympathy, some of which can be augmented and improved by an Institute of Race Relations in Southern Rhodesia. It could be a national body to encourage to the utmost all wise endeavours towards a better understanding and healthier relationship between white and black. *African Weekly*, Southern Rhodesia.

Gatooma Textiles

Gatooma Textiles, Ltd., the registration of which company in Southern Rhodesia we recently reported, had raised sufficient capital at the beginning of this month to ensure the installation of 200 looms, which will enable it to produce about 1,000,000 yards annual of the type of textiles which the company proposes to manufacture, or rather less than one-quarter of the importation of such goods into the Colony in a normal year. The company has purchased a warehouse and 102 acres of ground about eight miles from Gatooma. The directors are Mr. J. F. Conway (Chairman), Mr. T. A. Kimble, M.P., and Mr. Lloyd Warrah.

Africans and Work

"The biggest profiteers are some Africans dealing with their fellow Africans," said Southern Rhodesia's Assistant Chief Native Commissioner, Mr. E. T. Palmer, when recently opening an agricultural show. Saying that he spoke as one who had spent 39 years in some 20 different districts among the Africans of the Colony, he added: "Where one European would be employed, the employer owing to the African's inefficiency, is obliged to employ three or four Africans, and Africans do not understand what work is and are ready to desert their jobs at any time and look for employment somewhere else."

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Meikler (Nyas.), Ltd.
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Othman & Co., Harare, Ltd.

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SOLE AGENTS

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* National Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd.

News Items in Brief

The Chamber of Commerce has been to push a Bill to establish a National Park in Tanganyika Territory according to the best report of the Labour Department. The number of the Seychelles, as taken in Victoria, averaged 25 inches a year over the past three years.

An annual party held in January to celebrate the anniversary of the Lady Baring was attended by 100 persons.

Opuntia University has been established in Namibia to provide cultural instruction for all classes of the community of Living.

The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd. announces an interim dividend of 10% (the same) final dividend last year was 10%.

The total of first grade rubber produced in Kenya in 1943 was 10,000 tons, an increase over the 8,000 tons produced in Rhodesia during the war.

It is reported that the Government of the Colony is heavily indebted to the United Kingdom for loans.

The Government of the Seychelles has advised the Government of means of attracting holiday-makers to the islands after the war.

Khartoum population now includes 707 British (133 children), 1,000 Syrians, 1,081 adult males, 491 Greeks, 200 Armenians, 21 Syrians, and 401 Armenians.

Messrs. Brown, Green and Co., Ltd., who have been growing interest in Kenya, announce a interim dividend of 10% for the year. Last year's final dividend was 10%.

All employers in Kenya have been asked to provide the Civil Re-employment Board with particulars of the estimated number of men and women, European, Asian, or African whom they can now employ in commerce, trade or industry.

The Kenya Livestock Control bought 150,000 head of cattle last year, 100,000 being purchased within the Colony. The Tingo factory near Nairobi bought 114,058 head, of which 102,836 came from Tanganyika, 11,299 from Uganda, and only 521 from Kenya.

A resolution that immediate steps should be taken to get men available to set up an Eastern Districts tobacco experimental station in the heart of the Eastern Districts tobacco growing area has been passed by the Rusapi Farmers' Association of Southern Rhodesia.

The Sudan Government has set up a Rural Water Supplies and Soil Conservation Board, consisting of the Director of Agriculture and Forests (Chairman), the Civil and Financial Secretaries, the Controller-General of War Supply, the Director of Veterinary Services, the Government Geologist, and five Sudanese members nominated by the Governor-General.

A Bill to establish National Parks in Kenya is at last to be introduced to the Legislature. This comes in fulfilment of a promise made 40 years ago. A Kenya National Parks Trust has been created to control and manage the areas set aside for the preservation of wildlife.

The Princess Tsuda Memorial Hospital Fund has collected more than £20,000 in this country and £10,000 in Ethiopia, not counting a trust in the name of the late Princess amounting to £13,704, the whole of which is held by the Emperor at the disposal of the Fund in the event of his death.

The King visited the new Island General Centre in Regent Lodge, Regent Park, London, where a mosque is to be built after the war at an estimated cost of £500,000, the lodge and its grounds having been given by the British Government to the Moslem community in Great Britain. The Secretaries of State for India and Burma and the Colonies were present.

