

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Friday, December 21, 1944

Volume 21 (New Series) No. 4957

Published weekly, except during the year

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

*Comprehensive
Service*



**MERCHANDISE • SHIPPING • ENGINEERING
TRAVEL • TRADE**

If you are concerned with anything connected with EAST AFRICA our organisation is ready to receive your enquiries and help you in any way.

SMITH MACKENZIE & COMPANY Ltd.

MOMBASA • NAIROBI • DAR-ES-SALAAM
ZANZIBAR • TANGA • KAMPALA
LAMU • LINDI
MIRINDANI

London Office 122, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C. 3

(Phone AVENUE 469)

General Managers of AFRICAN MARINE & GENERAL ENGINEERING CO., LTD. MOMBASA
& BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

A. Baumann

& Co.

Established 1894

HEAD OFFICE:

4, LLOYD'S AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.3

BRANCHES:

Nairobi, Mombasa, Kampala, Masaka,
Dar es Salaam

Invite correspondence
from Manufacturers
wishing to be represented
in EAST AFRICA

Associated Companies:

A. BAUMANN & CO. UGANDA COFFEE
MILLS, LTD. Kampala and Masaka.
AMERICAN SOUTH AFRICAN LINE
AGENCY, Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala,
Dar es Salaam.

KENYA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION (CO-OP) LTD

offer their help
and advice to
anyone contem-
plating settlement
in Kenya.

WRITE TO:-

P.O. BOX 35, Nakuru,
Kenya Colony.

ROBIN LINE

FAST REGULAR
CARGO SERVICE BETWEEN
**EAST & SOUTH
AFRICA**
and
NORTH AFRICA

MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES-SALAAM, LINDI,
BEIRA, LOURENÇO MARQUES, DURBAN, EAST LONDON,
PORT ELIZABETH, CAPE TOWN.
(MIKINDANI, KILWA, if inducement offers.)

THROUGH BOOKINGS FOR
NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, NORFOLK,
NEWPORT NEWS, BOSTON and TRINIDAD (B.V.I.).

For further particulars apply to the principal Agents:

LONDON MITCHELL COTTS & CO. LTD.

WINGHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.2. Tel. LONDON Wall 4731.

MOMBASA & NAIROBI MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (E.A.) LTD.

CAPE TOWN MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (S.A.) LTD.

DURBAN W. COTTS & CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

ROBIN LINE 39 PORTLAND ST. NEW YORK N.Y.

PUMPS

AND
PUMPING MACHINERY

FOR
EVERY SERVICE



TREBLE RAM PUMP
for Belt or Electric Drive

Apply for List No. 38 b

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS

(WOLVERHAMPTON) LTD.

Culwell Works, Wolverhampton, England

LONDON OFFICE: 36 & 38, KINGSWAY, W.C.2

Subscriptions for American Publications

W. H. Smith & Son are able to accept subscriptions for American Publications from residents in the following countries:

STERLING COUNTRIES Any part of His Majesty's Dominions (except the British Isles, Canada and Newfoundland); any British Majesty's Colonies (including the West Indies, Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan); Iraq, Persia and the Faroe Islands.

NON-STERLING COUNTRIES In the case of subscribers of countries living in non-sterling currencies it is necessary for payment to be made to W. H. Smith & Son in U.S. dollars.

BRITISH ISLES Technical and scientific journals published in the British Isles. Subscriptions for other American publications cannot be accepted.

Annual Subscription Rates for some popular American Publications:

Collier's Weekly, 36/-	Look, 21/-
Coronet, 20/6	Time, 30/-
Cosmopolitan, 28/6	Popular Mechanics, 17/6
Esquire, 39/-	Saturday Evening Post, 41/6
Harper's Magazine, 26/-	Saturday Review of Literature, 30/-
Life, 53/-	Scientific American, 25/6
	Time, 30/-

W. H. SMITH & SON

Strand House, Portico Street, London, W.C.2, England

A. Baumann

& Co.

Established 1894

HEAD OFFICE:

4, LLOYD'S AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.3

BRANCHES:

Nairobi, Mombasa, Kampala, Masaka,
Dar es Salaam.

Invite correspondence
from Manufacturers
wishing to be represented
in EAST AFRICA

Associated Companies:

BAUMANN & CO. UGANDA COFFEE
MILLS, LTD., Kampala and Masaka.
AMERICAN SOUTH AFRICAN LINE
AGENCY, Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala
Dar es Salaam.

KENYA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION (CO-OP) LTD.

offer their help
and advice to
anyone contemplating settlement
in Kenya.

WRITE TO:

P.O. BOX 35, Nakuru,
Kenya Colony.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE TO
SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

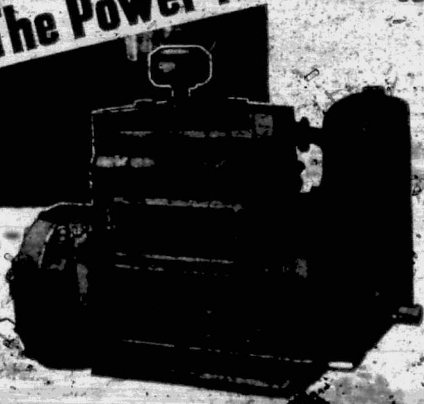
**UNION
 CASTLE**

Also to Ascension, St. Helena, Lobito and
 Walvis Bay
 Direct Cargo Service between New
 and South and East Africa

For further particulars apply to
 Head Office, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3. Tel. 3441. Telegrams
 West End Agency, 325 Pall Mall, London, W.1. Tel. 9741. Cable 1881
 Branch Offices: Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, Harare, London,
 Manchester, and at Casablanca, Port Elizabeth, East
 London, Durban, Johannesburg, Harare, Marquess, Beira,
 Mozambique Agency at Harare. T. A. Bulmer & Co.



**The Power Trust... with positive answers
 to power needs...**



Please send particulars of your
 power problems by letter or post-
 card to the address given below, and
 a positive answer will gladly be given.
 Our experience is based on exacting
 demands that have been successfully
 answered by Fowler Engines in many
 parts of the world and for many
 purposes.

Fowler Engines provide power for:
 Tractors, Excavators, Mobile Cranes, Fishing
 Vessels and Motor Boats, Generating and
 Radio Transmitting Sets, Locomotives, Air
 Compressors, Agricultural Machinery, etc.
Petrol Engines 4 to 16 B.H.P.
Diesel Engines 4 to 200 B.H.P.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 21, 1944

Volume 21 (New Series) No. 1

Founder and Editor

G. S. Jolson

6d. weekly; 60s. yearly post free

Registered in the G. O. as a Newspaper

Registered Offices:

91, Great Fitzroy Street, London, W.1

War-time Address:

60, East Street, Taunton, Somerset

Santa Claus Mixes the Mail



Preparing this Christmas Number has exceptional difficulties in War-time, when ink is unreliable and printers sadly short of staff. So the editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia" arranged with Santa Claus for a special last-minute delivery of urgent mail.

But even Father Christmas, traditionally above reproach in his meticulous attention to the requests of even underceiving mortals, had to appear to make do with an assistant and a limited staff. Consequently his service is below the standard required for generations.

Indeed messengers from our printers were kept clamouring for help until the Christmas Imp arrived at last bearing a wallet marked "URGENT-COPY FOR PRESS" and a Yuletide Priority Telegram reading: "Quit it as best as you, but not nearly so serious. Re-earr will arrive exactly at your dead line. Suggest you have swabber to printer and tell them to rush press. Best I can do for you this Yuletide. Happy Christmas!"

And the contents of that wallet appear in the following pages.

Cri de Cœur

MY DEAR BILL,

I had meant to send you a line by the last plane, but the time I had planned to keep for the writing of a longish screed was filched by a footling row which threatened to blow up. Not long ago I told you that I was on the way for trouble from the man returned at our by-election, one bright name of Jones. You expect Jones in a Welsh town or village and may even run into one of the tribe at the club in town (I've been told that they are not uncommon in the city), but some say I had not expected to bump into Jones out here. He is plain Gwilym Jones, a friend of it. I don't think he has a Brown, Smith, or Robinson, but we have a most prosperous Harris—well, alleged to be a man of moments of exuberance that fit

to leave it to Bill Harris. But why should I bore you with the opposition re Jones, M.L.C.?

You will know about that dispatch which I have just received. If I'm not very much mistaken you drafted it, or at least revised it, though I can see quite clearly that our master worked in his own strong ideas. Parts were unnecessarily brusque. I thought, and I cannot say that some of the phrases he has set down in this case in reply to questions are very conciliatory so far as I am concerned. I have the impression that he is in for me.

He seems to have been too kind in some regards and too harsh in other respects. Who can have been talking to him? The members have been doing their job, at one scarcely be from here, for, on the record, they have been told to think of the good name of the company, their dealings with the public, and so on. I have a sort of guidance but I understand a fieryushman has been most violently by the arms and legs. The decision of criticism, the local

Government which, he argues, can not fairly have been stopped for security reasons. I would not put it past him to get the matter raised at home.

But about his dispatch. I will have an interim reply drafted when I cannot decently postpone the matter any longer! By then, with luck, the matter may have been almost forgotten, or with very good luck, you may have had our general election, with the possibility, I hope, the probability, that the back-benchers who wait motion on a charger will again be earning their living by the sweat of their brow.

If, in the meantime, you could give me a very private hint as to the most opportune time to take in my reply, I should be so much obliged. I should not bother you if it were merely the political angle with which I had to deal; but there may be an Office aspect to it also. I have come increasingly to ask myself how I stand with X. Dispatches by subjects within the Government have been getting a good deal

A.T.S. in East Africa

more numerous, markedly more direct in style, and replies which would have got past his predecessor merely produce supplementary inquiries in still directer terms. Moreover, when I was last at Home, he twice excused himself from invitations to lunch with me at the Club by saying he was also at our school and in the city, though some years after our time, I may be doing him an injustice. I only hope that I am not unnecessarily anxious.

Cyril has been asked to contribute, which I consider has already been booked with us for the Ladies' Day at Ascot the first summer we were in England after the war. If that of S. does not want me that first summer, and I do not work in normal leave to coincide with the meeting, I can do the usual urgent private affairs would be the trick, even if it gave me no more than a month or so in England.

Merry Christmas to you both! I wish I could send you a turkey and some butter by the fast bag, since that was not to be contemplated, we pasted you some coffee, tea, sugar, and whatnot by ocean mail a little while ago, and I trust the parcels will turn up in good time.

Ever Bill, your devoted

Bill

Why Not?

MY DEAR JOHN

I have, I've gone far enough with this paper warfare. I have thought up and sent forward a permutation and combination of evidence, near-evidence and what the sergeant said which ought to satisfy any right-minded Secretariat, but ours is still stuffy.

If I had put my feet in it I could come clean, but as I have merely imputed a particular dog-bite and don't want to give my predecessor a grave (especially as he is killed for the O.B.E.) cannot that be got lost? I have known that happen on proper and convenient occasions. This could be a highly convenient one for me, and I suggest that it would be a proper termination to the correspondence which, as any editor would declare, should now cease.

If the file is not lost, you had better make diligent inquiries about it a week or so later, which will show you that my time in the Secretariat was not altogether lost!

Salaams!

Yours ever,

JACK

MEET

Why not join the A.T.S. and try to be posted to East Africa? I'm glad I did.

I hope you got my letter telling you about the voyage out. Now I'll tell you about getting on dry land again—though it was not a dry coming ashore at Mombasa: (I don't suppose the censor had cut that out yet); the Government told the world the other day that it was a big naval base not long ago; anyhow, every nasty little Nazi knew that it is the only way into Kenya. You'll wonder why I say that, because we arrived at the hottest season, when all were wet with perspiration all the time, and everybody was so hospitable that I had tea before breakfast nearly every day, tea once or twice in the morning, and on all sorts of other occasions. Then as soon as we got on land they wanted to push us off it again—though only for a swim, which was fine fun. I could have done with quite a splash in Mombasa.

But we were ordered to Nairobi at once. My! You should see the wild animals from the train. I was not lucky enough to see a lion, elephant, hippopotamus or tiger, but I did see ostriches and zebra and several different kinds of deer, and a funny looking sort of fellow with a silly face that they call a gnu. Of course, there are lots of snakes and scorpions, and biting flies called tsetse, and mosquitoes that give you fever, and locusts that eat up everything, thank goodness, they are in the bush, not in the town or the train.

Do you know, the Army here has been having regular battles with locusts. I'm not kidding. Before they are old enough to fly the locusts hop, and in some places, especially in the deserts of the Northern Frontier, there are millions and millions of them. Whole battalions of British and Indian white officers have been sent killing them in different ways, before they can fly, because then it is much more difficult. I hope they don't post me to a locust battalion!

Nairobi is a nice place, but rather funny. Of course, there are a lot of people in uniform (with a surprising number in civvies, among them), but it is still so like the real stuff, the old clothes. Most of Kenya's men are in the Army, except the older ones, and some of those who are still in uniform must be seventy or thereabouts, but they are as upright and active as most men at Home of about forty-five. A lot of the men here wear a thing that looks like a special kind of cowboy

hat and is called a kudu-le-gera. The shirt may be khaki or red, or blue, or yellow, or green, often with nightmarish patterns and usually with the sleeves cut short above the elbow. Then there are hats that they put a sort of a turban with the sleeves pulled out, and with double-sized patch-pockets that are as though they would hold about as much as a week-end case. The trousers may be long about the ankles, or backs, they may be short, canvas, or of the loud checked material a book-maker is supposed to wear.

Apart from the fact that they are all so friendly and unbothered, one thing I like about these people is that nobody interferes in anybody else's business or thinks that people will interfere in theirs. It is so natural.

Why, when three of us A.T.S. girls were having tea in the end of the table the other morning, a man came in and sat at the next table.

"Hello," said a man as he was sitting near and "Hello, Bill," chimed in another. "I haven't seen you for months." "Busy on the farm," he replied. And then a woman came over and said: "Oh, Bill, will you ever dine with us now that you are in town? Jack would be delighted, and you can come in that disgracefully ragged outfit, patches and all." My boy didn't do them so badly, did he? He replied laughing, and not a bit put out, "That is the best rigout I've got, though I suppose I'll have to load myself up with something now I've had to come to town." Fancy! He was a real live sif, and he looked just like anybody else, except that he was the shabbiest man in the room.

They are very good to us here. There are canteens and rest-rooms, concerts and dances, theatre, and time, and the settlers are always ready to have us on their farms for week-ends or short leave. There are people here from all over the world—from Home, from all parts of East Africa, West Africa, the Rhodesias and South Africa, and from India and Australia, and America. Oh! at times there are thousands of Italian prisoners of war.

No mum, I haven't had fever or sunstroke, and they'd laugh at you if you asked about plague or cholera. I am no more likely to get any of them than I should be back home. Here the climate is delightful, far better than in England in a good summer (if there is such a thing, as I'm only twenty, I wouldn't know it).

And I haven't seen a shark, snake, dog, monkey, or cent

I think, by a mosquito (though I'm touching wood).

Your A. I. S. daughter is in the best of health and the best of spirits in; I think, about the best of jobs in the best Command!

That reminds me: don't tell me how papashes brave I am in Darkest Africa. Two of the girls have had papers sent to them with that sort of thing about them, and we have raised them no end. I don't know whether there is any Darkest Africa left, but it certainly is not in this part of the world. Why I've just been reading a new, amusing book by an East African who gave it the title "Lightest Africa and Darkest Europe."

My love to everybody, and a special hug for you, Mum, from your ever loving

ALICE

Potted Politics

MY DEAR DAD,

You've been a splendid correspondent, and so often the attempt to answer your questions has helped to clarify my own mind.

But you will not think me very intelligent when I try to describe the political set-up, as you ask me to do. About the one thing on which most of the Rhodesians put of their own accord is that there is no public man in the same class as our Prime Minister. But the party which he leads, the United Party, does not carry anything like that confidence. For one thing it is not united—though some of the Parliamentary sheep who left the fold are coming back. The Labour Party is split into two sections, which dislike each other a good deal more than either dislike any other section of opinion, and any kind of Labour here means a white aristocracy of workers, not a combination of under-dogs and rather woolly intellectuals. Labour is the privileged trade union section, many of whom are far better off financially than the people who are regarded by Labour in England as bloated capitalists.

The new Liberal Party? The idea, I suppose, is to fish in troubled waters, or to change the metaphor, to hope for success from split voting. If at our next general election it were a fight between the United Party and Labour, I don't think there would be much doubt of the issue in most places, but anything might happen almost anywhere if there were candidates representing the U.P. both wings of Labour, this new Liberal outfit, and perhaps an Independent for luck. It is that gamble, I imagine, that really lies behind the emergence of this Liberal Party—the huge joke of which is being played by about the

deepest-eyed Tory in the whole country. The Prime Minister expressed the view of everyone when he said that he would cheerfully sign the Liberal manifesto, so could we all—which by no means implies that we shall vote Liberal.

Really will I feel, no more apparent until the thousands of Rhodesians now in the Navy, Army and Air Force are demobilized. They will return with greatly broadened minds, and I imagine that they will

have little tolerance with some of the antics of some of our politicians. If half the present M.P.s. lost their seats to men who had been fighting our battles for five years and more it would be an excellent thing for the country. There is nothing that I should prefer to see and I for one would dearly like to take the risk of some blunders through political inexperience.

[The letter ended abruptly at this point.]

In Reply to "Perspex"

To the Editor of ADVANCE

MY DEAR SIR,

Your footnote to a letter in your latest issue declares that your policy is to allow readers to comment as bluntly as they wish on any matters, provided only that they abstain from libel.

You know more about libel than I do, so I am sure you is put right if I would get in wrong with the police. If I'm clear of the law, have you the nerve to publish what I now write?

If you are game, what about doctoring where necessary?—without removing the sting. You seem to do that alright with some of your own leading articles. I enjoy them best of all when you are really vicious (I hope that isn't a libel!)—except, of course, when they get under my own skin. But I'm a bit of a pathyderm, and don't take the needle too easily.

But it does get my goat to see you give a couple of columns to the ditherings of that thunder-head who calls himself "Perspex". I reckon that that name means that he is supposed to see things in perspective, but he is squint-eyed, cross-eyed, or stone-blind when he looks at Africa. Didn't he put in a piece the other day about the importance of providing a joint and two veg. for the Ndurobo?—whom he called the "Ndurobos". And you and your staff gobbled that—which is more than the agile Ndurobo would do if offered the bill of fare at a British Restaurant.

Tell "Perspex" from me that we've not to lead 'em very slowly up the garden to the Ritz. It'll be no end of a shock to him to hear that they don't know the meaning of caviare, or champagne, or even paté de foie gras. But a nice bit of over-ripe buck filled with a poisoned arrow and left in the sun till it shrouts is very much their idea of a party. Most unhygienic, no doubt, and against all Fabian rules—but they've never had the benefit of hearing of "Perspex" and his Fabian ideas.

Then he did some waffling about injecting into East African em-

ployers the fine spirit of comradely works relations prevalent in industry in Great Britain in war-time of which, I do know something. I don't gather from his tripe that he has ever been much further than London—unless he has been there conducted by the Labour Party and organized by the Tories for the mutter among British journalists before the war, which seems very likely—but he can take it from me (if he'll ever take anything from anyone) he has lived in the Overseas Empire and is an Imperialist and proud of it. Let all British employers adopt the attitude towards their staffs which the vast majority of East African settlers do to their African labour, and he wouldn't have anything like the bad blood and the number of strikes which occur even in war-time.

If you want to run another stunt (and you've run plenty a darn sight more stupid), you might fix it that some organization with a long name should contact (that's one of the ghastly words that "Perspex" loves) me with a view to bringing a delegation of East African settlers to Darkest Britain. I'd lead it and pay my own exes. for the run being bear-led by "Perspex" and reported in your rag day by day. If your paper ran true to form it would give me headlines three columns wide for my most footing remarks, you'd swallow all our tall stories, and your bright young men would come begging for more.

So long as you keep to film stars, poodles, and lipstick, it's O.K. by me, but my hackles rise when you publish all sorts of slanders (or are they libels? I never know which is which) about the Colonies.

Which reminds me: doesn't your office possess an atlas, or is it that some of your reporters cannot read? This week you have put Kampala in Burma and mixed up the Chinthe with Chinde.

If I don't pay this now I never shall. So here goes, before I think again.

Yours faithfully

Septimus Passes By

CHRISTMAS. Anything less like the festive season, thought Danby, would be difficult to imagine. He had planned to fill his Rhodesian home, to the limit, even to strain its normal capacity for accommodation, and had made adequate provision for the entertainment of his guests. But all he recalled him, and he was hurt and ashamed.

Now, an anxious day, almost ended, he sat lonely and unhappy at the cleared table in the dining-room, thinking of cheery Christmas parties of the past. His Mashona servants had been dismissed to a beer-party at the labour-kraal, and even Pansy, the nondescript housemaid, had started to go hunting in the light of the moon rather than curl up and sleep on her master's lap.

A half-empty bottle of whiskey was on the table, and an unseen tempter whispered suggestively in his ear. Yuletide demanded an appropriate celebration, even if in solitary state, and there was an unopened case in the spare bedroom. But Danby had a fixed rule of a large tot at sundown, and nothing at other times.

Suddenly he sat upright in his chair, listening keenly. Sharp feet, advancing unhurriedly but purposefully, were treading the pathway to the homestead. Danby waited, almost eagerly, for the knock.

As he threw open the door the flood of light from within illuminated the faint figure of a European in well-worn khaki. Though a complete stranger, he was none the less welcome, but before Danby could say so the stranger jerked out: "Car run out of petrol and stalled on your farm. Got any gas to spare?"