Application of small quantities of oil of the new insecticide DDT to the breeding sites of Anopheles mosquitoes completely kill the larvae. Dr. F. von Thomsen, Treilbron when addressing the Royal Society of Arts in London last week. It was not too much to say that discovery of this insecticide heralded a new era in man's ceaseless fight for mastery against disease. The results of preliminary experiments also offered great hopes that it might be used to eliminate a wide range of agricultural and horticultural pests.

Tanganyika Will Train Indian Farmers

The Government of Tanganyika Territory announced a few days ago that it is preparing to establish an agricultural training school for Indian farmers if a sufficient number is forthcoming.

Exports from Eritrea

To promote trade with Eritrea, the Eritrean Products Export Association has been formed, with offices at 15 Via Nrem Reatto, Asmara. Business houses are invited to apply for information regarding exports from the territory.

Distillation from Coffee

A Swedish engineer, Mr. E. Moeller, is reported to have found by extensive experiments that in the first stage of a special process which he has invented, 2,300 kilograms of dried coffee will produce 24 kilos. of caffeine, 50 kilos. of tannin and 249 kilos. of fat, and in the second stage 305 kilos. of lubricating oil, 175 kilos. of fat, 100 kilos. of acetone, 100 kilos. of methyl-alcohol, 24 kilos. of phenol, some 400 cubic metres of hydrogen gas, and ammonia and other by-products. The process of abstraction is said to be inexpensive.

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COMPANY MEETING

Rosterman Gold Mines Ltd.

Mr. G. J. S. Sovell's Statement

THE NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF ROSTERMAN GOLD MINES LTD. was held on November 18, 1944, in London.

MR. G. J. S. SOVELL, C.M.B.E., the Chairman of the company, presided.

He read out the Chairman's statement circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1943.

The ninth annual general meeting of the company will be held on November 22, 1944, at the Grosvenor Avenue, London, E.C.2, when the customary procedure will be observed. The delay in submitting the accounts is due to the conditions ruling in Kenya.

The Financial Position.

FINANCE.—An interim dividend of 10s. per share (2d. a share), less income tax at 5s. in the pound, was paid on November 10 in respect of the financial year ending December 31, 1944, as explained by notices published in the London and Provincial Press, your Board decided, in view of the complexities and uncertainties of the incidence on Kenya and United Kingdom tax laws, to pay this reduced interim dividend and to consider the question of a final dividend in respect of the year 1943 when the accounts for that year are available.

Shareholders will, however, be glad to know that the profits for the current year give every indication of being higher than those for 1943, when the uncertainty of the procurement and delivery of stores necessitated careful economy in milling and a consequential reduction in gold output. The deduction of tax of 5s. on this occasion in place of 6s. last year is due to a settlement of the company's liability to Kenya income tax up to December 31, 1942, a relief which the income tax act requires to be passed on to shareholders.

The balance sheet displays a satisfactory position due to the cautious policy adopted by your board in making adequate provision year by year for depreciation. The moneys accumulated will be needed to meet such capital expenditure as shaft sinking, additions to or replacements of machinery, equipment or buildings at considerably higher prices than those ruling before the war. The increase of £2,000 under mining property refers to the purchase of a few claims within the area of the company's operations. The remaining items reflect the customary variations.

In comparison with the previous year the profit and loss account shows a reduction in profits of £9,000 for reasons which have already been stated.

As regards the appropriate account, the only item that calls for comment is the fall in the balance carried forward, which is largely accounted for by the reduction in milling in 1943 due to causes already stated.

Development at the Mine.

DEVELOPMENT.—A total of 8,315 feet main and 730 feet of subsidiary development was completed. This work consisted mainly of shaft sinking, driving, raising and crosscutting. The decreasing depth of the shaft and shortage of labour have affected the footage, but the former shortness has been removed by the installation in 1943 of the new electric winch. The labour position, however, continues difficult.

The main shaft was sunk 100 feet to a total depth of 1,580 feet, which is 40 feet below the No. 17 level,

which the main north crosscut was advanced 65 feet and the main south crosscut 467 feet. The north crosscut intersected the No. 3 footwall reef and the south crosscut intersected the No. 4 footwall reef, both of which are now being driven on. In the current year the shaft has been sunk to 1,700 feet and the No. 17 level crosscuts are being driven.