Danby laughed understandingly. "Sorry where did your bus stall?"

"Couple of miles back on the road. Left my boys in charge while I scouted around for some petrol. How far to the nearest garage?"

"Best part of four miles. Could your send one of your boys for a tin?"

"All have been given leave to go to a beer-party. I'm quite alone to-night, but I can send shortly after sun-up. Meanwhile, I'd be delighted to bed you down for the night."

"Thanks. But I'll not impose. Can sleep well enough in the car. I'm used to it."

Said Danby hospitably: "It's Christmas Eve, you know, and I'd welcome your company. Won't you stay the night?"

The stranger was silent for a

moment. Then his thin lips smiled faintly, and he said: "Christmas Eve, and I had no idea it was upon us. I'll gladly accept."

"Come on in and make yourself at home. I'll send a boy for your petrol first thing in the morning."

The stranger followed Danby into the dining-room, eyes swiftly appraising its contents, and coming to the whiskey. Danby put him in a comfortable chair, gave him a cigarette, and asked: "Can I hunt you up a meal of sorts?"

"Already fed, thanks, but I'd like a whiskey. I'm as dry as a limekiln."

Danby poured him out a stiff tot and a smaller one for himself. They raised their glasses and drank in silence. Danby noticed that his guest emptied his glass at one swallow so pushed the bottle and water suggestively towards him. The invitation was accepted with alacrity.

"Name's Septimus," volunteered the stranger, after half-emptying the second glass. "Septimus Walsall—my father's seventh mistake. He bred dudd. Ten of us, and not one worth a shilling—to ourselves or anyone."

Danby chuckled. "I'm George Danby. Farmed this place four years, but not made a howling success of it. Are you a farmer?"

Septimus emptied his glass and answered: "Too much like hard work and too few shekels. I'm one of Africa's ne'er-do-wells on a home remittance. I'm 'old school'—the Varsity, and just a wastrel. Twenty years in Africa, been in most parts, and my milestones are made of sailures. Hired and fired. Just been sacked by a trader at Mrewa, and now headed for Salisbury to collect another job."

"Bill hard on yourself, aren't you?" suggested Danby.

"No. It's the truth, and I don't want to sail under false colours. My record won't stand investigation, except that I've not been in prison—yet."

"Wonder if I can help to set your feet on firm ground?" Danby asked.

"Not a hope!" exclaimed Septimus. "Thanks all the same. Listen and profit by the story of one of life's dudd. Then you'll realize that kindness of heart is misplaced in my case. There's nothing in or anybody can do to reform me."

Until the early hours of the morning Septimus unfolded the record of his murky past, and steadily punished the whiskey, while Danby listened with mounting distaste for the stranger within his gates. He

hated to think of this well-born and educated man going downhill to ruin, patently through a consuming thirst for spirits. Septimus had finished the bottle by midnight, though his host had swallowed only one tot. As Danby showed the guest to the spare bedroom, he was conscious of a keen desire to get him started on his way to Salisbury, no longer hungered for company, certainly not such company on Christmas Day.

Septimus, however, knew little of the car, but the boy and gave him a note to take to the village at dawn, and to bring two tins of petrol, instructing him to delay not in departure or tarry on the road when returning. Two tins of petrol would take Septimus double the distance of one tin, and Danby wanted no risks of his guest's return.

He arose with the dawn to find that Septimus had risen before him and was making to be gone. Septimus had not put in an appearance when the messenger returned with the petrol, so Danby told him to locate the stalled car and deliver the two tins to its owner. In due course he saw the car approaching the homestead, and walked down the path to speed Septimus on his way.

He now seemed very much "under the influence," and scarcely fit to drive. Danby wondered momentarily if he had spilt in the car. How else could he have gone to bed comparatively sober after midnight and be patently inebriated before eight o'clock in the morning?

At last Septimus departed in a cloud of dust, and Danby sighed with relief. Yet recollecting that it was Christmas morning, he had a prick of conscience at the thought of his frigid attitude to the uninvited guest.

On re-entering the house Danby suddenly recollected the case of whiskey in the spare bedroom. It had disappeared. That explained how Septimus had become so quickly "under the influence."

Three days later a trooper of the B.S.A.P. called to inquire about Septimus, who was in police custody in Salisbury. It seemed that he had broken into the Cathedral on Christmas night, when very far from sober, and that the playing of the organ at midnight had attracted attention to his presence. Septimus had given Danby's name as a guarantor of his character, so Danby told of the missing case of whiskey.

"Want to prosecute him for theft?" asked the trooper.

"No," replied Danby, emphatically. "Let it be my Christmas present to Septimus."

Candidate for Mbungola

SEVENTEEN CONVIVIAL SPIRITS were gathered at the Sun and Sand Inn, listening to the news from London when Lieutenant Colonel Frenshe English, one of the five candidates for the Mbungola electoral area, arrived unexpectedly.

He was in fact due to address a meeting that night at the Scotia Club, 150 miles away. The breakdown of his car was, however, to prove a fortunate circumstance for him, for a telephone call from the club later in the evening gave the news that the royal hedges there assembled numbered no more than nine.

Colonel Frenshe English was not to know that one at the Sun and Sand Inn was good as two meetings. He was, indeed, the equivalent of four, since two of the five candidates had promised to speak at the Scotia gathering, which gave them an average of four and a half persons apiece—or four if account be not taken of General Wymster Warple.

That gallant old warrior, who was still full of fight, had often declared privately and publicly that, having been a member of the Imperial Parliament, he would never appear in the airport elections which, from time to time our Colony craved and then regretted. No, sir, the stress and strain of the real thing, not the politeness of an over-civilized community in an under-civilized country, was the essence of the matter. Give him eggs to dodge, babies to kiss, loudspeaker vans for the enunciation of policy, whisk drives for the display of social charm, wobbly barrels at factory gates for a platform at lunch-time (beg pardon, the dinner hour), and, not least, an agent who knew all the answers and bullied the amateur candidate until he became reasonably presentable. That was the discipline which made Parliament what it is. Pardon, sir, not what it is, but what it was. And the old war-horse would sport his disdain and dudgeon.

But to return to Frenshe English. A friendly fellow, by no means slow in the uptake, he at once saw his opportunity, and determined to transmute a mechanical failure into an electoral success.

"Seventeen fish in the pool, and that without having laid any ground-bait," he told himself. "And the water all to myself. This is money for jam, and they won't even know anything about it until I've got my feet well under them."

Sorry to bust up the happy

party," he said aloud, but now I'm here we can make this an election meeting as soon as that bloke in London stops wallfishing. Anyhow I'm better than a brace of crooners.

The B.B.C. succeeded, Highmeadow, the local I.R. accordingly designated himself Chairman of the meeting, and proceeded to business matters, having prevented a couple of local farmers from speaking away.

"Order!" he called sharply, when upon a man who had been quietly dozing suddenly awoke and exclaimed, "I don't mind it, I do. Mine's the same again."

"This," retorted Highmeadow, "is a duly constituted meeting for your political enlightenment, sir, but an extended session for your alcoholic befuddlement."

Incidentally sensing that such ponderosity was unplaced, he added, as the other man flushed and rose, "Jack, old boy, put it out. If I've got to do my stuff, so have you. In fact, I want you to think up some busy questions, and you can get busy pretty soon, for we don't want much of a set speech from our candidate."

"I need not introduce him to you or you to him, ladies and gentlemen," he continued. "You know each other's faults pretty well, and if any of us has any especially good points, he has kept the secret pretty well! But we are serious when we say that we do welcome our friend and neighbour, Colonel English. He has never saddled up for the Parliamentary Stakes before, and we shall soon know whether he is carrying too much weight to win this time. With four others at the starting post he is on a pretty sticky wicket, but I'll say this for him: he has always had his goal in view since he came to the country. He was the first man in this district to grow pyrethrum, and if he made a packet out of his pluck, we saved money by learning from his mistakes. Now I'll call on him to address us, after I have dismissed just one dark secret—that he played baseball for Eton." (Laughter and cheers.)

The candidate thanked the Chairman for his characteristic welcome, and said that the presence at the Sun and Sand on that particular evening of so large a percentage of the experience and talent of the constituency, married in several cases to its beauty, was not merely fortunate for him, but indicative of the alertness of the electorate, for it was probable that they had gathered to discuss public affairs, if Government were similarly active in the right way at the right time in the

right place. He might have remained in comfort in the log cabin on his farm instead of preparing to exchange it for the rigours of Muthraiga, but someone had to be prepared for sacrifice, and he had reluctantly yielded to the persuasion of his friends.

"Don't worry," chirped in Chipperfield, "you won't have to sacrifice anything except your voice and the cost of stopping your car a long way during the next couple of weeks. I'll even leave your little wooden house for me."

Last night, however, our candidate reported the candidate, is pleased to be facetious. He spoke in the Legislative Council and us a lot of good but hit a lot of harm. If he secured benefits for the country and this constituency, he lost his eye, an accidental thing, but in my confidence, I suggest that it is not yet ripe for the heavy-handed approach in politics.

"Let us be up and doing, I say, but let us also come down on the side of friendly collaboration. The members whom you send to Council to speak with the voice of the country must be prepared to stand up to Government lassitude, to take arms against a sea of Secretariat shuffling, to plunge into the waters of precedence, and secure the pearl of independence from the oyster of Colonial Office control. If you do me the honour of returning me at the head of the poll, I will run my flag to the masthead, and haul it down only if and when I lose the confidence of my friends in this, the best farming area in the best Colony in the best Empire which the world has ever known." (Loud applause.)

Mrs. de Bacle said all would appreciate the shortness of the Colonel's address, for that left a nice long time for questions and answers. She urged the maximum measures of cooperation during and after the war, provided that it went hand-in-hand with hot-footed opposition to Government. Could the candidate give an undertaking of that nature?

Colonel Frenshe English said that he had no inhibitions, inquietude, insouciance, or indeed intaglio in the matter. It was, in fact, integrated in the inter-working of the involvement to be interposed.

"That," said Mrs. de Bacle, "was exactly the direct type of reply which might have been expected from the dear Colonel. Just one other question: would he resist tampering with the currency?"

"Most certainly," came the brisk reply. "Weren't we all better off as kids with pocket-money of a bob a week than we are now with taxation, local municipal rates and agency commissions?"

Captain Flint asked what measures the candidate would recommend to solve the insubordination of local labour.

"That," replied the Colonel, "was a large question. It went to great lengths; it plumbed deep depths; it was conditioned by the heights to which the African could rise. It was a pretty knotty problem; indeed, it befuddled the D.C. (followed by a picture of him there that evening) had no doubt as to the thoughts on the subject. But he was not sure that his charming notions, thoughts which were very much of their own and not quite so secret. (Laughter.) Officially there was no insubordination. Officially, therefore, the matter did not arise—though, of course, all present would deeply sympathize with Captain Flint and endorse his attitude.

"What steps," asked Mr. Macr, the proprietor of the local garage, "would the gallant and honourable member—or, rather, the candidate—undertake to implement in order to assure British motor manufacturers of the bulk of the Colony's trade in motor vehicles?"

Colonel Bligh the English said that there was perhaps in that question a slight implication of exaggerated importance in the position whose name was English and that was evidence enough that he wanted to see English motor vehicles in the garages and on the roads of the country. But if his friend sent him to the Legislature, he would even then be unable to impose his views upon the Government of the country. That was one of the difficulties of the position, one of the dangers of administration by a bureaucracy under the orders of a distant Secretary of State.

"Did the candidate advocate Minister Resident in East Africa?" inquired Colonel Bloughard.

The calibre of these interrogations came the reply: "It is a tribute to the political intelligence of the constituency which I have the honour to contest. This again is a problem in constitutional theory and practice, not to mention political economy and sociology, and there is little useful in the way of precedent which is as a lamp on the path of progress or a spur in the race to fuller freedom. I am not so much interested in the machinery as in the men. Give us the right man, call him Governor, and all will be well; give us the wrong man, labelled Minister Resident, and we shall be infinitely worse off.

"That ladies and gentlemen," continued the candidate, warming to his subject, "is a position which I take my stand for the dignity of man—and, of course, woman, every

much the better half of man. We in Africa set a high value on man—and woman—for what he—or she—is, and not for what he—or she—has. And though we do not usually put it quite that way, is one of our quarrels with Governments which does not make its appointments according to the real worth of its officials, but according to seniority. I once heard an inveterate colonialist say it was according to seniority and sometimes from motives which no normal being could determine, though he might guess at them. Pull and patronage have landed many a man in a job—and the country in many a mess.

Mr. le Vre Edele, the furniture dealer and owner of the over-draft on the local store, inquired whether the candidate was in favour of guaranteed prices for agricultural products over a period of years.

"I welcome that question," said the Colonel. "We must clarify our minds and fortify our resolution on these matters of moment, these affairs of real import, or, rather, in this particular case, of export. (Laughter.) Shall we return to *laissez faire*, the idol of our grandfathers, which was still worshipped by our fathers, or shall we adopt a moderate attitude of the problem? Not one of us, I venture to suggest, will support the Victorian approach, what I would call the stationary approach. A contradiction in terms, you say? But is it not a contradiction in common sense to produce the fruits of the earth and drive the producer out of production by declining to guarantee him a fair price for his work? There we come into contact, perhaps into conflicts with the stream, indeed the torrent, if not the cataclysm, of the world order, which is so often world disorder.

"Can we do this one territory of East Africa of the world? That is one of the issues of this election. Not everyone whose name is on the voters' roll is buoyed up by faith, but the duty of leadership is to point the way, to challenge the existing order—which I repeat, is so often disorder—and to be undaunted under discouragement.

A point raised by Mr. Griffin was disallowed by the Chairman, who ruled that the candidate should not reply to the question. "Is it right that a man should be nominated as a candidate for the Legislature when he is known to everyone not to pay his debts?"

At this interesting stage of the proceedings Wing Commander Archibald Chipperfield, D.S.O. and Bar, D.F.C. and Bar, A.F.C. arrived on leave of which he had not given even his private father warning. Born in the district, he is

its most decorated young airman, and all wanted to bid a hearty welcome to the local hero on his return after an absence of more than five years.

It was Colonel English who did the right thing gracefully.

"Friends," he said, "we've had enough of this. The only man I now want to hear talk is young Archie, and that must wait till he has been tried. But let's greet him properly. For he's a jolly good fellow.

And the old refrain was sung with a gusto which faded tears trickled unashamedly down the weather-beaten face of "Chips" Vere.

Passed to You

SIR,
I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your inquiry of the 1st ultimo, and to say that this Department is fully seized of the importance of the point you raise. It was referred as long ago as 1941 to its Advisory Committee, which is expected to report as soon as convenient after the end of the war with Japan.

In the meantime, I am to suggest that you may care to submit a statement for the consideration of the Committee, to the attention of which it would be brought in due course.

It would be convenient if any such statement could be typed on one side of the paper only, and sent together with thirteen copies, under reference A/37/1001/AS/3/1944.

Your obedient servant,
[Signature illegible]

Unfortunate Misprints

OUR CRASSWORD PUZZLE

TANNED SAUSAGES

A stock of tinned sausages is now available.

SUCTION SALE

The furniture of will be sold by public auction at this house on Friday morning next.

BEARDCASTING

Tonight's General Overseas Service of the B.B.C. will contain the following features—

SHOOTINGS FROM M.R.

A limited quantity of shooting imported from the U.S.A. will be available from the retailers listed below.

At
receiv
Secur
vent
impr
more
W
schol
to ad
brill
gent
the
chub
prof
broug
that
with
most
some
The
shill
dun
cross
pape
the
fibro
with
Still
went
early
drift
phic
the
harst
Far
Bush
An
at fir
copy
Even
write
Inca
Solu
talen
not
of the
Azte
quite
mere
Th
hous
mala
cand
unriv
of
earn
but i
inspi
that
the
ings
voic
in a
wond
ber
befor
I
is a
the
sing
the
simp
ing

The Great Enigma Solved

ALTHOUGH AT LONG LAST I have received official assurance by security reasons need no longer prevent my lifting the veil, it would be imprudent in this article to raise more than one corner.

While waiting for more, the scholarly world must be given time to adjust its bespectacled eyes to the brilliance of my discovery, and the congruity will be happily respected as its immense significance, too, to enable the lay reader to grasp the profundity of the enigma I have brought to bear upon a problem that has baffled savants of less inventive genius for so long. I must, most reluctantly, begin, by saying something about myself.

I am a former Civil Servant of ability and diligence. Oppressed by the need for mental employment during one's hours, and finding the crossword puzzles in the morning papers too childishly easy, I took to the study of First Dynasty Egyptian hieroglyphics and their correlation with the ancient Chinese ideographs. Still avid for intellectual labour, I went on to the interpretation of the early Hittite script, and thence drifted naturally to the ideographs of the Amorites, Terales, Hivites and Jebelites. Then, exhausting North Africa, Syria and the Far East, I came to daily with the Bushman paintings of Rhodesia.

And here let me admit that I was at first misled by an article in an old copy of the *Southern Rhodesian Public Services Record* wherein the writer purported to prove that the Incas of Peru had once overrun South-East Africa. Even so, my talents and invaluable time were not entirely wasted, for my studies of the pictography of the Mayas and Aztecs soon showed that theory to be quite untenable and its author a mere charlatan.

Though modest, I must be honest. My vast knowledge accumulated in long hours of skilfully camouflaged research has given me unrivalled facility in the elucidation of the hierarchic scripts of the earliest known cults and religions, but it was in fact a sudden flash of inspiration rather than a conviction that eventually gave me the key to the enigma of the Bushman paintings. Indeed, ever since I was vouchsafed that historic moment of intuition it has been a matter of wonder to me that some mere dabbler in philology had not grasped it before.

I should perhaps explain that it is a common mistake to assume that the more primitive a people the simpler its script. The contrary is the truth. A person's ideas may be simple while his method of expressing them is exceedingly compli-

cated. Official correspondence is often evidence of this.

It has been noted by several Native Commissioners in Rhodesia when supplying matter for publicity literature that the Bushman artists, or scribes, they must henceforth be called, had a deep sense of reality. In the records they have left, whether engraved on the bases of buffalo skulls or etched during their long trek south from Egypt through Northern Africa, or painted on the rocks of Rhodesia, we find animals, reptiles, fish and even insects drawn with dignity, truth and beauty—their postures accurately observed.

Human beings, however, are portrayed as poor futile filaments mere pointed, matchstick or button-headed lines that remind one of Edward Lear's Mr. Hobble-Daddy, always engaged in fighting each other. Men are easily distinguishable from monkeys by the absence of a suffixed circumflex accent. Bushman scribes were philosophers and psychologists, as well as artists and zoologists.

But I must get on to the great discovery.

Besides animals, men and even plants, we find also in their manuscripts strange forms and configurations resembling nothing on earth except perhaps a bank manager's signature. It was by decyphering one of the simpler of these cryptograms, which occurs in a painting in Umfuntwana's cave, near Gatooma, that I am now able to throw open to the astonished world whole pages of prehistoric history. The Rosetta stone of Rhodesia is in our hands.

I can only describe this epoch-making ideograph as something like a twelve-legged tick, 0.12 of a centipede, or the question-master with the rest of the Brains Trust under the table. It called to me, puzzled and fascinated me. I searched about for determinatives, as one does when studying difficult characters in the hieratic hieroglyphs and the precuneiform pictographic script of the Hittites. Was it perhaps a rudimentary written ideogram, or a indigenous adaptation conventionalized into syllabic form? No, it was a rough ellipse with a knob at one end and twelve short lines radiating from the circumference. A head with twelve legs.

The possible determinatives near enough to affect it were scattered human figures, armed with clubs or assegais, in fighting attitudes. One or two of these, "button heads" are solitary; the rest are collected into four irregular groups. There is also an isolated head without body or limbs.

What could the Bushman scribe mean to convey by one head and twelve legs? That ideograph excited me; it stood out from the others and dully beckoned to me. Then came the sudden blaze of light that has now illumined the darkness of the centuries.

A Cabinet! With my heart beats almost choking me, I tested these determinatives. The human figures tallied thirty, arranged in four parts and thus independent. One moment then, what about the separate head? Why, the Speaker of the House!

I had it. These paleolithic Rhodesians had achieved some form of Responsible Government, though it was obvious their hold upon it was precarious. The painting is a political manifesto, but horror, it was my agony.

I remember reading in an issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA last August of a motion in the present Rhodesian Parliament demanding that all published matter of a political nature must bear the signature of the writer.

Upon my knees I appeal to the thirteen threnologists, the Mayor of Gatooma, and all the wailing world, especially to the Umfali Publicity Association.

The question arises, too, whether the present owners of the land on which Bushman paintings appear are not in danger of fines for publication. It will be some time before I shall be able to issue certificates, for accused persons to produce in court certifying in suitable instances that the paintings on their property are of a non-political nature and are duly signed by the authors.

Now has I have not yet been able to unravel is the chronological system of the ancient Bushman scribes, and so have difficulty in fixing dates, though of course the matter itself is sometimes of assistance. For instance, one painting I have translated is a protest against the recent release of ten plagues, which the scribe complains was performed by a magician dwelling in "the Kingdom of the Upper Nile," without proper precautions being taken to prevent their spread to other parts of the continent. According to the margin of the Authorized Version, this seems to indicate about B.C. 1492.

But one must be careful not to be misled by the jealousy and local prejudice of individuals. Not all the ancient Bushmen could write or read. Indeed, the art was exclusively confined to an inner circle of medicine-men, thaumaturgists, law-makers—or what you will. It is evident that the legends and laws used to interpret the paintings to the community, for a suitable time when occasions arose.

And this, by the way, may account for the pictographs on sometimes finds superimposed upon others. If the oracle did not come out right the omens were cooked. Such palimpsests are interesting being the probable forerunners of our modern system of amendments to regulations.

I appeal to the civilized world. These Bushman paintings are national, nay, international monuments and must be preserved. Their meaning and value, and the methods applied in the public interest, the secret of their mystic word-signs has now been discovered. Light has been thrown on to the remote East of Darkest Africa. From them lessons for the future can be learned.

Will you look upon the hundreds of photographs of other Bushman paintings, and soon may have wonderful things to tell the impatient world.

Proof Positive

To the Editor of
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

There can be few people who have not dreamt at least once in their life with a vividness which bears the stamp of truth. On several occasions I have started into consciousness after dreaming of a place which was strikingly clear to the smallest detail, and which I was absolutely certain that I recognized, even though I knew that I had never seen it; but I have always seen such places afterwards, knowing quite definitely at the first glance that it was the landscape or room of my dream. Is it fair to describe this as a case of effect before the cause?

I am no psychologist, and I make no claim to knowledge of the modern technique of dream interpretation, so perhaps I had better state just the facts.

My mother was housekeeper to a recluse who called himself a farmer, who in fact owned a large area in wild hill country on the Nandi border, but was, I fear, really interested in one thing only—big game.

I had little to do, and I suppose it was this inactivity and lack of friends of my own age which made me pay so much attention to my bicycle, attention which amounted almost to devotion.

In that primitive mountain country a bicycle was practically worthless as a means of travel. Nevertheless, I spent hours and hours with my machine. I painted it, repainted it, and varnished it again. I had the largest and loudest of bells, and a beautiful mirror fixed to

So, I pray, spare the priceless key to basic Bushman that I have discovered, even though it is anonymous. From its central cryptogram is now possible to interpret the records of these little brown men, the earliest known Rhodesians.

Ever since the last Ice Age they have witnessed the comings and goings of waves of invaders, yellow, black and white. Often driven to the summits of inaccessible mountains or to the depths of the waterless deserts, they bided their time, and in due course returned, habits they will again. In caves and on open mountain faces they recorded, with great artistry, their history and their hopes. For these some of these invaluable documents are anonymous they are now in danger from the scrapers and caustic soda of the iconoclasts.

But for my loyalty to the spirit of Civil Service Regulations I would sign them myself.

the handlebars. Having seen one on a motor-cycle during one of my rare visits to town, nothing would satisfy me until I had bought one for my mount.

Last Christmas I was invited to our nearest neighbours, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, who lived about eight miles away. The sun was well overhead before I set out on my journey. The track lay through virgin forest, winding over the largest of the neighbouring hills, the crest of which was more or less half-way between the two farms.

I suppose I must have been the first person to try that crazy-ride on a bicycle, and it was not long before I thought just how foolish I had been. When I was near the top of the hill I was almost thrown off by a puncture in my front tire.

I had gone too far to turn back, so there was nothing for it but to walk the remainder of the way. After a while I felt really tired and decided to rest. Putting my bicycle on its side, I lay down on a grassy knoll. Soon I was fast asleep, and dreamed the weirdest dream.

A great baboon came to the bicycle, grabbed the bell, and rang it repeatedly. As if by some pre-arranged signal, all the animals I had ever known, and others, came scampering up in twos and threes, and sometimes singly. They began to dance round the bicycle in zoological rhythm, the elephants beating a tattoo with their feet.

Front, back, back, back, front, and still more animals came. Snakes swung from the branches of trees to form an elliptical chain.

When the dancing ceased the

animals formed up in a double line, led by two elephants, next two lions, then two rhino, and so on. There was no sign of sequence in respect of size, yet all appeared to know their exact position. It gave the impression of having been rehearsed before. I remember being surprised to find reedbuck next to the leopards. The hyena with its spotted coat, sly look and sloping hind-quarters, brought up the rear of the Noah's parade.

One of the elephants saw me in the mirror on the big tank, and instantly at it for a moment lifted its massive head and laughed and laughed again. Then it smoothed its tusks with its trunk. I had often seen a certain settler twirl his moustach when amused. The other elephant applied his trunk to the bicycle and blew up the punctured tire.

The lions tried to comb their manes with their forepaws, but discovered that the mirror was not large enough to satisfy their manly vanity. As if by some religious rite, each animal had its allotted line of reflection. I noticed that the giraffe did not find this easy: he proved quite a contortionist.

Then came a troupe of chattering monkeys and inquisitive baboons. They rang the bell, turned the pedals and wheels, plucked the spokes as if playing a tune on a harp, and one, bigger and stronger than the rest, wrenched the mirror clean off the handlebar. Before the other animals could grasp the situation, it had righted the bicycle and made off at top speed with two of his mates riding pillion.

I awoke with a start to find that my bicycle had vanished. Very crestfallen, I made my way slowly to the Martins, noting that the mark of the tires was visible alongside the track. And when I got to the gate leading to the farm, there was my bicycle undamaged, but minus the mirror.

Two points need emphasis:—

(1) that though I dreamt, it was a dream which depicted actual happenings—for otherwise how could my bicycle have been removed some miles? (incidentally, beside it at the entrance to the farm was the spoor of baboons) and

(2) whereas in my dream I recognized every African animal I have ever seen in the wild, in zoological gardens, or depicted in big game books, there was none which had the remotest resemblance to the beast which had been described in considerable detail from time to time and called the "Nandi bear." This, I submit, is proof that no such animal exists.

Yours faithfully,
F. W. O. WHEELER.

Mutua's Christmas Present

IT WAS CHRISTMAS EVE, 1940. The African divisions about chase the Italians from the last weeks and the mounts of Ethiopia were already mustering behind the line of the River Tana on Kenya's Northern Frontier.

Among them was Corporal Mutua, who had brought from the officers a case of English champagne. He was a stout, somewhat very nimble with a second, a third, a passionate loathing for the Kapapa sergeant who stood above him in hierarchy.

Add to these a gnawing ambition to have the sergeant's three stripes as his own man, where only two were now growing together with an incessant wonder at the ways of the white man, and sufficient is known of the corporal to give rise to being.

It did not require his nimble wits to apprise Mutua that so far as the officers were concerned this night was not as other nights: sounds of clarity from their open mess conveyed the same information; too much was lifted *askari*. Mutua, however, deduced that the night was really something extra special in the way of nights from the conduct of his own officers, a *Wapunda* to turn that his fellows had satirically nicknamed him *Bwana Kelele*. Yes, now Lord Noise was living in his name in real earnest.

The *Bwana Kelele* is making much noise tonight, remarked Mutua to his friend Mathiko.

Truly, replied Mathiko. Karioki, a Kikuyu, chipped in. It is the time of the White God, which is a big time for the white man. What is Christmas, asked Mutua.

It is the time of the White God, replied Karioki. He is a very big God, but he is dead. He was a very good God, and at this time he always comes back and brings presents.

Do you hear truly? Truly, I have seen one White God when he has come back. Au! said the group round Mutua's little fire looked with awe at Karioki.

How does he look? they asked in great excitement. Much as a white man looks, except that he is dressed in a red robe and has a beard, as white as the snow of Kilimanjaro. When he was bringing presents to my master's children in Nairobi he gave me presents too—a snuff-box full of good snuff and a pair of boots.

And with the White God come to the camp in his red robes tonight and give us all presents?

What man can say? At this time, too, the white men give themselves presents. They are in a very good mood when it is Christmas.

Of course, mused Mutua, there would be no need to give presents to the Kamba warthogs, so there would be all the more for us.

So the talk went on, while sounds of conversation appeared to come from the great mess. Then Mutua had an idea.

Listen! he said to his pals of Baganda. I know not a word of their language, but I have heard that in the bush across the river they sell Nubian girls. Let us go and buy from them. Some of the girls will dress themselves; the rest will bring back to give to the *Bwana Kelele*, telling him of our Christmas. All will be very pleased with it. We will give the girls perhaps even water.

The soldiers assented eagerly and were received with due sensation. Across the river that was where the lions came in to drink, where patrols of fierce small serving the Italiani roamed the bush paths by night, where perils of every kind looked to pounce upon a man and bring him to his doom. Yet the suggestion, if feathery, was undoubtedly attractive.

That of the sentry on the bridge? asked Karioki.

We could kill him, suggested Mathiko amiably. We would not do that even if the sentry were a jackal, of a Kamba, which tonight he is not, reproved Mutua. No, we must swim the river.

How can we swim with rifles? asked one.

We must swim without rifles.

What of the lions and the crocodiles and the banda of the Italiani? The *Bwana Kelele* has made so much noise tonight that all these things have gone away because of their great fear, announced Mutua with conviction. Come; the time is already late.

Half an hour afterwards a squad of wet Baganda were on the far side of the Tana searching for the Arab who sold Nubian girls. They did not find him, though they asked every *trava* small whom they encountered. In their zeal they pressed forward a couple of miles into this unknown and menacing territory, but still there was no sign of an Arab who sold girls. Finally giving up as a bad job, they turned and came back along a different track.

This was a lamentable affair, growled Mutua. Truly, it is great. On the bush path ahead of the

group, quite unknown to them, was an elephant which also had a thirst and was intent on drinking of the river water. What the elephant did not know was that this particular approach to the river had been extensively mined by the British. Faithfully it went on its way, and to the accompaniment of a great volume of sound, blew itself into realms of elephantine bliss.

The explosion knocked Mutua and his companions off their feet and as they lay on the ground, making it difficult for them to see, they scarcely noticed the flash which came hurtling through the air to land with a sickening splash in their midst.

Minutes later Mutua ventured to raise his head. The world having apparently returned to normal, he stood up and told the others to rise.

What is this thing? asked one of the party, standing in front of the fallen *Wapunda*, which they examined by the light of the moon. Au! exclaimed Mutua. It is a wonderful piece of meat. Is this not a fortunate magic? The White God has sent us some marvellous meat that we may give it to the *Bwana Kelele* as a Christmas present. Come, lift it!

Easier said than done, for it was so large a lump that it could not be moved until Mutua had uprooted a couple of young trees for use as carrying poles. Then the party continued on its way, and by a stroke of luck, managed to slip back across the bridge the guard being clustered round the crater made by the mine.

Excitement in the camp had died down by the time Mutua and his pole-bearers arrived at the officers' mess.

Yes, Mutua, what is it, asked *Bwana Kelele*.

Behold, the White God sent us some meat to give you as a Christmas present.

Kind of him, I'm sure, replied the officer, not understanding what Mutua meant, and not thinking of meat. What was that explosion?

Effendi, it was the sound of our fight with the very big, fierce beast whom the White God sent that we might kill it for you.

Bwana Kelele looked at him in his usual sceptical way.

And the noise, I suppose, was made by the very big, fierce beast when you killed it?

Truly, Effendi.

It being Christmas Eve, the *bwana* was disinclined for further argument. The Italiani will be very frightened when they meet such great warriors, he remarked slyly.

The *Wapunda* being angry and went off all very dejected.

Mutua was called back. "Oh, Mutua," said his officer. "I am sorry to say that Sergeant Juma has had to be sent back seriously ill."

"Effendi, that is good," exclaimed the delighted Mutua.

"Nothing of the kind," Juma was an excellent N.C.O. However, you become sergeant in his place."

Mutua felt intoxicated. He walked back to his group.

"What a fine Brwana!" he said.

"The doctor told me that the White Gipsy was very pleased with me and had made the Kamba jackal sick, so that I could become sergeant."

"Au!" they said, impressed.

Just then an officer returned to the camp from the other side of the river, where he had been to inspect the explanation.

"An elephant blew itself up on one of our mines," he explained.

Bwana Ketele looked thoughtful and went to look at the meat.

"Well, I'll be blown!" he said. "Believe it or not, I had the elephant's camp given to me as a Christmas present!"

The Baganda heard the roar of laughter from the officers' mess.

"See how pleased the white men are because of our gift," exclaimed Mutua, blissfully complacent and content. "From now on we shall be their brothers."

Jimmy

JIMMY was a faithful little pup, quarter bulldog, quarter bull terrier, and half fox terrier. He was pure white and full of fun. He would pick up a stick from the road and march along proudly with it in his mouth, or he would wring my socks until I played with him. One of his favourite tricks was to take a running jump into my arms.

Never was a dog more faithful. He followed me from room to room, and even from chair to chair, sitting with his head resting soft and warm, against my ankle. When I ploughed he followed up and down, up and down, along the long furrows, sometimes biting at the earth in play as the mouldboard turned it over.

He got worms and we treated him. Then he got distemper and we treated him with the wonder drug M and B 698. That cured him. Then he got biliary, which I took to be a "hang-over" from the distemper, or maybe a recurrence of worms. When it was almost too late I realized the cause of the trouble, and promptly shot a dose of triph blue into him. He did not seem too

They War against the Evil Things

ANOTHER YEAR draws to its wif-stained end,
While Africa's folk at men, both black and white,
The burden bear of duty. They defend
Their lives, their homes, their families and Right.
In Burmese jungles, on the Italian plain,
In the empty blue, or sea's expanse,
They seek to stablish Justice, not to gain
Glory for self, th' imperial realm-advance,
Or riches to the public coffers' bag.

They war against the evil things that spring
From the dark, the vile, the best of worldly pain,
Kultur as crooked as its Crooked Cross,
Their task to vanquish Wrong, and straighten down,
Vigil with strength, transmuting blood-bathed loss
To fourfold freedom, faith, and peace restored—
With budding stars at Christmas by Our Lord.

Rapid Book Review

"Copper Belt." The Government brochure for an educational production. Its 700 pages concisely trace the story of copper (and belts, of course) from the pioneer days to the outbreak of the present conflict. This outspoken little document will be welcomed by all interested in British Central African progress. Its criticisms of departmental shortcomings (see footnotes 79 (iii), 107 (b), 208, and 229 particularly) are refreshing, but a few 111 (a) and 211 (o) libellous. The pamphlet may be obtained post free from the Government Printer, Luansaka, for three coppers.

"Footsteps to Nowhere," by Captain Leo Zoom-Gotcher (Slabe and Snoobs, 25s.). The writer continues the story of his exploits as big game hunter, tea-taster, biologist, mycologist, trapezist, poker-player, sisal-flattener and fly-watcher. Anyone who has seen "Boowsy" (as he is known to many of our readers), accompanied by his inseparable, if unusually supercilious camel, hot on the trail of the graceful rinderpest, will wish to keep this book, if only for the picture on page 111. The next edition should have a glossary.

"Nile Perch," by Erewen Frobisher (Books Publ. Co., 13s. 6d.).—This is not an angler's book, as the name would imply, but a geographical treatise dressed up to look intelligent, and even readable. The central theme is that the possessor of the Nile is charged by destiny with the duty of knocking off its perch any Power which may arise to the east or west of that river—called throughout the Mother River, Nubia, and Napoleon, Julius Caesar and Machiavelli, Treitschke and Bernhardi, Rommel and Rosenberg are among the authorities most frequently quoted. The frontispiece is of Mr. Frobisher in a fisherman's costume. He has quoted a few of his own speeches.



Autocar

Greater Corrosion

LARGEST
CYCLE ACTION



FORD MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED, DAGENHAM, ESSEX, ENGLAND

This advertisement is reprinted from "The Autocar" of January 15th, 1940.

Until then...

When this advertisement appeared on the front cover of the Autocar, Ford cars were still rolling off the production line at Dagenham, and the Ford Home Leave Plan was bringing pleasure to countless men on furlough. Those days will return. Until then, the entire manufacturing resources of Ford Motor Company Limited will continue to serve the country at war.



FORD MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED, DAGENHAM, ESSEX, ENGLAND

277th Week of War

East Africans on the Road to Mandalay

Objective of the Campaign in Central Burma

ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN is graphed after the capture of Kalewa and the clearing of the west bank of the Chindwin River. Wellington, 11th East African Division.

On December 15 it was announced that a Bailey bridge more than 130 yards long had been built across the river at Kalewa and that East African troops had entered Kalewa under fire from the enemy in positions to the east of the village. The Japanese were also holding strong positions on a ridge about 1,000 yards to the north which covered the approaches to the village.

At the same time it became known that the 8th West African Division, in which many Rhodesian officers and N.C.O.s are serving, was advancing rapidly down the country valleys of the Kaladan and the Pi Chaung in Arakan.

The great advance during the past 30 days is astonishing considering the formidable nature of the country. The 100 miles advance from the Sangu River west of the Iloilo Burma border has been accomplished in 70 days—the last 50 miles being sustained opposition in 42 days. Outside Kalewa the Japanese resisted, and coast troops every 2,000 yards before abandoning the town. For every mile advance reconnaissance and fighting patrols have marched at least another four miles. The Division has been entirely supplied by air for the second campaign in succession, and it is now in the area of some of its fiercest actions earlier in the year, approximately 40 miles east of Taungbazar.

The South East Asia Command communiqué of December 15 stated that troops of the 11th East African Division had captured Shwegyin, and two days later it was announced that they had pushed two and a half miles further east.

East African troops on the Chindwin front have been visited by General Sir William Slim, commander of the 14th Army, who, accompanied by the divisional commander, a brigadier and a battalion commander, went to forward positions held by Nye and askan on a ridge which was in Japanese hands the evening before. The G.O.C. visited the headquarters of two East African brigades, and congratulated the troops on their achievements.

Reports coming back from London suggest that the Burma campaign is being presented entirely in terms of the road to Mandalay. Cabled the war correspondent of *The Times* from the Burma front last week. He opined:

Gentle Reminder from Kipling

Kalya was described as the gateway to central Burma, and its capture as opening the road to Mandalay. It must have been described more accurately as the key to the doorway to the gateway—any one of many keys at that. It would be a pity if the influence of Kipling were to confuse the operational picture, and it might be noted that the road which he undoubtedly had in mind, where the flying fishes play, etc., was a sea road—a gentle reminder, perhaps, that amphibious operations, if undertaken, might still provide the quickest route to Mandalay, and certainly to the reconquest of Burma as a whole. Not Mandalay, but control of the road, rail, and river communications system of central Burma is the objective. The new capital is still 365 miles from Rangoon.

The place-names which become familiar through daily repetition in official reports rarely have a corresponding strategic importance. Not Tiddim, for example, but two hills on its features north and south of the new Kalewa bridge and junction north of it; the Kawa, but the establishment of a secure bridgehead across the Chindwin—these were the things which interested the commanders who directed these operations.

The geography of Burma is exceedingly difficult, and it suffers both from redundancy and from unpronounceability. There seem to be hundreds of Moghams and Mogams

scattered about the map. Myi-thaya, pronounced Myi-tha, is a good example. In Burma's pronunciation it is only when the Tommy, with his usual felicity, turns his attention to names that they begin to stick. Nay-pedauk, down in the south, becomes Kye-do-ke, the small village of Potaung-yeung, for Anghal becomes Potaung-paung, while a village of which much more may still be heard is Pink Chan, on the road from Kalewa to the Irawaddy, as the little town of which name came to be called during the withdrawal in 1942.

The Japanese in this area are inventing things into mines and hand grenades. For use as a mine the coconut is hollowed out, packed with picric acid, and exploded by a detonator and plunger through the pit, its advantage being that it cannot be detected in the ordinary manner.

Radio Leopoldville recently stated that troops from the Belgian Congo are fighting in Burma. The broadcast said:

The 1st Battalion of the Belgian Colonial Army, together with the troops in north-eastern Arakan, have spent the year traversing Ethiopia, Madagascar and Ceylon, and are now known as the Belgian Congo Consulting Group. It comprises the 11th East African Division to which are attached seven doctors, all Belgians, from the Congo, and 22 other European officers, some of whom arrived last year after escaping from the Germans who had taken them prisoner in Belgium. They had to traverse France and Spain and reach Great Britain before proceeding to Africa. The unit hopes to have aeroplanes at its disposal in the near future, which would make the evacuation of the wounded much easier.

Awards to Rhodesian Airmen

The Distinguished Flying Cross has been awarded to the following:

Acting Flight Lieut. James Duckworth Haworth, R.A.F.V.R., No. 266 (Rhodesia) Squadron, of Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia. Educated at Prince Edward School, Salisbury, the Technical School, Bulawayo, and Oundle School, Northants; he was commissioned in 1942. The citation states that:

In the course of his second tour of operational duty this officer has taken part in many sorties involving attacks on vital targets in close support of the ground forces in the theatre area in Northern France and later in Belgium. During these operations Flight Lieut. Haworth has displayed great skill and resolution, and has played a worthy part in the good results obtained.

Acting Flight Lieut. Donald McGibbon, R.A.F.V.R., No. 266 Squadron, of Bulawayo, who was educated at Glasgow High School, Plumtree School, Southern Rhodesia, and Cape Town University, and commissioned in October, 1942. The citation reads:

Flight Lieut. McGibbon has proved a gallant and inspiring leader. He has taken part in very large number of sorties, including numerous attacks on enemy air bases. He has displayed a high standard of skill, courage and tactics, and has won him much respect. On one occasion, whilst over an enemy airfield, he shot down three enemy aircraft.

Flight Lieut. Duncan Mitchell McMuray, R.A.F.V.R., No. 237 (Rhodesia) Squadron, of Southern Rhodesia, who after enlistment in 1941 received his training in the Colony and was commissioned in 1942. His citation states:

Flight Lieut. McMuray has proved himself to be a confident and enthusiastic pilot, both in air combat and attacks on ground targets. He has displayed great determination in attacking enemy transport and installations, and has behind the enemy lines air in the face of fierce opposition. He has led missions against targets in the south of France, and the landings. He has destroyed at least two enemy aircraft.