On the No. 2 footwall reef 124 feet of mining exposed low-grade ore. On the No. 3 footwall reef mining on the No. 16 level opened up a small tonnage of low-grade ore with occasional high-grade ore and on the No. 17 level 120 feet of the reef was exposed. The ore averages 12 inches and one raise shows high-grade ore of 18 inches width.

On the No. 4 footwall reef on No. 16 level the west drive was advanced 223 (total 314) feet of which 85 feet averaged 11 dwts. over 30 inches and in Oct. 1944 over 32 inches. On the No. 16 level the west drive was advanced 438 (total 493) feet of which 75 feet averaged 5 dwts. over 42 inches and 50 feet 5 dwts. over 32 inches. On the No. 16 level the west drive since the end of 1943 has been advanced and appears to be opening up a small tonnage on the No. 16 level.

Average Gold Recovery of 8.29 Dwts.

The restricted development footage has caused a small reduction in the ore reserves both in tonnage and grade but to offset arrears it is intended to accelerate development as fast as the labour supply permits.

Shareholders are being kept in touch with the mine and its operations through the half-yearly reports circulated to them through the post.

MINING AND TREATMENT.—During the year 38,700 tons were treated for a recovery of 14,035 fine ounces gold, being an average recovery of 8.29 dwts. per ton, the extraction being 93.5%. The working costs, including development, royalty and London expenditure, amounted to 45s. 1d. per ton, as compared with 44s. 3d. for the preceding year, the increase being due in part to the lower tonnage treated.

LABOUR AND WELFARE.—The European staff, several of whom are urgently in need of a holiday home, is now down to a bare minimum in numbers; the supply of African underground labour for the special requirements required is temporarily somewhat restricted. Fortunately, and thanks largely to the welfare policy pursued over the last five years, the mine has a heretofore of semi-permanent experienced and reliable men on whose performance it can rely.

Welfare Work among African Labour.

The management in Kenya continues to do its utmost to upgrade the company's African employees and give them greater scope for improving their knowledge and responsibilities. Apart from the mine school, with its daily average attendance of 160 pupils, vocational training is being given to selected apprentices of promise and intelligence; weaving and tailoring classes have recently been established; an African library has been collected; physical development of the youngsters has not been overlooked; and the house and mother craft classes for women and girls have been a marked success and much appreciated by their tenants.

GENERAL.—The board wishes to place on record its warm appreciation of the untiring efforts of the management, staff and labour, European and non-European, to keep the mine in operation in face of the many difficulties arising from war, drought, shortage of labour and power. It feels sure that the shareholders will appreciate this expression of the company's gratitude to them for their efforts.

The report and accounts are available.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Mufulira to Pay 7% Dividend

Much surprise has been occasioned in financial circles in London by the announcement that Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., are to re-entail the dividend list with 3 payment dates, 5s. per share equivalent to 7% for 1946 at 6s. in the £1 in respect of the year ended June 30, 1947. Quite recently another company in the same Copper Belt group, the Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., announced that no dividend would be payable in consequence of the unusually low price of copper. The Mufulira dividend is the first since the past year's earnings of 10s. per share, and the company's financial position is a creditable one. The general increase in prices for the year of 1946 has not only increased the dividend but by a similar increase in the price of the shares has also been assured that the dividend will follow the general rise in Antelope's price, the dividend being 5s. per share.

Profits for the year ended June 30, 1947, are estimated at £1,700,000 for Antelope and £2,000,000 for Mufulira, amounts uprated to £1,750,000 and £2,100,000 respectively. The dividend of 7% for Mufulira is therefore a very attractive one. The company's financial position is a creditable one. The general increase in prices for the year of 1946 has not only increased the dividend but by a similar increase in the price of the shares has also been assured that the dividend will follow the general rise in Antelope's price, the dividend being 5s. per share.

Rhodesian Selection Trust Dividend

The directors of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., are announcing that at the annual general meeting to be held on December 15, 1947, they will recommend the payment of a dividend of 10s. per share, 5s. per 5s. share, less income tax of 5s. 6d. in the £1 in respect of the year ended September 30, 1947. The dividend will be payable on December 15, 1947, to shareholders registered in the books of the company on December 1, 1947. The directors' report and accounts will be presented to shareholders at the meeting.

Pakanusi Prospecting

The annual report of the Pakanusi Prospecting and Development Co., Ltd., for the year to December 31, 1946, states that the company has not been able to re-tribute its property in 1946, because the Government Refect, but that the claim is being retained in the hope that they may be tributed soon under more normal conditions.

The company is interested in the Borderland Syndicate, Ltd., which has been granted a special mining lease covering 100 acres of square miles. The vertical shaft has attained a depth of 300 ft. where, drifting revealed values averaging 17 dwts. over 20 inches and 16 dwts. over 32 inches. The shaft has been drilled for a distance of 200 ft. to the west branch and 100 ft. to the east branch. Drifting has also been carried out at intervals of 100 ft. in the east branch. The shaft has been discovered north east of the 100 ft. shaft and has been drilled to a depth of 100 ft. where, drifting revealed values averaging 17 dwts. over 20 inches and 16 dwts. over 32 inches. The shaft has been drilled for a distance of 200 ft. to the west branch and 100 ft. to the east branch. Drifting has also been carried out at intervals of 100 ft. in the east branch.

The Pakanusi Company reduced its liability for fixed assets (prospecting, development and administration expenditure and buildings) appear in the balance sheet at £81,895, but there is a note that the value of these assets represented by the company's interest in the Pakanusi mine, which is being worked or developed, and the value shown is provisional. There is an investment of £1,000 in East Africa Gold Mines, Ltd., and the company holds 2,000 shares of £1 each in East Africa Gold Mines, Ltd., which is entered at £2,000 in the balance sheet. The issued capital is £17,000, and creditors amount to £4,870.

The directors are Lieut. Colonel Lord Francis B. (Chairman), Messrs. P. F. H. Goldham, P. Whelan and A. H. M. Sandys with Mr. H. Sandys as alternate.

The company is registered in Kenya.

Geological Survey

The article in this issue was intended to reveal that the recommendations for the establishment of an East African Geological Survey to include Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia had been made to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the Geological Survey which has been examining the whole question of geological work in the Colonial Empire.

Prospecting

The findings of a geo and in the Acholi district, Uganda have been reported for prospecting under special clauses prospecting licence.

Consolidated Goldfields

Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., have declared a 1947 dividend (the same) of 2s. 6d. per share, plus 10s. 6d. in the £1.

New Addresses

The address of Bios Film Co., Ltd. and Mineral Properties Investigations, Ltd., is now 3 Lombard Street, London, E.C.4.

Consolidated Gold Fields. - During the quarter ended September 30, 1947, the yield of 2,371 tons of gold from 44,300 tons of ore was equivalent to 5.37% per ton. The total working cost was £2,800.

New Addresses

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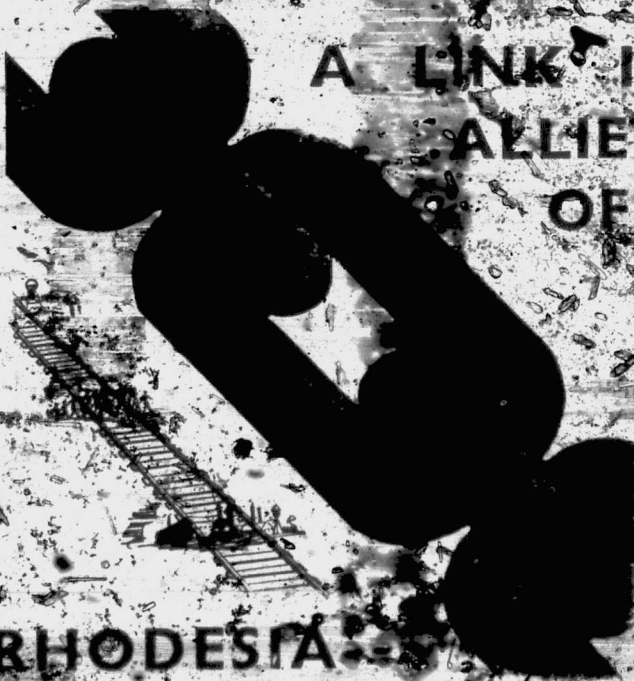
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