Flight Lieut. Hugh McFadden, R.A.F.V.R., No. 148 Squadron, of Southern Rhodesia, who was educated at the Colony and at Odenda Agricultural College, South Africa. Enlisting in 1941 he was commissioned in the following year. The citation reads:

This officer has completed numerous operational sorties. His enthusiasm and capability as gunnery leader have been

...standing, and his example has been reflected in the bravery of his squadron. He has invariably displayed a high standard of courage and determination in all his missions.

Flying Officer Edward Terrace, Cathcart-Cumison, R.A.F.V.R., No. 206 Squadron, of Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, who was educated at St. George's and at the popular High School, Gwelo. He joined in 1941 and was commissioned in 1943. His citation reads:—

This officer has a fine record of successes in all operations. He has completed a very large number of sorties, during which he has taken part in operations over shipping, harbours, and more recently in harassing attacks on the railway lines, rail and road transport and many other targets. He is a brave and resourceful pilot, and a fine team player.

Acting Wing Commander Robert Charles Egan Law, R.A.F.V.R., No. 109 Squadron, of Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, who served with the Cambridge University Air Squadron, was commissioned in 1941 and reached his present rank this year.

Flying Officer Ronald Alexander Beaton, R.A.F.V.R., No. 214 Squadron, of Alloa, Scotland, and formerly of Masaland.

Pilot Officer William Frederick Howard, R.A.F.V.R., No. 495 (R.C.A.F.) Squadron, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, who was educated at Prince Edward School and in Pretoria, and was commissioned in March of this year.

Acting Flying Officer Frederick Garner Davey, R.A.A.F., and Pilot Officer Charles Ernest Bunt, R.A.A.F., both of whom are serving with No. 42 (Rhodesia) Squadron.

There were no individual citations in the above five orders, but the official announcement states that these pilots and airmen have completed in various capacities numerous operations against the enemy, in the course of which they have invariably displayed the usual fortitude, courage, and devotion to duty.

Flight Sgt. A. J. B. Frost, R.A.F.V.R., of No. 41 (Rhodesia) Squadron, has been awarded the D.F.M. The citation states:—

This airman has taken part in operational sorties against such heavily defended targets as Duisburg, Stuttgart and Wessling. He has also participated in many attacks on small precision targets in enemy-occupied territory, which have called for a high standard of navigation. This was particularly evident on one occasion in August, 1944, when Flight Sgt. Frost was navigator in an aircraft called for 7 mine-laying operations in the mouth of the Rhine River. It was essential that the mines should be laid in a narrow channel. Due to his careful and accurate navigation, all the mines fell in the allotted place, thereby seriously interfering with the enemy's use of the river. Throughout his operational career this airman evinced the greatest keenness for service, and his industry and determination inspired the other members of his crew with confidence.

Leading Persian Gulf Attacks

Squadron Leader J. A. Plagis, D.S.O., of Southern Rhodesia, is stated by the Air Ministry to be leading the Persian Gulf Squadron of the R.A.F., which has already destroyed more than 200 enemy aircraft.

Captain J. J. Reiff has rejoined his regiment, The Royal Signals, in India after spending two months' leave in Southern Rhodesia with his parents at Plumtree.

Lieut. Colonel S. Gore-Browne recently resigned his appointment of Director of War Expenditure in Northern Rhodesia.

During the first year of operations of the Uganda Savings Committee, savings in the Protectorate are estimated to have increased by 77%, the most spectacular increase being in the Post Office Savings Bank, the African Post Office, in which increased by 3,868, and the total of deposits from £31,700 to £50,000. Nine Africans are employed to tour the country giving talks on this, but the total cost of the Committee's work in 1943 was only £400, for every £1 spent by it, £400 were saved by the public.

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR USE IN EAST AFRICA



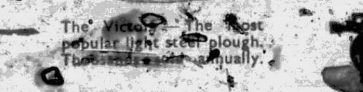
The S.31—A modern animal draught plough with 2 or 3 bodies. Bar-bodies can be fitted.



Statesman D.3—Our latest disc plough for animal draught. Outstanding in design.



Dragon Hussar—entirely new model with many important improvements.



The Victory—The most popular light steel plough. The standard of quality.



No. 3 Baronet and No. 3 Baronet—Strong and disc harrow for the hardest rougher work.

Ransomes IMPLEMENTS

Illustrated literature and all information on application.

Represented by

GALLEY & ROBERTS LTD. HARDINGE STREET, NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches at NAKURU, ELDORET, KISUMU, UJIMA, KAMPALA, DAR ES SALAM, MASHI & ARUSHA

PERSONALIA

Dr. John P. Mitchell has arrived from Uganda. Sir Charles Law, Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia, is on nine months' leave.

The Rev. S. J. Barry, of the C.M.S., has left this country for the Upper Nile diocese.

A son has been born in Mombasa to Captain and Mrs. A. L. Wainman (nee Colivans).

Mr. Harold Dredgoid has been elected President of the Bulawayo Native Welfare Society.

A daughter has been born in Nairobi to the wife of Flight Lieut. G. Steel, R.A.F.V.R., of Kiambu.

Sir John Hathorn Hall, the new Governor of Uganda, was due to arrive in the Protectorate on Tuesday last.

Among recent arrivals from Kenya are Mr. E. B. Harding, Captain W. J. Gordon, and Mr. Cecil B. ...

Sir Claud Seton, lately Chief Justice of Nyasaland, is in England on leave before going to Fiji in a similar capacity.

Mr. Edward Glegg arrived in Cairo on Monday to take up his appointment as British Minister Resident in the Middle East.

Mr. J. W. E. Venables, who entered Rhodesia in 1890 with the Pioneer Column, and Mrs. Venables recently celebrated their golden wedding.

Messrs. H. Reed Pickard, T. A. Young, C. F. Hyam, and Dr. A. F. Grattan Guinness now form the Broken Hill Township Management Board.

Sir Philip Mitchell was sworn in as Governor of Kenya at Government House, Nairobi, on Tuesday, December 13, by Sir Joseph Sheridan, the Chief Justice.

Mr. Hugh Leisman is on a short business visit to this country from the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia. He is a member of the Northern Rhodesian Supplies Board.

Snr. Manuel Monteiro, Inspector General of Portuguese Customs, who recently visited Portuguese East Africa, visited the Rhodesias and the Belgian Congo on his return journey.

A daughter was recently born in Nakuru Hospital to the wife of Mr. Anthony Disney, District Commissioner at Singa, Sudan. Mrs. Disney is the daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Hope-Kelsall, of Broadstone, Dorset.

The three European elected members of the Legislature of Kenya appointed to the Standing Committee for Rural Areas under the Local Government Ordinance are Mrs. Olga Watkins, Mr. F. J. Coudrey, and Major A. G. Keyser.

Sir Robert Hudson, acting Governor of Southern Rhodesia until the arrival of Admiral Tait, and Lady Hudson have decided not to occupy Government House, but to continue to reside in their own home in Salisbury. The visitors' book remains at the entrance of Government House.

Twenty Years Ago . . .

From our issue of December 21, 1924.

"Whoever we are and whatever our calling, there is undoubtedly a world in which we can give more of ourselves to East Africa and to the people of the living."

"In no country that I have ever visited have I seen a more perfect relationship between the white man and the black man than that which exists in the Sudan." Major Radclyffe Dugmore.

"Mr. H. W. Smart, of Gwelo, has witnessed a duel to the death between two black Cape cobras, each exactly seven feet six inches long. On several occasions they freed themselves from one another's coils, withdrew a few yards, and then flung frantically and with hooded erect heads made a mad dash at one another, each striking at the other's head."

Major John Keigwin has returned to Northern Rhodesia, and Dr. E. D. Priddy to the Sudan.

Sir Charles Dundas left Uganda at the end of November on the termination of his Governorship, and at the close of 36 years in the Colonial Service, of which 27 have been spent in East Africa.

Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to pay a short visit to Bermuda, the Bahamas, British Honduras and Jamaica, returning via Washington, during the Parliamentary recess. He will be accompanied by Mr. F. J. K. Lloyd, an Under Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, and Mr. C. H. Thornley, private secretary to the Minister.

Mayor of Nairobi Married

Mr. E. A. Masey, Mayor of Nairobi, was married quietly last month in Kenya to Corpl. Hannah Rachel Staines, W.T.S.

Lord Harlesh Beit Trustee

Lord Harlesh, P.C., G.C.M.G., from 1936 to 1938 Secretary of State for the Colonies, and from 1931 until recently High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in South Africa and High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland, has accepted an appointment as a Beit trustee in place of the late Mr. Geoffrey Dawson.

Obituary

Mr. Philip Gnodalla, the historian, who paid a brief visit to East Africa a year ago, died in London on Saturday at the age of 55 years.

Mrs. Theresa Peters, the widow of John Williams, formerly of Downham Market and Bulawayo, had died suddenly in Brighton.

Captain John Kenyon Hill, K.S.L.I. (retired), formerly of Felhampton Court, Shropshire, has died in Sabukia, Kenya Colony, at the age of 75.

IN WAR

MASTERY OF THE AIR

British
Aircraft

IN PEACE

SERVICE TO THE EMPIRE

THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH AIRCRAFT CONSTRUCTORS

Questions in Parliament

Economic Survey of Kenya

Purchase of Colonial Coffee Crop

Mr. Edmund Harvey asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether steps are now being taken to survey the organized and unorganized comprehensive economic survey of Kenya...

Colonel Stanley: I have not so far received details of the steps which are being taken, and will ask the Secretary for a report.

Mr. Duggdale asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether it has been decided to establish any more information rooms, apart from those mentioned in his answer of September 28.

Colonel Stanley: Yes, Sir. Three more information rooms have been established in Kenya, at Kiambu, Embu and Nyeri.

Mr. Duggdale: Will the right hon. and gallant Member do everything possible to expedite the establishment of as many of these rooms as possible in the shortest possible time?

Colonel Stanley: Yes, Sir. They seem to be proving extremely successful.

Dictaphones for Administrative Offices

Mr. W. G. Wakamba asked if consideration was being given to the provision of shorthand secretaries, dictaphones, and audio-visual apparatus to provincial and district commissioners in the Colonial territories...

Colonel Stanley: Colonial Governments are fully alive to the importance of training by administrative officers, and are as anxious as I am that they should be relieved as much as possible of routine office work.

Wing Commander Grant Ferris asked what action had been taken to implement the recommendations of the Report on Mass Education in the Colonies.

Colonel Stanley: The far-reaching proposals made in this report are still under consideration in most of the territories concerned. But in one, Sierra Leone, an experimental community education campaign on lines similar to those suggested in the report has already been so successful that a grant has been made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for its extension to a wider area.

Wing Commander Grant Ferris: Will the Secretary of State consider this a matter of some urgency as it is bound up with the question of the returning demobilized troops, who will be looking for educational facilities?

Colonel Stanley: Yes, I certainly regard it as a matter of great urgency, but the hon. and gallant Member, with his recent experience, will know how terribly short Colonial Service staff is nearly every Colony.

Mr. Harvey asked the Secretary of State whether he would give particulars of the arrangements made by the Ministry of Food for the purchase of the coffee crop in Kenya for the coming year; what increase per ton the new price provided; and whether he would state the wages paid for African labour on the coffee estates, the approximate area of land on which coffee was grown by Africans on their own account and the area under European management.

Colonel Stanley: The Ministry of Food have agreed to purchase the 1944-45 coffee crop in Kenya at a final average price of £110 per ton, subject to the submission in due course of Balance sheets from representative estates to substantiate production costs on which this figure has been based.

According to the figures of production costs which have already been submitted, the average monthly wages of labour in Kenya, including the value of rations, amount to 22s. The area of coffee under European management is approximately 82,000 acres.

Experimental plantings by Africans, amounting to 402 acres in all, have been permitted under the Native-Crown Land (Bills, 1941) in the Native reserves in the Nyanza Province, the Central Province and the Coast Province.

Agricultural Training for Indians

Mr. Sorenson asked whether an agricultural training school for Indians had yet been set up in East Africa, how many pupils was intended to accommodate, to what extent was the intention to create a class of Indian agriculturists in East Africa, and how far land was available for them.

Colonel Stanley: I understand that the Tanganyika Government has announced a small experimental scheme to provide agricultural training for 15 Indian pupils over a two-year course at Morogoro.

Mr. Sorenson asked how many deaths of cattle had taken place during the past year in Uganda, how many of those were due to inoculation and to other causes, whether compensation was paid for losses due to inoculation, and what representations had been made on the subject from Africans.

Colonel Stanley: Figures of total deaths from all causes are not available. Out of some 400,000 head inoculated so far this year, approximately 28,000 have died, but it is not known how many of these deaths were due to the disease already contracted. Compensation is not paid for losses due to inoculation.

Mr. Astor asked what authority in the Colonial Service was empowered to sanction the write-off of public money, stamps or stores lost as a result of negligence by a public servant, and up to what amount or value.

Colonel Stanley: Writing off losses due to the gross negligence of a public servant requires the authority of the Governor up to the amount of £25 of cash or stamps and £50 of stores, and of the Secretary of State for amounts in excess of these. Where gross negligence is not involved the limit of the Governor's authority is £100.

Mr. Astor: In view of the fact that these limits were fixed a very long time ago, and in view of the grave responsibilities of Governors, would it not be a good idea to extend the limit to a higher figure?

Colonel Stanley: They were not fixed a long time ago. Until the war there was no objection on the part of the Governor at all. I will certainly look into the matter to see if there is a case for a further revision.

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what measures the Colonial Empire were still held in detention under regulations equivalent to 18s, and where; and whether all such cases were being periodically reviewed both by the local Government and the Colonial Office.

NORTHERN RHODESIA Pelletier, Ltd. Manufacturers Representatives and Distributors Customs Clearing, Forwarding and Insurance Agents

Associated Cannery, Ltd. Paper Industries, Ltd. Brookes Lenses, Ltd. Quix Products, Ltd. Castle White & Brandy Co., Ltd. Rhodesian Milling & Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Cooper & Stephens S.A. (Pty.), Ltd. Ropes & Mattings (S.A.), Ltd. Table Mountain Clothing Co., Ltd. First National Battery Co., Ltd. Temporeys, Haalchust & Co., Ltd. Gerni Lubricants, Ltd. U.S.A. Buzah Manf. Co., Ltd. Leyning (John) & Co., Ltd. United Tobacco Co. (South), Ltd. J. J. & Co., Ltd. Waller & Hartley, Ltd. Mann, George & Co., (Beira), Ltd. Westlake Cape (Pty.), Ltd. M. Makgwe & Co., Ltd. Westral Ceramics Co., Ltd. Nethers (Burr.), Ltd. Northern Rhodesia Industries, Ltd. White Horse Distillers, Ltd. Olmann's Cape Breweries, Ltd. CHIEF AGENTS: General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Ltd. National Mutual Life Association, Ltd.

Colonel Stanley. The number of persons detained under Defence Regulations equivalent to 138 in the Colonial Empire on November 30 was 154, as compared with 229 on June 30. Of these 21,409 are British subjects or British-protected persons, and this figure will be further reduced by 30 Maltese in Uganda who will be released as soon as arrangements can be made for their repatriation.

For the second part of the question, I would refer my hon. friends to the reply I gave to his question for lines 21. The reports of these reviews are received in the Colonial Office, but the decision upon them rests entirely with the Governor, subject only to my suggestion, when I see it, that the case should be reconsidered by him.

It is probable appended to this written reply, that 11 British subjects and two non-enemy aliens were detained in Uganda, 11 of British or British-protected persons and 13 non-British persons in Uganda. The Uganda figures including a number of persons originally detained in other Dependencies.

Mr. Hawley asked the Secretary of State whether he would state the result of the review of the cases of Maltese British subjects interned in Uganda which he promised in July last.

Colonel Stanley: When these cases were reviewed the Secretary of State proposed that all the Maltese British subjects still detained in Uganda should be released, and the Governors have accepted this advice. Arrangements are being made for their repatriation to Malta.

Mr. Hawley asked whether it was intended to close down one of the interment camps in Uganda, and whether preference would be given to retaining the camp at Hombö, rather than that at Entebbe, by reason of the desirability of Entebbe on grounds of health and a danger of prolonged internment.

Colonel Stanley: On account of the shortage of staff and the need to use the Hombö cantonment for Government servants engaged on urgent and essential work in connexion with agriculture and survey, and the development of rural water supplies, it has been found necessary to close down this interment camp. Sixty of the internees and detainees are to be repatriated, and the rest transferred to Entebbe. The medical authorities consider that the health conditions at Entebbe are slightly better than those at Hombö.

Mr. Hawley: My hon. friend and gallant friend aware that there is considerable trouble caused by lake flies at Entebbe, and that the health conditions in the Camp there have given ground for concern, and will he therefore look into the position at Entebbe again, with a view to the possible transfer of the camp to some other site?

Colonel Stanley: Yes, but this is a medical advice that I have

Southern African Air Services

Mr. F. C. Sturrock, Minister of Transport in the Union of South Africa, said when recently addressing the Associated Scientific and Technical Societies of the Union that from the standpoint of civil aviation the whole of Africa south of the equator should be regarded as forming one Southern African region, within which there should be an efficient air service, co-operating to feed the Commonwealth and/or international services which would be established. He concluded:—

Whatever may be planned internationally, it is essential that the Union of South Africa must co-operate with the United Kingdom and the rest of the Commonwealth in establishing the most efficient and complete service possible. These Commonwealth services should be Commonwealth in fact, not only in name.

I would lay down as general principles to be followed (1) that the main Commonwealth air service shall be jointly owned and operated by all the Dominions, each in their own sphere of influence; (2) that the Dominions and Colonies concerned in any particular route shall jointly operate it, and provide and control an air-ground organization, each within its sphere of operation; (3) that although the route may be divided between two or more Dominions, the services themselves shall be through and continuous.

This would mean, so far as South Africa was concerned, that on the route between Johannesburg and London, the planes would fly to England and United Kingdom, and would fly to South Africa, although at some point of the journey the control would change over between the partners.

Mr. Mathu's Maiden Speech

Mr. E. W. Mathu, the first African to be nominated to the Legislative Council of Kenya, has made his maiden speech speaking clearly and from notes only. The applause which punctuated his remarks came largely from the European elected members. Mr. Mathu pleaded strongly for the education of African men and women and advocated a measure of compulsory education for African children, at first in the towns

THE UGANDA COMPANY LIMITED

13, Rood Lane, E.C.3.

Phone — MANSION HOUSE 3351

Produce Merchants
Cotton Ginners
Importers & Exporters
Tea Manufacturers

Agents for:

FORD MOTORS

WAKEFIELD OILS

DUNLOP TYRES

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY

P.O. Box No. 1, Kampala

and at

Jinja and Mbale

DALGETY

& COMPANY LIMITED

PRODUCE handled on commission with liberal advances pending sale.

MERCHANDISE Every requirement supplied from stock or on indent.

SHIPPING All classes undertaken and passage arranged by Sea or Air.

INSURANCE Fire, Motor, Marine, Life and Accident Insurance transacted.

LIVESTOCK Importers and Salesmen

LAND AND ESTATE

Agency Business

EAST AFRICAN BRANCH

Hamilton House, Elliot Street, Nairobi

SUB-BRANCH

Mombasa

REPRESENTATION

Dada Salaam, Kitale and Tang

Head Office

65, 68, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

Branches in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Bristol, Birmingham, Leeds, Newcastle, Hull, Southampton, London, and other ports.

Branches throughout the East African Continent.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)

BARCLAYS BANK, (D.C. & O.) reports a net profit of £148,864 in the year ended September 30 last, after providing for all charges and providing for taxation, contingencies, bad and doubtful debts.

The reserve fund receives an appropriation of £200,000 and a transfer of £300,000 from the contingency account, bringing it to £4,100,000. £75,000 is provided for deferred repair of premises, interim dividends paid in June acquired £88,598, and the directors recommend final dividends amounting to £91,551 (equivalent to total of 6½% for the year on the A stock and B shares), leaving £170,000 to be carried forward as against £110,000 brought in.

The reserve capital is £1,793,000 in 100,000 ordinary shares of 17s 6d each and 100,000 preference shares of 10s each. A share of £1 has been and is being converted into £500,000 in 55 B shares (£4 10s).

Cash in hand and with banks, £1,016,120; money at call and short notice £1,000,000; investments, £2,593,475; bills discounted, £54,900; advances to customers, £1,086,571; and other assets, £1,000,000. For the year ending 1943-44, remittances in trade, £1,214,515; and bank premises, £2,969,165.

The directors are Sir William Greenough, Bt. (Chairman), Deputy Chairman, Messrs J. R. Leisk and W. O. Morrison (Vice-Chairmen), A. C. Barnes, Sir Bernard Robinson, Mr. H. R. Bradish, the Hon. G. Glendon, Sir William Clark, Mr. E. B. Dalziel, Mr. A. B. Gilchrist, Lord Leith, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, and Mr. Harold Sturge. Mr. J. H. Hollis and Mr. D. F. Wray are the general managers, and Mr. H. T. Barton the secretary.

The statement of the Chairman, Sir William Greenough, appears elsewhere in this issue.

Trans-Zambesia Railway

TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY CO., LTD., reports that for the year ended December 31, 1943, gross receipts of the railway, including the Southern Approach to the Zambesi Bridge, totalled £21,494 (compared with £191,000 in 1942) and working expenses £218,770 (£142,735). Interest on investments and bank deposits amounted to £2,477, and there was left at the end of £85,201 (£62,901). The amount due from the Government under its guarantee was £15,159.

The total tonnage carried amounted to 1,000,000 of which 2,005,000 lbs. general merchandise, 15,815 sugar, 18,893 tobacco, 108,000 tea, 3,749 salt, 38,602 electrical cables and other goods and construction materials for the Railway. The previous year the total has been 1,200,000. The company has 2,500,000 shares of £1 each of which there are available £135,000 in 6% guaranteed first preference debentures, £200,000 in income bonds, and £200,000 in 3½% guaranteed notes.

The railway from Beira to the Zambesi, under the river, is now open to traffic. It appears in the balance sheet as £1,077,500. The Southern Approach to the Bridge, £399,363; investments, £80,000; tax reserve certificates, £15,000; and cash, £27,000.

The directors are Mr. V. S. Oury, (Chairman), Lieut. Col. J. A. M. de Almeida, Sir Henry Chapman, Mr. W. M. Coddington, and Messrs de Gouvea Coutinho, Sir Han. M. W. Eppinhurst, Messrs E. D. Hammond, and Mr. C. E. Rooke. The general manager is a Portuguese, Mr. Baquet, and the secretary is Mr. Longman, Mr. M. C. Casey.

The 4th annual general meeting is to be held in London on Wednesday, December 21st, at 8.15 a.m. and Mr. C. E. Rooke, who has been elected to the board, and Admiral J. de Gouvea Coutinho, who was re-elected, will be present. The Portuguese Government, and the Government of Rhodesia, are themselves for election.

Broome Rubber Plantations

BROOME RUBBER PLANTATIONS, LTD., a company with agricultural interests in Malaya, has mainly interests in rubber growing in Malaya. In 1943 in the year ending June 30, 1944, owing to the occupation of the provinces by the Japanese, Dividend interest received £3,819, and the directors' profit and loss account as reduced to £8,083, which is carried forward.

The issued capital is £150,000 and outstanding debentures total £100,000. There is a reserve of £10,000. Rubber estate, A. M. S. Rubber, Ltd. balance sheet, £1,000,000; buildings, machinery and tools, £3,199; investments in War Loans and Savings Bonds, £15,000; cash, £8,391; £2,000 of 6% convertible first mortgage debentures, stock and 100,000 fully paid shares of 2s each in Arasac Plantations, Ltd.; £5,000 (the estimated market value being £7,000).

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Mr. F. C. C. and Mr. F. C. Bycroft, Mr. J. M. S. and Mr. J. M. S.

Dalgely & Company

DALGELY & CO., LTD., report that in the year ended June 30, 1944, the profit from trading, after providing for general expenses, depreciation, taxation, debenture interest, bad and doubtful debts, and the conversion of overseas profits into sterling, amounted to £130,455, against £129,700 in the previous year. The profit in Australia, New Zealand and East Africa amounted to £37,744 (£32,000) and in Great Britain to £130,000 (£127,000). The 5% preference dividends required £25,000, and an interim dividend of 2½% paid in May on the ordinary shares amounted to £37,500. A final ordinary dividend of 3½% per share, less tax, making 6% for the year, is to be paid on December 30, amounting to £62,500. After adding £15,000 to the profit provided for, the total profit is £901,000, £10,952 remains to be carried forward, compared with £143,000 brought in.

The issued capital is £1,500,000 in ordinary shares of 10s each, £500,000 share paid, and £500,000 in preference shares of £10 each fully paid. There is a reserve fund of £1,000,000 and a general reserve of £360,000. Outstanding debentures amount to £1,500,000. Cash stands in the business at no less than £2,170,509; investments, £862,761; tax reserve certificates, £100,000; interest in a subsidiary company, £87,648; advances, £3,901,320; debtors, £1,749,999 (against creditors £3,292,559, including taxation and contingency reserves); merchandise, £670,100; and household goods, £100,000. Investments and investments on account of the reserve fund are £1,000,000.

The report states: "The winter in East Africa has continued to suffer from severe drought, which following upon adverse conditions during the previous two seasons, has seriously affected production of all kinds."

The directors are Major-General Sir John H. Davidson (Chairman), Sir Lionel Fletcher, Brigadier-General Lord Gowrie, V.C., Mr. A. R. Graham, Mr. J. Macmillan, Lieut. Colonel the Hon. I. Leslie Melville, and Mr. D. Abel Smith.

The general manager is Mr. Lionel Spearman, and the name of Mr. G. S. Hunter, hitherto manager in East Africa, now appears for the first time as London manager. The secretary is Mr. C. G. Hallam, and the manager for East Africa is now Mr. E. R. S. Wain. The text of the statement circulated by Sir John Davidson, the Chairman, appears elsewhere in this issue.

Kettles-Roy and Tysons

(MOMBASA), LTD.

P.O. Box 100,
NAIROBI,
and at Mombasa,
Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika.

Importers and Exporters
Clearing and Forwarding Agents

Mechanical and Electrical
Engineers

Manufacturers' Representatives

London Correspondents: Alex. Lawrie & Co., Ltd.

Write this Address: Harfield House, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Gordon Memorial College

A correspondent wrote to *The Times* a few days ago: "The last meetings of the Council of the new Gordon Memorial College have just been completed. The college, which unites the higher schools previously administered by Government departments into a sub-university body with a definite degree of independence of the Sudan Government, will be officially opened in the New Year."

As part of the development of the Sudan Government's policy of secondary education, new buildings have already been erected on the Nile some miles north of Khartoum for what was previously the Gordon College second day school, and other secondary schools will also be provided for the new university scheme.

This scheme includes two faculties, the Faculty of Education and the Faculty of Arts, and two departments, the Department of Medicine in Khartoum, and the Faculty of Education at Bahri el-Rada. Both will be brought into organic relationship with the new university college in the town.

Thus the first steps have been taken on the road which will eventually lead the Gordon Memorial College to the status of a Gordon Memorial University, granting its own fully recognized degrees. The present new university college will grant its own degrees.

The Faculty of Medicine at Khartoum, which has been in existence since 1912, and, as the examination for it are conducted only by lecturers from the Royal Colleges of London and Edinburgh in London, is conditionally recognized in this country.

The first university has been fully set for the training of Sudanese students for all departments of the professional life of their country. The Gordon College holds the largest individual acreage of any set of buildings along the river fringes of Khartoum, one of the finest river frontages of Africa, and indeed of the world. Handsome buildings, beautiful trees, and a large area of grass playing fields combine to make it a noble setting for the training of both mind and body.

Already for many years as their leading secondary school, it has been a source of joy and pride and profit to the people of the Sudan. In its new status it will carry even greater weight in the future of a country for which the British brought the opportunity of a true civilized life for the first time in its history over 45 years ago.

Miss Pankhurst in Eritrea

Sylvia Pankhurst, editor of *New Times and Ethiopia News*, has written to her paper from Asmara: "I was surprised to find Dr. Ullendorff, a very young Jew, and a mystic, who is editor of the *Eritrean Weekly News*, and himself a member of the Benicic people, as are the Eritreans, opposed to the return of Eritrea to Ethiopia. He would like Eritrea to be placed under the European Government, preferably British."

Ullendorff's desire in this respect extend even to Eritrea, it is, in fact, more pro-Britain than the British—except as regards Palestine, where he considers "the worst British administrators have been sent. . . . I could not but feel it a mistake to confide so important a propaganda medium as the sole weekly newspaper in the language of the people to an editorship sharply opposed to the Government with Ethiopia, and even opposed to Ethiopia's independence. I could not hope that Major Mumford, the representative of the Ministry of Information, imposes a brake on such tendencies."

I was troubled by the statement by a British officer that certain African of Eritrea who had acted as a Native Divisor to the Italians in Ethiopia during their occupation of the country, coupled with the reports that he is not well regarded in Ethiopia. I had to protest that such a man would be stigmatized as a traitor in France or any other civilized country of Europe, and that I could not find it in my heart to consider as a very nice fellow anyone who had served the foreign conquerors of his fellow countrymen.

The reply came that the Italian conquest of Ethiopia had only to a minor degree effected by poison gas and deadly biological agents, just as we are now defeating the Germans by the same means, and the country, I thought, I was assured by that reply, which seems to indicate the need for a historical refresher course for some of the younger officers, and especially in some cases a more hearty one.

I was pleased to see that some Ethiopians of Eritrea have been given positions of some importance as assistants of British administration. To mention one of the most striking instances, Mr. Isaac Tesfayde Medhen has a really vital work as Inspector of Education. He has great scope both in helping Captain Kyrilston Snell, the British Education Officer, to train student teachers and in the preparation of school text-books. It must be remembered, however, that Mr. Tesfayde Medhen's brother on passing into Ethiopia his rank, no matter how high an office, he is acting as Ethiopian Minister in the U.S.A.

Building Materials

If you require Building Materials or Hardware you will find The African Mercantile Co. at your service, with stocks at

- MOZAMBAKA
- DAR ES SALAAM
- KISUMU
- TANGA
- ZAMBONI
- MBALE
- ZANZIBAR
- KAMPALA
- BUKOBA

The African Mercantile CO. LTD.

107, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.

STEEL & SUGAR TRUCKS MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES



BALL-BEARING WHIBBLES & AXLES STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

ROBERT HUDSON

LIMITED RALETRUX HOUSE LEEDS MEADOW LANE

Branches and Agents Throughout the World WORKS AT LEEDS, DURBAN AND CALCUTTA London Office: 21, Tothill St., Westminster, W.C.2.

Branches in Kenya at Nairobi and Kilindini

The East African Coffee Curing Co. Ltd.

Millers of East African and Congo Coffee

COMPANY MEETING

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas)

Sir William Goodenough's Statement

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS) will be held at 2, Gresham Street, London, E.C.3, on Thursday, Next, December 28, 1944.

SIR WILLIAM GOODENOUGH, Bt., Chairman of the Bank, has circulated to the shareholders a statement from which the following extracts are taken:

In March last Mr. J. F. Gillen, at his own request, relinquished the Deputy Chairmanship, but I am happy to say that he will remain on the Board, and I take this opportunity of paying tribute to the great services he has rendered to the Bank since the time of the amalgamation in 1925. He has been succeeded as Deputy Chairman by Mr. J. S. Crossley, who was elected to a seat on the Board in February on retiring from the general management. Sir Bernard Bourdillon has been elected to the board, after a distinguished career in Government administration within the Empire.

Mr. R. D. Edwards has been appointed Chairman of our Cape Local Board in succession to Mr. G. R. Paterson. I much regret to report that Mr. Paterson felt it necessary to resign owing to failing health; he was for some time general manager in South Africa before joining our Cape Local Board, and during his long career has rendered devoted and valuable service.

Mr. A. W. Patterson, who has been for some years a local director of the Bank in East Africa, retired and came to England last year, but he has decided to return to Nairobi, and I am glad to say that he has joined our Local Board in an advisory capacity.

Record Total of Deposits

Current, deposit and other liabilities stand at the record figure of £282,175,976, or £34,402,377 higher than in the previous year, while cash in hand and money at call have increased from £87,285,289 to £102,028,404. Investments at £94,593,274 are £11,664,048 more, while advances are £3,681,782 higher at £94,066,571. The board have made the same allocations as last year to our reserve fund, which has accordingly been increased by £500,000. These figures are in very large measure the direct result of the conditions. We should not expect to see the same tendency continued for long after the end of the war. In some territories there has been a further sharp upward movement in prices during this period, and the question of effecting those adjustments which may ultimately prove necessary may be one of some difficulty.

I much regret to report that our staff serving in the Forces have suffered further losses during the year, the total number of those killed or missing now being 108. To their relatives and friends we tender our deepest sympathy. We have now 1,049 of our staff in the Forces, many of whom have won decorations. I would like to take this opportunity to refer to the award of the Victoria Cross to Lieut. Gerard Ross Norton, South African Forces (attached The Hampshire Regiment), of our East London branch. Our gratitude and admiration go out to all our serving members for their gallantry and sacrifice.

I am glad to take this opportunity to express once more to the whole staff of the Bank our thanks for their loyal services. For many of the staff in this country recent months have been particularly trying, and I would

specially like to record our appreciation of their splendid work under exceptionally difficult conditions.

Looking back over the course of the war, now we hope approaching its final stages, we may well feel thankful that our widely dispersed branches overseas have not received more damage during these past five years. We have been fortunate indeed in that not one of them has been over-run by the enemy. We can also be grateful for the fact that we have been able to be of service to the anti-air forces during the war, in so many overseas territories, and to the members of our fighting services themselves, particularly in the Mediterranean area and in the Middle East. I am glad to mention, too, that in many parts we have rendered valuable service to our American allies and to the Forces of so many of the United Nations. I think we may confidently feel that this Bank will be able to play a useful part in assisting post-war development throughout Africa, in the West Indies, in the Middle East, and elsewhere.

British Colonial Policy

In recent years the Colonial policy of this country has been subjected to criticism, much of which is both misleading and unfair. No one would pretend that mistakes have never been made, but the questions involved are frequently highly complex, and their solution is not helped by uninformed criticism. We must realize that our ideas, institutions, and ways of life cannot be easily transplanted to other lands, and to other peoples whose tradition and environment are essentially different from our own. If they are to flourish, they must be allowed to take root, and in some cases growth will be slow.

A lively interest in the Empire, and perhaps particularly in our Colonial territories, if people at home will I believe, contribute more than anything else towards a solution of these problems. The war has unquestionably had the effect of increasing public interest in these territories, and the means of development have already been greatly facilitated through the medium of air transport. I think it is true to say that rapid and efficient transport and communications are essentials without which economic development cannot make headway. It is only recently that these have at last come within our reach, but the chance, of which we should take the fullest advantage, has now arrived, and it will be for us to use it wisely when the end of the war permits.

Many plans for Colonial development are being considered and discussed, but I think we should do well to remember that they cannot in themselves provide an effective substitute for the intelligent and sympathetic interest of the people of this country, nor is it possible by any artifice or contrivance of Government to create mechanisms to replace the initiative, enterprise and enthusiasm of the individual.

Unique Opportunity in the Colonial Empire

It is idle to speculate about the future, but it would be a singularly unimaginative mind that could not grasp something of the potentialities of air transport for Africa and other parts of the Empire, and the effect of its power in bringing together isolated territories, formerly separated by many days, if not weeks, of travel, and now within a few flying hours of each other. These opportunities bring problems in their train, but we must face them with resolution, as the pioneers of the Colonial Empire faced their problems in days gone by.

Never before perhaps in history has our country had the opportunity to do so much to improve the lot of so many as will come to us when the war is over. Economically backward peoples within the Empire have received a stimulus from the war which has changed the way of life and widened the outlook. Our Bank, we believe, will have a great opportunity in the years which lie ahead.

COMPANY MEETING

Dalgety & Company, Limited

Sir John H. Davidson's Statement

THE SIXTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF DALGETY AND COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held today (Thursday), December 21, at the registered offices of the company, 65 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

Major General Sir JOHN H. DAVIDSON, K.C.M.G., the Chairman, has circulated a statement to the shareholders with the annual report and accounts. He said:

During the year the Hon. Lord Gowrie, V.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., has been honored and has accepted a seat on the board. Lord Gowrie, who has recently arrived in this country on the relinquishment of the office of Governor General of the Commonwealth of Australia, has a vast and varied experience of Australian affairs and conditions, extending over a very long period, and his wide knowledge, experience and sound judgment are of great value to the Board.

During the year Mr. C. D. Maningoth Gow, who had been secretary for 20 years and was with the company for 40 years, retired owing to ill health, and Mr. H. S. Giblin, manager for many years of the Sydney branch, also retired for the same reason; since his retirement we have learned with deep regret of his death. A further retirement is that of Mr. H. S. Lawrence, the manager of our Christchurch branch, after nearly 50 years' service. These gentlemen were loyal and trusted officers, and their withdrawal from the service is a keen loss.

New Appointments

To fill the vacancy which Mr. H. K. Jam, who had been assistant secretary for many years, has been appointed secretary for the year, has been appointed Mr. E. J. Barnett, sub-manager of the Sydney branch, has assumed control there. Mr. H. R. Williams, former manager at Invercargill, has taken charge of Christchurch, and Mr. D. P. Alexander, from Te Kūhihi, has succeeded him at Invercargill. During the year the board decided to bring home Mr. G. S. Hunter, former manager for East Africa, and to appoint him London manager, and his position has been filled by Mr. E. R. S. Wollen, who has had a number of years' experience in East Africa both as a planter and in business and is well known there. In all these officers the board has every confidence.

The position of the war in the Pacific since my last review continues to show steady improvement, and I think I may be justified in saying that the menace to Australia has to all intents and purposes been removed. As is only to be expected, the company's activities continue to be restricted in many directions, and in all the circumstances our business has been remarkably well maintained, despite the numerous difficulties. Unfortunately, the seasonal conditions affecting important areas of Australia give cause for grave anxiety. The wheat area of New South Wales and Victoria is drought-stricken and the prospects of the current crop are decidedly quieting. Parts of Victoria, the west and south-west of New South Wales, and the northern and north-western pastoral areas of South Australia are also suffering from severe drought, and heavy sheep losses are inevitable.

The important question of post-war trade, with its many problems, is constantly before us, and you may rest assured that we are taking all possible steps to ensure that this company secures a fair share of business on the rehabilitation of the world's markets. Progress, however, is unfortunately impeded at the moment until the position as regards Government control and the obvious uncertainties regarding raw materials, tariffs, currencies, etc., can be more clearly defined. The development of a closer economic relationship with the U.S.A. is another important matter of which we do not lose sight, and we look forward to an

expansion of our business with that country to our mutual benefit.

Heavy Burden of Taxation

I have referred before to the heavy but inevitable burden of taxation, an item which you will see continues to loom large in the accounts. As a matter of interest, the figures, which have steadily risen, are—for 1940, £204,000; 1941, £225,000; 1942, £320,000; 1943, £36,000; and for the current year, £388,000. Then there is the vexatious question of double taxation, which has lately been the subject of much consideration by all those who, like ourselves, are trading in the British Empire overseas. Various proposals have been made to bring to the notice of the Government the serious effect this is having on those British companies so engaged, and it is hoped that early steps will be taken to give some measure of reciprocal relief, and that our Government at home will take an active interest in this important matter.

With regard to wool, the company's main interest, an important recent happening has been the clarification of the position regarding the British Government's purchases of the Australian and New Zealand wools. These purchases will be continued for one wool year after the termination of hostilities, including the war with Japan. Production showed little change this year, being some increase in the Australian clip, while that of New Zealand showed a small reduction. The quantity of wool passing through the company's stores totalled 664,444 bales.

The wheat position is lamentable; the official estimate of the Australian crop is given as only about 50 million bushels, compared with last season's yield of 107,500,000 bushels. Frozen meat, tallow and butter are still under Government control. An agreement has been reached between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Australia for the sale to the U.K. of the whole of her exportable surplus of meat and dairy produce until June, 1948. Similar arrangements have been made with regard to New Zealand surpluses.

East African Business Satisfactory

Our East African business continues to be satisfactory, but drought has interfered to some extent with production, particularly in coffee.

Our financial position remains strong and liquid. The decrease in cash is reflected in the increase in investments. I have on the last two occasions drawn your attention to the decrease in advances; and this state of affairs remains for the reasons previously stated. It should not, however, ultimately react to our detriment, for we shall need to be in a strong financial position when conditions return to normal. You will also notice we have further reduced our terminable debentures. The balance sheet this year includes an investment in a subsidiary company, namely, the purchase of a hardware business in Queensland, which should prove a valuable adjunct to our merchandise activities.

You will see from the directors' report that we are recommending the payment of a final dividend of 8½%, making 8% for the year, and I think the shareholders will be satisfied with a similar distribution to that of last year in view of all the circumstances.

I have already expressed appreciation of the excellent and untiring work of our heavily reduced staff under great difficulties, and when I tell you that no fewer than 1,081 members are serving with the Forces in one capacity or another, you will realize the heavy drain upon our man-power and the consequent burden placed upon those remaining. In addition, I have to record with deep regret that 54 have been killed and 52 are missing or prisoners of war, and I desire to express our sympathy to their relatives and friends and the sincere condolences of the board, management and staff, with which I feel sure the shareholders will wish to be associated.

COMPANY MEETING

Wankie Colliery Company

Sir John Chancellors Statement

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF WANKIE COLLIERY COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on Friday, December 15, in London.

SIR JOHN R. CHANCELLOR, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., Chairman and joint managing director, presided.

He introduced the statement by the Chairman, which was agreed with minor amendments.

The operations for the year show a balance of £247,000 to the credit of the profit and loss account, to which has been added the balance brought forward from the previous year of £13,273 less a further provision for taxation in respect of profits to August 31, 1944, making a total of £235,151.

Heavy Taxation

After providing the sum of £124,600 for income tax on the current profits, there is a balance of £89,551, out of which the board recommends the payment of a dividend of £20,000, absorbing £92,944 net, leaving a balance of £17,207 to be carried forward.

It will be seen from the accounts that the onerous taxation imposed on companies registered in the United Kingdom and operating in Southern Rhodesia, to which I have previously referred, has again seriously affected the profits of the company.

Sales of coal and coke again show a substantial increase. Coal sales amounted to 1,607,706 tons and coke to 88,926 tons, compared with 2,515,973 tons and 75,683 tons respectively in the previous year.

Mining conditions at both 1 and 2 Collieries remain unchanged. We have undertaken the erection of a modern type of coking plant for the production of high-grade metallurgical coke. Work on these new coke ovens, which are to replace part of the existing plant, has been begun, but substantial progress will not be possible until we are able to obtain the services of additional skilled bricklayers. A by-product plant is also to be erected in connexion with the new coke ovens.

Sales of the products of the brickworks to outside customers have increased to £27,028 from £25,418 last year. In connexion with this side of our business we acquired nine blocks of magnesite claims for the supply of material for the manufacture of special refractory bricks; and a further two blocks have been acquired since the close of the financial year.

Native labour supplies have been adequate, the employed strength on August 31 last was 5,410, compared with 5,267 at the previous year-end.

Pension Scheme Started

From October 1, 1944, a contributory pension scheme has been instituted at the colliery for the benefit of the members of the staff on their retirement. The existing staff provident fund will also be continued to provide for employees who on account of age were not eligible to join the pension scheme. Members will be asked to confirm the action of the board.

The report was unanimously adopted, and the pension scheme was approved.

The retiring director was re-elected, and the auditors were reappointed.

Mini Mini Tea Syndicate

Mini Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate, Ltd., reports a net profit for the past year of £8,329, and a final dividend of 9% makes 16% for the year, less tax. Poor weather in Nyasaland reduced the tea crop from 546,160 lb. in 1942-43 to 473,227 lb. in 1943-44. Floating assets total £29,036, while current liabilities, including provision for the final dividend, amount to £10,307.

£180,000 for Women's Education

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved a grant of £180,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare vote for the development of the education of women and girls of all races in Kenya.

Pan-Africanism

The Pan-African policy which we advocate does not mean one big State—that you may leave to the future—but an African community of States working together and helping each other. The Union of South Africa is becoming the greatest market for labour from the north. We are now absorbing thousands of Natives who come to South Africa because they want work and of sufficient development in their own countries. They are helping us to develop our great mining and other resources, and they are becoming more and more a market for our products. General Smuts.

Mombasa's Five-Year Plan

The Mombasa Municipal Board has approved a five-year development plan costing about £320,000. First place is given to improvement of Native housing, and expenditure of £50,000 for the housing of the staff of the board and of £100,000 for the start of a general housing scheme for Africans has been agreed in principle. Anti-malarial measures will cost about £80,000, a malaria engineer is to be engaged to make an engineering survey of neighbouring areas. Road improvements will cost £25,000, and £10,000 is needed for amenities for Natives, including a social hall.

Father of Tropical Medicine

The Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene held a special meeting at Mansion House, Portland Place, London, to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Sir Patrick Manson, "father of tropical medicine," who died in 1922. Sir Philip Manson-Bahr, his son-in-law, said that Manson emigrated to Formosa in 1880, formulated the mosquito-malaria theory in 1894, and five years later established the London School of Tropical Medicine with the aid of Joseph Chamberlain. The Hospital for Tropical Diseases had been destroyed by enemy action during this war, which had made tropical medicine of greater importance than ever before. The Society hoped to found a research scholarship in tropical medicine as an additional memorial to Sir Patrick.

Rhodesia Railways

Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., estimated that revenue for the year to the end of September, 1945, will be about £6,300,000, compared with a revised estimate of £5,555,450 for the year ended September 30 last, and the estimate of expenditure at £3,514,800 (£3,480,300). Income tax will take £1,111,000, excess profits tax in Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa £79,000, debenture interest £564,700, debenture sinking fund £230,000, and pensions £273,600. A repetition of the dividend of £175,000 and the transfer of £29,000 to reserve stabilization account are envisaged.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION (1939) LTD.

(Incorporated in East Africa)

Telegraphic Address: All Offices in East Africa "INCREASE" London Office: 68/70 Fenchurch St., E.C.3.

General Merchants AND Engineers

NAIROBI (Head Office) MOMBASA KAMPALA

DAR ES SALAM TANZANIA

LATEST MINING NEWS

Mufulira Copper Mines

MUFULIRA COPPER MINES LTD. reports that the operating surplus for the year ending March 30, 1945, totalled £2,562,100 compared with £1,664,922 in the previous year, in which had to be deducted London expenditure total of £38,473, directors' remuneration of £11,626 and ordinary expenses charges. After providing £200,000 for replacement of £230,000, the net profit of £1,174,747 is available for appropriation, as against £1,306,040 in the previous year.

Taxation amounted to £700,000 for the year in addition to general reserve was £139,718 (£252,310 in the previous year) and the balance carried forward was £1,274,457 (£1,053,727). The directors have recommended that the company should issue £700,000 loan stock at 10% in order to provide funds for expenditure on the properties and other purposes and power has been taken to issue up to an additional £1,000,000 of similar loan stock.

The issued capital remains unchanged at £2,388,874. The general reserve totals £1,507,967 and creditors aggregate £489,917. Cash appears in the balance sheet at no less than £2,693,314 (£1,537,633); tax reserve certificates £71,500 (£965,000); debtors, £432,952 (£292,029); stocks of copper and concentrates £1,233,842 (£637,842); and materials and supplies £1,030,176 (£637,842). Fixed assets, of a total of £5,524,000, include the Mufulira mine, plant, workshops, equipment, township, compound and hospital totalling £4,374,330; the Chibambala mine £233,846, and the Hampden pyrite mine, Southern Rhodesia, £410.

The directors are Mr. A. Chester Beatty (chairman), Mr. R. L. Prain, (managing director), Mr. A. Chester Beatty, Jr., Mr. Albert Bennett, Mr. Charles W. Boise, Mr. Carl H. Heine, Mr. Lord Geddes, Mr. D. D. Irwin (Mr. S. T. Amerer alternate), Dr. J. C. Lawn, Sir Douglas Malcolm (Mr. C. D. Heine Hutchinson alternate), Mr. W. Selkirk (Mr. J. A. Dunn alternate) and Mr. S. S. Taylor (Mr. C. S. Taylor alternate). The directors who retired by rotation and offered themselves for re-election at the 15th general meeting on Tuesday last were Sir Albert Beatty, Mr. Boise, and Dr. Lawn.

The consulting engineer is Mr. Arthur J. Storke, Messrs. W. Peterson is the general manager and Mr. F. Tucker the manager in Northern Rhodesia; and the secretary and assistant secretary in London are Mr. D. C. D. Lamb and Mr. A. W. Goodbody respectively.

Rhodesian Selection Trust

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., reports that the net profit for the year ended September 30, 1944, totalled £372,265. Payment on December 30 of a dividend of 5% per share, less income tax at 6s. in the £ (based on the standard rate of 10s. less 5s. for Dominion income tax relief), requires £165,493, leaving £206,772 to be carried forward, as against £8,363 brought in.

The company's holding of 64.07% of the share capital of the Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., remains unchanged. That company paid a dividend of 1s. 6d. per share, less tax, which represented £176,187 on the Trust's holding. Its issued capital is £2,646,923 in shares of 5s. There is a general reserve of £1,270,509, and a capital reserve of £549,794.

The shareholding in Mufulira appears in the balance sheet at £4,331,019, together with a note that there is no market quotation for the shares. The Trust also holds £26,250 of 4% Mufulira loan stock. Other share investments appear in the balance sheet at the nominal figure of £22, there is a £190,000 holding in National War Bonds, and cash total £21,884.

The directors are Mr. A. Chester Beatty, Jr. as alternate, Sir Albert Bennett, Mr. C. W. Boise, Mr. H. K. Hochschild (Mr. S. T. Amerer alternate), Sir Douglas Malcolm (Mr. C. D. Heine Hutchinson alternate), Mr. R. L. Prain, Mr. W. Selkirk and Dr. C. S. Taylor, man. Sir Douglas Malcolm, who was appointed to the board during the year, and Messrs. Hochschild and Selkirk retired and offered themselves for re-election at the 16th ordinary general meeting, which was held in London on Tuesday.

Sir Cecil Rodwell and Messrs. J. A. Dunn and T. F. Field resigned during the year; it is not proposed to fill these vacancies meanwhile and the present directors have waived their additional remuneration until further notice.

Company Progress Reports

Tati Goldfields. 15,000 tons were milled during November for a net profit of £881.

Rosterma. 1,475 fine oz. gold were produced in November from 4,000 tons of ore milled, the estimated working surplus being £93,287. On the 12th level the east drive was advanced about 23 ft., to 10 ft. in place averaging 16 dw., over two inches, and then in low values. Further driving on the 17th level gave 40 ft. averaging 3 dw., over 6 inches and then 50 ft. of 11 dw., one over 7 inches. On the 18th level progress was made in ore of 13 dw., value over 12 inches, and on the 19th level the north and south crosscuts were extended 18 ft. and 5 ft., respectively.

Rhokaha Corporation

RHOKAHA CORPORATION, LTD., has issued a preliminary statement that the net profit for the year ended June 30 last was £178,244, a decrease of £149,008. Taxation requires £217,159 (in all of £36,674). Dividend of 25% on the ordinary and A stock amounts to £625,000, and the 5% preference dividend takes £82,500.

Dividends

Rhokaha Mines, Ltd. has declared an interim ordinary dividend of 12%. No dividend was paid last year.

The Zambesi Exploration Co., Ltd., has declared an interim dividend on the ordinary shares of 2% for the year to December 31.

De Beers and Anglo-African Mining Co., Ltd., has announced a preliminary dividend of 12% on the ordinary shares. The total distribution was £7,500,000.

The Silverwood Starry Gold Mining Co., Ltd., has announced an interim ordinary dividend of 1% (July 1943). The total distribution last year was 21%.

De Beers and Anglo-African Mining Co., Ltd., has announced a preliminary dividend of 12% for the year to December 31, 1945. Last year's total distribution was the same.

Mufulira Large Staff Bonuses

At the general meeting of Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., on December 15, 1945, Mr. A. Chester Beatty, the Chairman, said that the company had provided a bonus of £10,000 for the staff. The bonus was based on the company's performance during the year, which represented an additional 10% on the basic wages. During the past nine years the company has provided £530,500 for these purposes.

Losses. The London, Australian and General Exploration Co., Ltd., which holds interests in various East African companies, reports a loss of £1,928 for the year to July 31, 1944. The debt balance carried forward is increased £21,431.

Nuggets in Uganda

Mr. J. Matthey, who, as we reported earlier in the year, has found Uganda's record gold nugget, weighing 25 oz., has now found three more nuggets weighing 17 oz., 8 oz., and 4 oz.

POWER FOR INDUSTRY!



KENYA
UGANDA
TANGANYIKA

Cheap power is available in many areas. Before selecting a factory site, installing power appliances refer your proposal to one of the Companies' offices. Special tariffs are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to small powers in the Tanganyika area.

SYSTEMS: In Kenya and Uganda—3 phase, 4 wire 50 cycles, 415 and 240 volts.
In Tanganyika—3 phase, 4 wire, 50 cycles, 400 and 230 volts, or 440 and 220 volt Direct Current.

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

Kenya: Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret.
Uganda: Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja.

THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

Dar es Salaam and Tanga.

THE DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Kisumu.

LONDON OFFICE: 66, Queen Street, E.C.4.

LESLIE & ANDERSON

LTD.

14, Billiter Street, LONDON, E.C.3.

and at
KAMPALA, MOMBASA, NAIROBI
ZANZIBAR

**EAST AFRICAN EXPORTS
and IMPORTS**

LESLIE & ANDERSON (Nairobi), Ltd.
NAIROBI.

*Specialists in Kenya and Tanganyika
Arabica Coffees*

Supply Standard Blends to Roasters
Requirements

Under Supervision of London-Trained Liquorers

London Agents:

EDMD. SCHLUTER & CO.,
4, Cullum Street, E.C.3

Clearing Forwarding

LEHMANN'S (AFRICA) LTD.

DAR ES SALAAM
CHUNYA and TANGA

GENERAL MERCHANTS
AND
IMPORTERS

Insurance Shipping



T.S.M.V. "ISIRINGO", "INCHANGA" and "INGOMATI"

★ INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

REGULAR SERVICE

by the

New Twin Screw Luxurious Motor Liners

BETWEEN

**Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo
and South and East African Ports**

Sailings as circumstances will permit

For full particulars of Freight
Passages, etc., apply to:

ANDREW WEIR & CO.
Baltic Exchange Buildings
21, Bury Street
LONDON E.C.3

Thos. Cook & Sons, etc.
Passenger Agents

★ EXCELLENT PASSENGER
ACCOMMODATION

★ DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS
CARRIED

BUY ADVERTISED GOODS THEY HAVE BEEN PROVED BY USE

TANGANYIKA

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY covers an area lying between the Indian Ocean and the great African Lakes, some 360,000 square miles in extent. On its northern frontier, Kilimanjaro, one of the most remarkable mountains in the world, rising to a height of more than 19,000 feet, overlooks the borders of Kenya.

The region of Tanganyika was, for many centuries, visited by Arab traders and others. Eventually it became subject to the influence of Muscat, one of whose descendants still rules in Zanzibar, under the protection of Great Britain.

The native population of more than 5,000,000 is mainly engaged in agriculture; the coffee and sisal plantations in the North producing the main export crops. Cotton and groundnuts, hides, skins and gold are also exported.

The average annual value of Tanganyika's external trade for the year 1935 was about £18,000,000.

The Bank has branches at Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Chunya, Iringa, Mbeya, Moshini, Mwanza and Tanga. Those concerned with trade in Africa, the Middle East or the West Indies are invited to communicate with the



BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

LONDON, E. C. 3



On Business or on Pleasure

your travel in East Africa can be made swift and smooth by the Railways of East Africa.

THE BUSINESS CENTRES are linked by regular, speedy, and comfortable train services.

FOR TOURISTS services run to the game reserves, to the excellent fishing rivers, on to the inland seas, and for tourists going even further afield there are through connexions with the Sudan, the South and the Belgian Congo.

WHILE you are contemplating **SETTLEMENT** in East Africa, the railways can take you in comfort to the fertile and healthy farming areas.

A Railway's Dining Saloon



BEFORE travelling in East Africa let the Railways tell you how they can ease your journeying.

The Railways of East Africa

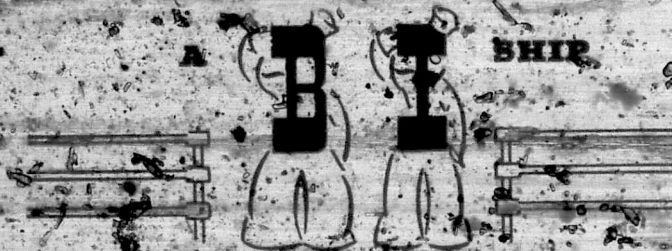
Write for details to
The East African Railways, Nairobi
or to any travel Agency

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 28, 1944
Volume 21 (New Series) No. 1058

6d. weekly, 30s. yearly post free
Registered with the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

You'll feel
WELCOME ABOARD



And we ask you to support the
MERCHANT NAVY COMFORTS SERVICE
by making a donation of Service or money
to the National Appeal Headquarters, 62 (S),
Aldgate Street, London, N.W. 3.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

PASSAGE: 14, Cockspur Street, S.W.1. LONDON AGENTS: Gray, Dawes & Co., 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.
FREIGHT: Gellatly, Hankey & Co., Ltd., 1, Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3. MOMBASA AGENTS: Smith, Mackenzie & Co., Ltd.
BEIRA AGENTS: Allen, Wack & Shepherd, Ltd.

COAL & SUGAR
BRUCKS

MINING WAGONS
OF ALL TYPES



BALL BEARING
WHEELS & AXLES

STEAM & DIESEL
LOCOMOTIVES

ROBERT HUDSON
LIMITED
RALETRUX
HOUSE
LEEDS
HEADQUARTERS
& LONDON OFFICE

Branches and depots throughout the world
WORKS AT LEEDS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN
London Office: 25, Tottenham Court Road, W.1



Schweppes

TABLE WATERS

Owing to wartime conditions these world
famous beverages are now in very short
supply. We assure our customers that
shipments will be resumed as soon as
possible.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA

LIMITED

Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862 on the 23rd March, 1886

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1866

Bankers to the Government in KENYA and UGANDA

Subscribed Capital £4,000,000
 Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
 Reserve Fund £2,200,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

R. LAWRENCE, Chairman
 J. K. MURPHY, Deputy Chairman
 T. GARNER, Esq.
 R. H. PUGHNEY, Esq., C.B.E.
 G. LEE, Esq.
 Sir N. REID, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 C. SHAKESPEARE, Esq.
 A. W. STUART, Esq.
 Sir K. N. MALHOTRA, K.C.S.I.
 Sir J. H. CHURCH

Head Office: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2

BRANCHES

CALCUTTA	CAWNPORE	MANDALAY	STEAMER POINT	ENTERBE	
BOMBAY	DELHI	COLOMBO	ADEN	KAMPALA	Uganda
MADRAS	LAHORE	KANDY	ZANZIBAR	JINJA	
KARACHI	TUTICORIN	NUWARA-ELIYA	COMBASA	TANGA	Tanga-
SHITTAGONG	COCHIN	ADEN	NIROBI	DAR-ES-	nyika
AMRITSAR	RANGOON		ISIROU	SALAAM	Territory
			KISUMU	MWANZA	

The Bank grants Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all places where it is represented, negotiates and collects Bills of Exchange, collects Pay, Dividends, and generally transacts every description of Eastern Banking Business. Current Accounts opened and Deposits received for fixed periods not exceeding one year, rates available on application. Cheques, letters of Credit and Travellers Cheques available throughout the World issued to Constituents by the Head Office and Branches. Trusteeships and Executorships undertaken. Income Tax Returns prepared and Claims submitted.

Branches in Kenya at Nairobi and Kilindini

The East African Coffee Curing Co. Ltd.

Millers of East African and Congo Coffee

TRANS-ZAMBESI CENTRAL AFRICA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

THE LINK BETWEEN BEIRA AND NYASALAND

Passenger Trains leave Beira Mondays and Thursdays. Coast-bound Trains leave Blantyre Sundays and Wednesdays.

Return First-Class Tourist Tickets available Three Months for Single Fare.

Head Office: 3, Thames House, Oulton Street, E.C. 4

40 YEARS EXPERIENCE OF RHODESIAN ENGINEERING

CONSULT

JOHNSON & FLETCHER

LIMITED

BULAWAYO
 SALISBURY
 BATOOMA
 NDOLA
 BEIRA

Why put up with Backache



Doan's Backache Kidney Pills

Ask for **DOANS** Backache Kidney Pills

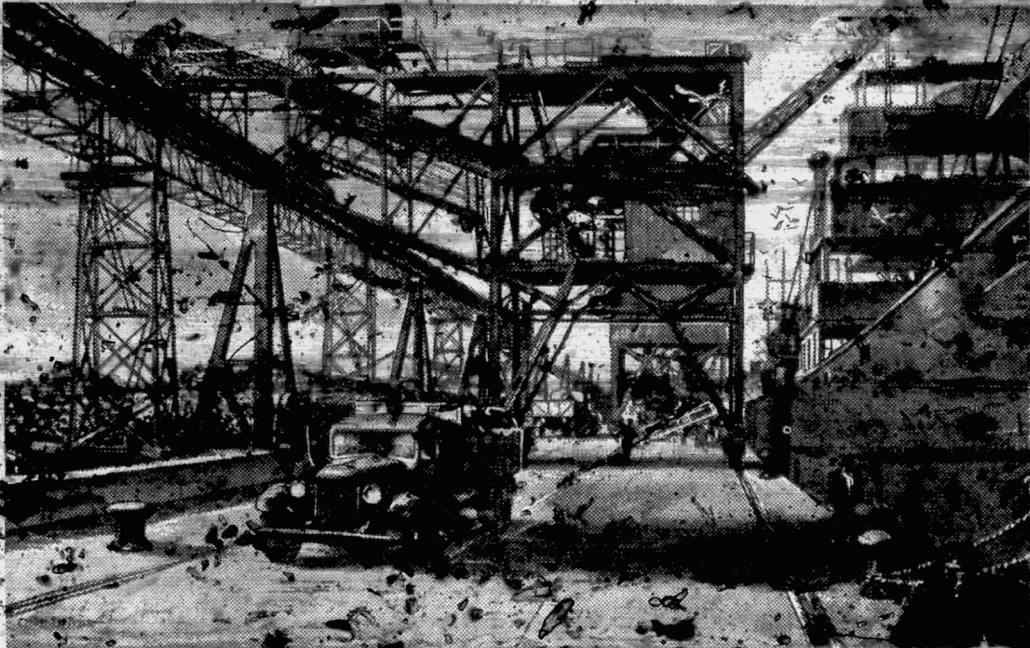
1/3
 2/9
 5/-

G.E.C.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LTD., OF ENGLAND

in war — as in peace

at the service of the Empire



The design and construction of plant and equipment for the speedy handling of bulk materials were early activities of the G.E.C., the largest British electrical manufacturing organization in the Empire.

Materials handling schemes have developed in size and importance as the need for more efficient equipment in industry has increased through the years, and the Company's installations, handling up to 2,000 tons an hour, can be seen in mines, collieries, electric power stations, gas works, steel works, factories, docks and harbours, etc., in all parts of the world.

The long experience of the G.E.C. in this special branch of engineering has been of the greatest value to the Nation during the war, in designing the equipment for the many industrial requirements of war industries. The Company's knowledge has still further been enriched, and after hostilities the resources of the G.E.C., which during the last few years have been available only for the war effort, are once again at the disposal of all concerned with the material handling problems in all parts of the world.

Electrification Schemes

G.E.C. Electrification Schemes have been applied to all industries, including: Aircraft Factories; Chemical Works; Collieries; Food Factories; Gold Mines; Iron, Steel and Copper Works; Locomotive and Railway Carriage and Wagon Works; Motor Car Works; Ship and Shipyards; Textile Mills; Oil Refineries, etc. etc.

G.E.C. — always in the forefront of electrical progress

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LTD., MAGNET HILL, BIRMINGHAM

THE
Standard Bank of South Africa
 LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED)

Bankers to the Imperial Government in South Africa and to the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika and Nyasaland

Head Office: 10 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET,
 and 77 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 63, London Wall, E.C.2

WEST END BRANCH: 9, Northumberland Ave., W.C.2

NEW YORK AGENCY: 67, Wall Street

The Bank has branches in

KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR,
 SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND
 and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA,
 SOUTH-WEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited

FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc.

The Bank is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT
 PRODUCE CENTRES

RALPH GIBSON, London Manager

COMING WITH VICTORY

**CROSSE &
 BLACKWELL'S**

Famous
Food Products

Unexcelled
 since 1706



**KENYA
 FARMERS'
 ASSOCIATION
 (CO-OP) LTD**

offer their help
 and advice to
 anyone contem-
 plating settlement
 in Kenya

WRITE TO:-

PO BOX 35, Nakuru,
 Kenya Colony.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 28, 1944.

6d weekly; 36s. yearly post free.

Volume 21 (1944 Series) No. 1850

Registered at the G.P.O.

Founder and Editor:

Y. S. Johnson

Registered Offices:

91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

War-time Address:

60, East Street, Taunton, Somerset.

Principal Contents

Matters of Moment	370	Tanganyika Post War Plans	381
Major African Changes	380	Treaty with Ethiopia	392
Problems of Youth	381	Company Meeting	
Housing Urban Africans	385	Trade Ambassadors	
Education in Africa	385	Way Coy. Ltd.	399
The War	386	Latest Mining News	400
Background to War	388		

MATTERS OF MOMENT

ABOUT THREE HUNDRED GERMAN CHILDREN from Tanganyika Territory who are interned in a camp within five miles of the capital of Southern Rhodesia are stated by the *Rhodesia Nazi School Herald* to be receiving instruction in the pure doctrines of National Socialism from their German teachers (all Nazis). The pupils give the Hitler salute, and are formed into Hitler Jugend and Deutsche Maedchen groups, the whole purpose being clearly to infect them with the virus of the *Herrenvolk* theory. That the facts approximate closely, and perhaps absolutely, to the statements in the newspaper report is evident from the admission of the Minister of Justice that it is "substantially correct." The first surprise is the revelation that the German teachers were permitted to bring their Nazi textbooks with them from Tanganyika. We do not know whether at the time of their arrest at the outbreak of war these particular persons were in the subdued and accommodative frame of mind so characteristic of the German in adversity, but if they were they will inevitably have regarded the permission to retain such reading matter as an open invitation to continue the kind of instruction which they were giving to German youths in Tanganyika before the war—as was first disclosed to the public by *EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA*.

While the responsibility for what has since happened is clearly that of the Government of Southern Rhodesia—to which some very direct questions will presumably be addressed by Members of the Parliament of the Colony—it must have been officials of the Government of Tanganyika Territory who sanctioned the retention of National Socialist books; and we trust that Members of the Imperial Parliament will press for inquiries after the Parliamentary recess, and that non-official members of the Legislature in Tanganyika will table similar questions to their Government. Accountability for such reckless abuse of authority ought to be brought home to those who have so grossly disregarded the most elementary dictates of common sense and common prudence. At the outbreak of war officials and non-officials in Tanganyika co-operated splendidly in rounding up the Germans in the Territory with the result that a situation which might have been dangerous was quickly defused. But, as we reported at the time, there were public complaints that that initial vigour quickly evaporated into a lethargy which led to the release, not merely of some of the Nazi elements, but of some Germans who were so evidently unreliable that they had soon to be rearrested. So far as we are aware, however, there has been no public knowledge in Tan-

books that the Germans sent from that territory to Southern Rhodesia were equipped even down to textbooks for the indoctrination of Nazism.

It is nothing less than startling to learn that the Director of Internment Camps in Southern Rhodesia is reported to be anxious of the Colony to have indicated that "to close these schools would simply drive Nazi teaching underground." The declared purpose of the United Nations is to eradicate Nazism, militarism and the sophistry that the Germans are the "master race" and the British Empire and its allies stand committed to that task whatever the cost and however long the duration of the occupation of Germany. Yet the lieutenant-colonel entrusted

with control of German internees in Southern Rhodesia coolly comments that to prevent open instruction in the pestilential doctrines which Germans have taught to their offspring, for secondary and more would merely drive such teaching underground! If public policy is so powerless that it cannot effectively prohibit such tuition in a small camp in the middle of Africa, how is it to be supposed that it can enforce its will upon scores of millions of Hungarians in the middle of Europe? Merely to pose that question is to reveal the absurdity of the attitude adopted by the Director of Internment Camps in Southern Rhodesia. If he was speaking for himself alone the expression of such an opinion ought to cost him the loss of his appointment; if he was defending a policy deliberately decreed by the authority to which he is answerable, the case is far worse. Quite clearly, this matter requires probing to its roots.

Model Village Best Antidote to Disease

Sir Malcolm Watson Urges Applied Experiments

STANDARDS OF LIVING AMONG AFRICANS must be raised, and in the long run those standards must come from within, said Sir Malcolm Watson, former Director of the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, when recently addressing the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board.

Malaria was the chief offender among diseases, but it could and must be controlled. When he had begun to investigate conditions on the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia in 1929 half of the deaths among Europeans were due to malaria, but within two years preventive measures had reduced the European death rate from 22 to six per thousand, while that of Africans had within a few years been brought down from 32 to six per thousand. This large-scale scientific experiment on the Copperbelt was a pointer to the whole of Africa.

But there were many other diseases, and all needed to be considered together, and the way forward must be found by practical experiment.

The surest and cheapest way of dealing with disease groups among Africans was by the planning of experimental villages, in connexion with which there must be proper use of the land, damming, water conservation, shade hedges, and other measures well known and widely practised in India.

Outline of the Plan

For our village, Sir Malcolm continued, "I propose that we should get all the water we can, and control that water so that it does not bring malaria. We want the Africans to cultivate the land with all the skill that the Agricultural Department can give them; we require pure water supplies, probably from wells; we want an irrigation engineer to tell us the best way of leading our water so that a good fertile land can be cultivated on both sides of the valley; we want the forest officer to advise on timber planting; we want this village to be permanent, and to prevent soil erosion. Part of the population should be engaged in cultivating the village, but part should be free to pursue agriculture or mining or to engage in the secondary industries which are essential."

Housing was a genuine problem. The present floors produced tiggers, and a large proportion of the people had bad feet. He advocated teaching the African to

make burnt brick and distil wood tar, a good antiseptic dressing for the floor, the use of insecticide to keep down insects was desirable. There should be a shingle roof, treated with coal tar, this form of roofing lasted well, and was not too hot or too cold. The whole house should be built for the exercise of ingenuity.

The layout of the village was highly important. Money would be required in the initial stages, but once the experiment was finished the results established would spread of themselves without great expenditure.

Neither Government nor private organizations alone could make this experiment and produce the results desired. "We want all the experts," Sir Malcolm emphasized, "and the full and willing co-operation of all parties." There should be some positive way of attracting and using good ideas.

Africa Can Learn From India

The man in charge of the malaria part of this work should have Indian experience, for India was far ahead of Africa in its anti-malarial methods. The advice of such experts as Mozley on bilharzia, Symes on entomology, and Paterson on African village economy, was obviously necessary. The planning and conduct of this experiment required the best help from everywhere.

When the experimental village had been going for a little time, and the best methods of dealing with the problems had been proved, estate owners might create similar villages and introduce the same methods on their own lands. Having seen the work done in Java, Malaya, India and Brazil, he was anxious to see Africa also playing a great part in the prevention and extermination of disease.

Sir Montague Barlow asked whether it was desirable to start research institutes all over Africa in diverse conditions which obtained.

Sir Malcolm Watson replied that such institutes had done their work by giving us the necessary knowledge for a further step. What was now necessary was the application of that knowledge. The experiments desired must now be outside the laboratory, they should be carried out on the ground itself, i.e., in the village.

Mr. D. C. Brook said that in 1924 his company had

... Sir Malcolm Watson's advice. The reduction in the death rate and in hospital admissions in two or three years and the saving of life otherwise seem a financial and commercial point of view have been amazing.

Sir Humphrey Leggett emphasized the need for consultation with acknowledged experts in tropical health questions before Governments or private persons embarked on works or buildings. Large developments would have to be financed by the Colonial Treasury and the British Government and consultation with the Institute should be almost a matter of course, particularly on the question of malaria. It was also essential to obtain the confidence and willing co-operation of

the Africans who should be made health conscious by education.

General Spence suggested that films about malaria, typho, malaria and general hygiene were of great value in Africa.

Spence also agreed that the Government was an admirable vehicle for disseminating health education, and associated himself with Sir Humphrey Leggett's plea for education in hygiene in order to put the full cooperation of the Natives. He was certain from his experience that Africans were anxious to be taught and to be protected in effect to prevent malaria and other diseases.

Kenya's Problems and Her Finances Seen Through Official and Non-Official Eyes

THE AFFAIRS OF KENYA were reviewed by the Acting Governor, Mr. G. F. Kenzie, at the recent Budget Session of the Legislative Council.

"How far as a Colony contributed materially to the war effort and so furthered the interests of the United Nations during the past year?" he asked. "Have we planned and worked wisely and energetically for the welfare and development of Kenya? I think we can confidently answer both questions in the affirmative."

"We are still required to produce as much food as we can and such high priority crops as pyrethrum, sisal, rubber and flax, to say nothing of timber, wheat and maize."

Grants in the non-Native areas—breaking new land amount to £159,000 during 1943 and 1944 up to date; fertilizer grants over the past two years amount to £50,000, a special maize bounty which was introduced this year in an attempt to encourage our maize supplies amounts to £47,000—a total of £255,000.

What have we gained for this expenditure? An increased production of over a million bags of the five main cereals—wheat, maize, rye, barley and oats in the two years 1942 and 1943 during which the ordinance has been in operation, and this in spite of drought. This, of course, is not the final result as the stimulative effect on production will continue to be felt for so long as the Increased Production of Crops Ordinance continues to operate. In addition to the grants just mentioned, advances and loans of £164,000 have been made since 1937, two years ago, and have been effected year by year without difficulty.

Production Policy and Results

As a result of representations made by the East African Governments, the Secretary of State has agreed to the grant of 7s. 6d. per acre should be maintained in respect of non-Native maize planted during 1945 and 1946. He has also agreed that producers of maize should be guaranteed a minimum price of 12s. a bag free on rail for K9 quality maize planted in 1945 and 1946. It will still be the intention to fix a suitable price, not less than 12s. a bag, for each crop year by inter-territorial agreement, as is done at present. This arrangement makes manifest the Government's intention to encourage maize production and to create a sense of security among maize producers which should ensure the maintenance of production on at least its present scale.

The weather has adversely affected the production of the coffee crop, the present estimate for which is approximately 7,000 tons. Pyrethrum deliveries over the last two years show a gratifying increase, and there is no reason why this increase should not be maintained. The output of sisal for the first half-year was 5,500,000 lb., an improvement of 25% over the corresponding period of last year, and there is no reason why this increase should not be maintained. Sisal production is likely to show a substantial increase over 1943 figures, and timber production also shows a marked increase—from nearly 60,000 tons in 1942 to 76,000 tons in 1943, and probably 80,000 tons this year.

The maize locusts have not become a disaster, and the loss of crops has been small. One thanks is due to the military authorities for their valuable assistance, they have rendered to officers and the administration who have

acted in a most formidable way with great efficiency in the face of the onsets of the anti-social locusts.

Dr. Le Polley and Major Colonel Eastwood

Since the inception of the Livestock Control has handled the matter in a most efficient manner. Of the value of 334,000 has been provided by the Natives, 60,000 by the Government, and 274,000 by the other sources. The maize production in the course of the increased campaign against malaria in 1943, more than 2,000,000 vaccinations have been performed for the Natives, and 100,000 vaccinations against pleuro-pneumonia have been carried in the Native pastoral areas during this year.

The use of the Weymouths Survey is mapping the dry season and the extent of the permanent dry belts, and seasonal and occasional drought zones with a view to framing measures for the control and reclamation of a large area. This means it is hoped that it will be possible to provide additional land for Native and non-Native occupation after the war, a matter to which the Government attaches the greatest importance.

Applications from Intending Settlers

Five people have been settled on the land with the assistance of some money loans under the 1939 Settlement Scheme.

Over 400 applications have been received for Crown land farms, nearly 200 applications for assistance under the present private settlement schemes, and 200 Servicemen have stated that they wish to be employed in agricultural pursuits after the war.

The financial surplus for 1943 amounted to over £19,000, despite very heavy expenditure, including a transfer of £20,000 to the War-time Contingency Fund, in excess of the provision provided in the approved Estimates for 1943. During 1943 the actual revenue collected exceeded the amount shown in the approved 1943 Estimates by no less than £1,952,790, and the actual expenditure, including the transfer of £200,000 to the War-time Contingency Fund, exceeded the amount authorized in the approved 1943 Estimates by £1,915,780. The revised estimate of the revenue expected to be collected in 1944 exceeds the amount shown in the 1944 approved Estimates by over £4,750,000, while the revised estimate of expenditure for 1944 is expected to exceed the printed 1944 Estimates by only a slightly smaller amount. Both revenue and expenditure in 1944 are expected to exceed the 1943 figures, and expenditure in 1944 includes some £800,000 for reduction in the cost of imported foodstuffs, a type of expenditure which will not be necessary in 1945 to anything like the same extent.

Provision was made in the 1944 estimates for the extra cost of the Government's Public Works Extraordinary, and during the special year amounting to £398,538 have been signed, making a total authorized expenditure under this head in 1944 of £825,537. All of this will not be spent, however, partly because of the difficulty of obtaining staff and materials for the provision under Public Works Extraordinary in the 1945 draft estimates is £398,538, and covers a comprehensive programme of work on roads, water supplies, roads, etc. etc. £115,380 of this amount is subject to reimbursement from funds provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

The estimate of £6,267,390 of revenue in 1945 is some £15,000 less than the revised estimate for 1944. The difference is largely accounted for by a reduction of £350,000 in the estimate for customs duties. A surplus of £70,080 is expected on the year's working.

In the last six months of the last year approximately 3,200 vacancies were reported to have been taken before the Labour Exchange, 1,500 were directed to approved employment, 500 were conscribed to public work, and 1,200 were repatriated to their relatives as either exempt or unqualified for conscription. Many

were to take the town rather than run the risk of conscription. The control has had a marked effect on the mobilization of labour in the town: before its introduction there were about 8,000 engagements and districts over there; there are approximately 1,500.

Government has approved the appointment of five inspectors of resident labour. It has been impossible to make any three appointments as yet, but a start has been made in the Nakuru district. First reports show some interesting figures. For instance, on 26 farms inspected in the Sabukia area just over 1,000 resident labourers had 1,500 dependents and 10,000 head of stock. There cultivated 10,000 acres of land. On farms of this size, the general control of cultivation the average of the number of labourers just as a rule is about 100, and the number of head of stock is about 10,000. It is a reasonable thing.

Revenue Now Exceeds £6,000,000

The Financial Secretary, Mr. L. E. Fisher, estimated Kenya's revenue during 1945 at £6,200,390, an increase of £1,365,280 on the original estimate for 1944, but about £415,000 below the sum which he expected to reach by December 31. Receipts from import duties in 1945 had risen to £1,000,000 higher than was expected, and Customs and Excise should yield about £2,000,000 in 1945. Income tax was again estimated at £1,400,000, and other sources of revenue at £1,800,000. Expenditure was estimated at £5,222,000 in 1945, an increase of £1,292,000 on the estimate for 1944, and £500,000 above the amount originally to have been expended.

Mr. Fisher revealed that during the past two years £800,000 has been spent on road construction in Kenya, the War Office having provided about 25% of the total. A War-Time Contingency Reserve of £600,000 has been built up. £550,000 has been lent to the Imperial Government, £300,000 has been credited to a Foreign Planting and Development Fund, and the general reserve has risen to £2,200,000, fully £1,000,000 above the present estimate. £1,700,000 of excess profits tax has produced £1,700,000 of which as much as £750,000 may be payable, but even then there would be a large balance for use locally or for donation to Great Britain. The contributions towards the cost of war.

Comments of Kenyan Settlers' Leader

Mr. ALFRED VOGEL, leader of the European Elected Members, said in the course of his busy speech, a verbatim report of which has been received by the mail.

Kenya has borrowed about £10,000,000, the cost of borrowing the money being about £12,500,000. We have therefore had the use of £2,500,000. We have already paid interest of over £30,000,000, and still owe £17,500,000. We have in the sinking fund and supplementary sinking funds about £2,000,000, leaving a net indebtedness of £15,500,000.

Instead of being a burden on the British taxpayer, we have, in my opinion, done a very fine job in developing this country with the strange aid of high finance upon us. We have asked for and got practically nothing. The tragedy of it is that the Imperial Government's policy towards her Colonies has been 20 years ago what it is today—that is, in the form of a Colonial Development and Welfare Act—we should probably have spent the £15,000,000 which we have already sent back Home in the way of interest; we should be up-to-date in our buildings, hospitals, schools, road programmes, etc., and we should have got 60% additional value compared to what we can expect to get post-war on a similar scale.

Exactly what do we intend to do post-war development? What are the duties of the Economic and Development Secretary? Is he to be flooded with work by being put on every committee? Is his department to become a backwater for all the more awkward questions forwarded to Government? Is he going to be allowed to do the job that the country expects of him?

The Government propose to facilitate the employment of disabled Africans? What is being done for blinded and disabled Africans? What training does Government pro-

vide for those youngsters who went to school to learn the plans for agricultural and vocational training. How is Government trying to find out what those people of the Forces want to do when they leave them? The Government has a plan in mind for certain districts of the country to be given to turning the Northern Frontier District and Lamana into economic assets instead of into economic liabilities? What progress has the Government made so far? I cannot imagine any Economic Committee doing a general geological survey, and the Economic Secretary is to run the Industrial Research Board, which continues post-war. If so, in what form?

We have tremendous responsibility in regard to Colonial Development and Welfare funds. It is the plans passed by the Development Committee in 1945, which will come before the Standing Finance Committee, upon which are several elected members, and then forwarded to the Executive Council, on which, we hope, there will be several Elected Members. When those plans are put into operation, it will be our duty to act in the closest possible liaison, so that if there is any waste or likelihood of it we can at the time of the audit have it promptly rectified, and that until the waste runs into very large figures.

Importance of Labour Organization

It is here, I submit, that the Government must have Members, whom I am sure will be completely at one with labour, and I warn this Council, most seriously, unless we tackle this question of properly organized labour through the channels through which it should have developed over the past years, at this juncture in our history, we are squandering our time considering these vast schemes. We should have a Minister of Labour; then we should have a Minister in charge of the labour of the country, his job will ultimately come. I point to you that the work of the Commissioner of Labour at present are merely those of within a workable extent of a labour inspector. He is not a Minister. I know that he has insight and has good co-operation from the Provincial Commissioners, but they are their district officers are busy men. It is no good having an advisory Labour Advisory Council if the Labour Department has not the personnel or power where necessary to carry on the dictates of that Council. The thing is to have a Minister.

I hope that when the report of the Standing Finance Committee comes back to this Council we shall see some such proposals. The Labour Department, based on the basis of the country expects of him, and that we are going to do this in a steady and regular method of handling labour between officials and ordinary civil labour recruiters. Then the Natives will have supreme confidence that they are going to be sent where they should go, get proper pay and conditions do a man's job, and reap the just reward. I consider this point is of paramount importance, because there are hundreds of thousands of Natives out of this country at present who have on their return to be reabsorbed. We have the greatest opportunity ever presented.

The police have a very difficult job at present, and their work is going to increase steadily. Did the Commissioner of Police get all that he required to give him a force which, in his opinion, would enable him to do the job of were his mates ruthlessly cut down? And what happened to the Auxiliary Police Force?

We must not give the impression that we will do thousands of Kenyan villages. It is a matter of an excellent way to do it with a team with very different ideas from those they had when they left this country. It is at that point when the Auxiliary Police Bill came before us that, much as we deplored the disbandment of the Kenya Defence Force, it was a most important force and that it should be armed, I still make that plea.

Referring to these districts of Africa, I want some information about the Mbari village, next to Nairobi golf course, the Burubura village springing up some 12 miles along the Ngong Road, and the Karuru Forest also, which has become a place of ill-repute. Who is really in charge—the Chief Native Commissioner, the District Commissioner, or the Police? There are special police patrols in the black spots of New York and London. We should not have allowed these black spots to grow. If we have allowed them to grow, we should have a special police patrol in the vicinity of these villages, and we should have special police patrols. We can prevent these villages growing up. I would also ask the Director of Medical Services if he is satisfied that these dens of iniquity are good in Nairobi or its environments.

Housing Africans in Urban Areas

Points from Important Northern Rhodesian Report

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION appointed by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia to inquire into the administration and practices of Native locations in urban areas has just reached England. It is a candid document, on which the Commissioners (Mr. L. W. G. P. D. B. Robinson, Mr. J. Thompson, and Mr. J. H. G. ...) are to be cordially congratulated. Their conclusions on the present state of housing, the cost of essential services, and the cost of general administration and management in such urban areas, and their proposals for their improvement, by the Government, (inter alia) contains a mass of useful and inspiring on the whole subject at issue.

But the immediate interests of Africans and European alike in Northern Rhodesia is emphasized at the very beginning of the report, quoting the late Godfrey Wilson's statement that:

"Immediate European interests demand the maintenance of the existing equilibrium between the African and Native populations with all its corollaries, such as the production of low wage labour, the discouragement of the migration into towns of wives and children by means of providing adequate housing for them, etc., even though this policy may lead to increasing the servant and industrial ..."

Hastening the Process of Stabilization

Immediate African interests demand the hastening of the historical process towards resolution of the present disequilibrium by all possible means (education, adequate urban employment, development, and Native technical training), even though that policy may lead to the displacement in the next few years of some African skilled workers and to an unbalanced ratio in the ..."

The report continues:

He (Wilson) points out that "the long-term interests of both groups will equally be served by the restoration of equilibrium that is to say, by frank acknowledgement of stabilization both in urban and rural areas. We believe that acceptance of this long-term policy is inevitable, and that any encouragement of a policy which would tend to keep wages low and prevent the development of good conditions and family life in the urban areas would be thwarted. The interests of all concerned will best be served by hastening the process of stabilization. The rise in African status which will result would coincide with such an expansion of markets that the interests of the European as well as that of the African would be served and trade would flourish."

From the report we quote the following passages:

"It is axiomatic that every employee should receive a wage sufficient to enable him to maintain a reasonable standard of living above a mere subsistence level and house himself and his family in accordance with the requirements of decency and hygiene."

"This principle has been recognized, to some extent only, in the Employment of Natives Ordinance, which places upon the employer an obligation to provide his employee with proper housing, and recognizes, by implication only, that the employer should also provide housing for the employee's wife and family."

"We have not recommended an amendment of the ordinance which would require the employer to provide housing for the employee's wife and family, as such legislation might lead to the victimization of casual workers by certain employers insisting on giving work to their own men only. This difficulty can be overcome only by urgent wage legislation which in our opinion should be brought into effect, for the lower-paid classes of employees at the moment, as the Labour Department has accumulated sufficient evidence of the cost of living of Africans in the ..."

The African Must Wear His Hat

"The implication of minimum wages is inevitable, and the African will not develop on sound lines until he has learned to stand for himself and realize that he can enjoy reasonable standards of living only if he is willing to work for them."

"Good conditions for Africans in urban areas can be achieved only by the evolution of cheap and suitable types of housing, by the adoption of suitable plans to provide them, and by the introduction of wages which will enable them all employed Africans to be able to buy or hire them and maintain for themselves and their families a reasonable standard of living."

"Housing in the locations is but one of the interests of local authorities, and we recommend that it should best be

called and built by the ... of an ... Housing Department."

"In the course of our investigations it became evident that ... in matters to do with housing, but in all their dealings there exists a general attitude of authorities a widespread and understandable sense of dissatisfaction and frustration, even hostility to the Central Government, exaggerated to no small extent by the lack of personal contact with the officers concerned, and the interminable delays on the part of the Central Government in the ..."

"It is suggested that a low personal contact and ... be ... by a ... in which local government affairs ... with ... of ... to visit local authorities ... regularly ... of their activities, ... in the ..."

"We advise that the whole question of local government administration and legislation calls for thorough examination and revision."

"Some of the authorities have made real efforts to improve African housing in their locations, but ... and ... Since 1928 ... has been asked to the Livingstone ... of ... in Livingstonia was ... did not enable the Municipal Council to ... by Orde Browne in ... in Northern Rhodesia."

"Some Europeans, pleading a poverty which their normal standard of living does not wholly support, and ignoring the fact that Government's purse is the taxpayer's pocket, considered that the burden of financing better accommodation should be shouldered by Government. Few will dispute that it is the responsibility of Government to ensure that all sections of the community are housed in a proper manner, but they are wrong if they think that Government should accept the financial responsibility for housing employed persons or persons whose presence in the town is necessary and advantageous to the other townspeople."

"Others state that a single room is sufficient for an African family on the grounds that this is the accommodation to which he is accustomed in his village. This is a misconception. It is contrary to African custom to permit children to sleep in the same room as their parents. In the villages either separate huts are built for children or they are accommodated in harem-tents."

"Experience in other countries has shown conclusively that, as the quality of housing improves, so does the quality of work, and according to ... of Native figures giving a man a good home increased his efficiency as a worker by 15% to 20% even without any improvement in the quality or quantity of food."

Use of Term "Huts" in Towns Should Be Discontinued

"To describe in law Native houses in urban areas as huts is unfortunate, and we recommend that the practice be discontinued."

"We are of opinion that local authorities should be obliged to establish locations and provide therein adequate housing for all employed Africans except those who are housed by their employers, and for certain unemployed Africans. Some witnesses, including the members of more than one local authority, suggested that local authorities should disclaim all responsibility for their locations and hand them over to Central Government."

"There is a serious shortage of houses in Ndola and the extraordinary position arises whereby, although employers are required to house their employees, they are not permitted to build in the municipal area and the local authority is not in a position to erect sufficient houses to them. One firm asked permission several years ago to erect houses in the location, and this was refused. We see no reason why employers should be prevented from capitalizing their legal liabilities, and we recommend that Ndola By-Law 224 be repealed."

"Employers should be permitted to build accommodation for their African employees in locations to the satisfaction of the local authority and of a standard at least as good as that elsewhere in the location. Except in cases where employers seek to build houses themselves, local authorities should be required by law to provide housing for all employed Africans in the townships."

"We recommend that Government should grant to local authorities the capital necessary to build a limited number of huts with single and ... Africans seeking work in the town ... should be financially responsible for the maintenance and administration of these buildings. The expenditure should be met from the general fund ... be a charge against the locations. No rent should be charged for these

quarters, but the occupants should be expected to keep them clean. It will be necessary to limit the time during which quarters may be occupied, and we recommend that Africans in search of work should not be permitted to stay in the hostels for more than seven days in any one month.

The inevitable parasites, fleas, gnats, germs and insects which are present in unimproved and insanitary private lodges and unimproved settlements are unscrupulous. Little or no mosquito netting is present in the towns, but their numbers will be increased by the introduction of the improved hostels and unimproved settlements.

Unimproved Locations of Local Authorities

The present conditions in the present of the whole of the picture is a very poor one. The actual living quarters are of a very inferior standard. Very often these are together, and in many cases open spaces are inadequate or absent. Natural features have often been used to advantage, and in some cases all indigenous trees have been cut out and little attempt made to replace them. The African living in these locations has an opportunity to develop family life and is deprived of the privacy which he craves.

With the exception of the grass compounds, most of the houses are the property of local authorities, but in some localities private individuals and companies have been permitted to build.

In the locations visited there are 17,711 houses, of which only 480 have more than one room. The total male population is approximately 4,000, of which 6,000 are married. The single-roomed dwellings (many of them occupied by married couples) range from seven children, ranging from ancient pole-and-mud huts of sun-dried brick buildings to hoth kitchens to well-built burnt brick or concrete houses with small verandas and kitchens attached. They fall short of the minimum requirements of decency and hygiene when occupied by married people.

The consensus of opinion of witnesses was that the acceptable minimum requirement of a man with wife and children was two rooms, with a kitchen, store and small veranda. Many considered that a minimum of three living rooms was necessary to maintain the minimum of three rooms, which has been adopted in many new Rhodesian schemes in South Africa and in Rhodesia should be applied to Northern Rhodesia, but there are difficulties.

We therefore recommend that in initial housing schemes the unit should be a house consisting of two living rooms, a kitchen, a store and veranda. As soon as overcrowding is relieved, a number of three-roomed cottages should be provided for those who are willing to pay the additional rent for them. A noticeable feature of the locations is the prevalence of sun-dried brick and thatch. It is believed that Government has encouraged the use of these materials, partly on account of their comparative initial cheapness and partly because it was not considered prudent to build in permanent materials houses which might become outmoded and inadequate before they ceased to be serviceable.

Unsuitability of Sun-Dried Brick Houses

As far as we have been able to ascertain, the consensus of expert opinion in Northern and Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa and the Belgian Congo is that sun-dried brick is most unsuited to African housing. Mr. Walton Jameson, Technical adviser to the Central Housing Board of South Africa, went so far as to say that sun-dried brick was a hopeless medium of construction for African housing in any country with a rainfall exceeding 11 inches.

There was considerable diversity of opinion on the relative cost of sun-dried brick and burnt-brick buildings, but the overwhelming majority of witnesses agreed that the cost of maintenance was enormously higher in the case of sun-dried brick than in the long run a building constructed of burnt-brick or other permanent materials was more economical.

Kitwe Location affords an outstanding illustration of the unsuitability of sun-dried brick; the new quarters for the African employees of the Cold Storage Board at Livingstone another. Kitwe Location was erected in 1934 at a cost of £21,000 obtained by loan from Government. Four hundred and ninety-five houses and five sanitary blocks were built with this money. Only 70 of the houses have two rooms, the remainder being single-roomed. The doors are of beaten earth.

The walls, being sun-dried brick of indifferent quality on burnt-brick foundations, are not standing up to the weather and cannot take normal plastering or whitewash. Further deterioration of the walls occurs owing to insufficient overhang of the roof, which is of corrugated iron and asbestos. The houses are rectangular with external lugs to kitchens. So rapid has been the deterioration of these houses that it is possible that they will not survive for more than 10 years, at the end of which time the loan will not nearly have been repaid. These remarks are not intended to imply any criticism of the architect who had to build a definite number of houses with inadequate funds.

This deplorable state of affairs, whether the Management Board is faced with the alternatives of cutting its losses, de-

molishing its houses and starting afresh on sounder lines, or spreading considerable sums on the maintenance of unsuitable buildings, indicate that these circumstances call for special consideration.

A loan of £21,000 at 4½% for 15 years was granted to the Board in 1934. Of this £10,320 was spent on fast-wasting assets in the form of buildings of the type described, the estimated period of which is 10 years. The remaining £10,680 was spent on corrugated iron, fittings and sanitary and water pipes, at an estimated total life of 30 years. We recommend that in this case the loan should be split in the above proportions to allow fast-wasting assets to be written off in 10 years and the durable assets in 30 years, and, further, in order to extricate the Board from a hopeless position and put it in its feet for the remaining useful life of its houses, the Government should make a grant equivalent to half the cost of the fast-wasting assets.

The most serious objection to sun-dried brick houses is that they foster the spread of disease. Unless the inside walls are smoothly plastered by expensive methods, it is difficult to prevent the plaster flaking off and providing lodging places for vermin, many of which are disease-carriers. Dust is apt to collect from the walls, and particularly from pole and grass roofs, thereby increasing the danger of the spread of tuberculosis and other infections.

Ticks in Bachelor Quarters Only

An objection to sun-dried brick which we heard from a witness with long experience of compound manufacture was that particularly in bachelor quarters, the walls are cracked and crevices occur in which ticks and other vectors of disease lodge. That the presence of ticks is a danger is well illustrated by a report of a "tropic outbreak" of disease reported in South Africa. A number of Natives were found to be suffering from the "aphlebitis" which was discovered to be caused by ticks and fever, a tick-borne disease. The complaint was found to be confined to bachelors; no one living in the married quarters suffered. This led to the discovery that the walls of the huts lodged large numbers of ticks. The reason for the apparent marital immunity was found to be the care which the women normally gave to repairing cracks in the walls and floors, as against the lack of such care on the part of the bachelors.

We recommend that the use of sun-dried brick for African housing in urban areas should be disallowed, and that small houses in the locations should in future be so designed and built as to provide for their easy conversion into larger houses.

Grass compounds should be destroyed as soon as practicable.

Conditions in private compounds should not be permitted to fall short of those in locations.

Until such time as the African is in a position to build for himself a really good house suited to urban conditions, no further permits to establish private locations in urban areas should be issued.

The object of Government in initiating African suburbs in urban areas is to allow Africans to live under less rigid control and in more pleasant surroundings than in the locations, to afford Africans an opportunity of learning to manage their own affairs, and to encourage them to accept responsibility for their own services and develop a sense of civic responsibility which will have an ultimate effect, not only in the towns but also in the villages.

African Housing Department Recommended

We are convinced that no real and lasting progress can be made until an African Housing Department is established in this Territory. We strongly recommend the early formation of such a department, executive and not advisory in character. Its duties should be—

- (a) to study building materials and designs;
- (b) to prepare town plans and plans of buildings of various designs and types;
- (c) to arrange for the training of African artisans on a large scale;
- (d) to train and form a Government building organization capable of undertaking building operations for local authorities;
- (e) to assist local authorities in obtaining the requisite materials;
- (f) to advise and if necessary afford technical assistance to local authorities;
- (g) to advise on and control the financing of building schemes and to deal with all applications for loans;
- (h) to exercise direct supervision of the erection of all African housing in local authority areas;
- (i) to establish and maintain close contact with similar organizations in other countries;
- (j) to collect and study Native opinion on the architecture of African housing and to incorporate as far as possible in new designs African tastes and ideas.

It is essential that the officer selected to control the department should be a man of real administrative ability and

(Continued on page 396)

Duties and Dangers of Education in Africa

Outlines by the Governor-General of the Sudan

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE SUDAN, who is President of the Council of the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, said in the course of his address at the inaugural meeting of that Council:

It is our task to give to the Sudanese the best of European culture and science. It is the task of the Sudanese to find their own culture on the best of East and West, and to make a synthesis that they can themselves contribute to the advancement of civilisation and learning.

It may well be that this College will in time attract students from other Arab territories in the southern part of the Middle East, as some of our schools have already done, and that the torch of learning here in Khartoum may shed its beams outside the frontiers of the Sudan.

Considering the number of our higher schools, their precarious position as regards staff and Government secondary school, and the many difficulties of training, building and equipment arising from the war, it is inevitable that the present standard of the higher schools should be good for our time and for the degree of the educated Sudanese. I say this frankly, with all praise for the fine efforts of the present staff, especially during the war. But the standard must be raised.

Quality, not Quantity

Although we intend to increase the number of students who may reach 200 in 1945, it is quality we primarily seek, not quantity. The Leiza Warr Commission was insistent on this in 1937, and I recommend members of this Council to read its reports and the final report on the subject of diploma and degrees.

There are four ways by which standards can be raised: first, the improvement and expansion of the secondary schools which feed the college; secondly, a College staff sufficiently high in quality and adequate in numbers, to have time to think as well as teach, time for research, and time for individual contact with students; thirdly, continual contact with the great world outside the Sudan.

The first pre-requirement is engaging the attention of the Director of Education; the second is already under consideration and will be one of your main tasks; the third is partly ensured by the position of the Executive Committee in London, and has already been assisted by the visit of members of the Asquith Commission.

You also have in front of you the excellent example of the Kitchener School of Medicine in inviting external examiners to report annually a step which you may wish to extend to other schools. We wish also to maintain close relations with Egyptian academic circles for the maintenance and development of Arabic culture, Egypt's pre-eminence in the cultural world of the Middle East is well known.

I have particularly stressed the need for external contacts and assistance, not only because the Sudan is, through no fault of its own, still a backward country in many ways and limited in its resources, but because cultural isolation is as dangerous as this war has proved political isolation to be in Europe and elsewhere. Knowledge and research know no territorial or political frontiers.

But the high academic and professional standards are not sufficient in themselves to secure the success of the College, especially those qualities of broad and liberal education are essential in the truly educated citizen, and in the creation of a social sense and an enlightened public spirit, academic and professional attainments have only personal value to the individuals who gain them, and may not operate to the discredit of the rest of the community.

The Proper Study of Mankind to Man

This College will fail if its ideals are merely become a factory of professional men or a monastery for scholars. The commonest and most sweeping criticism against modern education in Europe and America is that it lacks coherence and direction. In the last century there have grown up two disintegrating forces, which have distracted the old unity of education, which was based on the humanities—one the growth and complexity of professional subjects, and the other, the hardening of national and local allegiances.

Educationalists in recent years have been absorbed too much by the study of technical and scientific facts from the study of man. If graduates in Germany, Italy and Japan had received a true grounding in the natural and cultural history of mankind, they might not have been led astray by crazy dreams of racial and cultural domination. The community of mankind goes deeper than its diversity.

In this connection cannot too warmly recommend a most inspiring little book, published last year by the Cambridge University Press called "Education for a World Adrift," by Sir Richard Livingstone, which states simply and firmly, the need to restore to modern education its moral ideals, and to create a true and effective philosophy of life in young men going out into this "complex" modern world.

There are three dangers against which this College must guard. The first is water-tight compartments. The specialist who is to be a complete physicist, chemist, biologist, trained doctor or engineer, must have some idea of trends of thought in other branches of knowledge. The members of the authorities of this College, to build bridges, for example, between Arts and Science students, and between students of different professions.

The second danger is vocationalism. The danger here is even greater than in Great Britain, owing to the greater difference between the standards of living of the professional man and the general public. The schools must obviously instil knowledge, vocationally useful and with professional skills, but we must produce men who are first of all good citizens, not men who are merely trained professionally. Excessively narrow vocational training, for its own ends and impedes the application of science to social needs. All graduates should have an inspiring vocation, a call to serve their fellow-countrymen by the exercise of their particular professional skill.

The third danger is that a Western outlook and Western science may destroy a student's faith in his religion and let give him no valid philosophy of life to take its place, and leave him either apathetic towards moral values or guided by mere personal ambition. I look to the Muslim staff of this College to combat this danger. Here again, the laying of emphasis on public service and social science will recall both to teachers and students that the fundamental basis of education is a moral one.

I would stress the great importance of research, research and teaching are equally the functions of a university college. Research not only has its obvious value in the field of science, whether social or technical, but it provides stimulus for the staff and an object lesson for the students. This College may even in time attract research workers from the outside world. Research is also an antidote to the danger of vocationalism. It is in many ways the essence of life for a college.

Not Dependent on Government

It is essential that the College should have a considerable measure of independence of Government, although the Government is at present footing for the greater part of the cost. If it is an entirely Government institution, there may at times be a conflict of loyalty to Government and loyalty to science and scholarship. On the other hand, it is reasonable and beneficial for Government to exercise a measure of control, especially financial.

I should have liked to see a less preponderance of Government officials on the Council, but the majority of elected men in the Sudan happen to be in the Government, and I am sure they will exercise an independent judgement in their deliberations. I am extremely sorry that some distinguished Councillors from outside, Mr. Turner of Makerere College, Mr. Reed of Victoria College, and Mr. Hoyle of the British Council, are all unable to attend this meeting.

I should also have liked to attend this meeting, but in my position as head of the Government I must give the Council too much of a Government stamp. Sir Douglas Newbold, whose appointment as Chairman is personal, and not in his capacity as Civil Secretary, will therefore preside for the remaining agenda.

Raid Over Kenya Border

The Sudan News Letter issued by the Information Office in Khartoum states:—

After a five years' lull the peace on the Kenya border has been broken. Seven Eureka women and one man were killed and two children wounded by rifle fire near a place called Kichhegio, south of Mogilla. The raiders attacked dawn and killed or wounded everyone in the Turkana camp. The Kenya Police post in Mogilla heard the firing and advanced on the scene within an hour. They picked up some modern Italian ammunition and followed the tracks of the raiders to the Lomavey River. No stock was taken. It was strongly suspected that the killers were members of the Toposa and law band under the leader called Paka. It is believed that these men were shot because they had been seen to kill. Accordingly, blood money has been collected from the Nilot and handed over to the Turkana. All Toposa grazing camps have been moved westward from the border, and it is believed they have been handed in.

The War

Admiral Mountbatten Praises East Africans

1,296 askari from Uganda Have Been Killed

THE LATEST OFFICIAL NEWS of the 11th East African Division in Burma is that from its Kalawa bridgehead the advance continues south the axis of the Yeu road. The leading troops were about 20 miles to the east of the Yeu on the road to Yeu when the latest messenger came from South East Asia Command headquarters.

It is officially stated that by the beginning of November the Division had killed 1,000 Japanese and taken 49 prisoners.

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, the supreme commander, visited troops of the 11th East African Division in the Kalawa area on December 16. He had last visited these troops in action in May when he prophesied that they would get on top of the Japanese in Burma. Now he expressed his satisfaction that this forecast had been fulfilled. Admiral Mountbatten crossed the Chindwin bridge to the east bank where the East Africans have established a strong bridgehead, and he also saw sick and battle casualties being evacuated in light plants of the United States Air Commando Unit, which throughout the whole operation, particularly in the monsoon period, has been of the greatest value to the division.

British, East and West African, Indian and Gurkha troops formed an open square at the formal military ceremony held in Yopal on December 15 when Lieutenant-General Blum, Commander of the 11th Army and his three corps commanders, Lieutenant-Generals Scoones, Christy and Stopford, received the accolade of knighthood from Field-Marshal Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India. Those present included Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, the supreme commander, and Lieutenant-General Leese, the new commander of the land forces in the South East Asia Command.

Casualties

Lieut. Peter Tyson, The Hampshire Regiment, attached South Wales Borderers, who has been killed in action in Burma, was the son of Captain and Mrs. W. Tyson, formerly of Nairobi, whither he went in 1921 as an infant. He came to England eight years later to his first prep. school, and went on to Sherborne, where he boxed for the school. He had been in India and Burma since early in 1942, and had only just rejoined his regiment after recovering from wounds received in March.

Flight Lieut. J. R. Falconer-Taylor, Naivasha, Kenya, has been killed on active service.

The latest casualty lists received from Southern Rhodesia contain the following names:

Killed on air operations: Captain Geoffrey Edward Hotchkiss, D.S.O., D.F.C. and Bar, and Flying Officer John ("Jackie") Hereward Titterton, R.A.F., No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron.

Killed in a flying accident in the Bulawayo area: Sergt. F. A. J. Wallbank and Cadet Donald Frank Godding.

Death officially presumed: Flight Sergt. Percy Killenbogen, previously reported missing from air operations. Missing, believed killed, from air operations: Sergt. Arthur Bradley Woodyvine, of Bulawayo.

Missing from air operations: Acting Flying Officer, H. A. S. Russell, of Salisbury.

Missing from operations in the Tazewell: Inspector Robert Stacey Walsler, B.S.A.F., who formerly served in Gwelo and Salisbury.

Wounded: Cpl. Raymond Thomas Mossop, of Congon, and Pte. James Moore Webster, of Mutumbaru.

Squadron leader H. J. B. Bagshawe, of Brecon, Wales, who was recently made O.C. of the Sudan Squadron, has recovered from eight wounds received in recent operations.

Mr. G. V. Hodge, a Provincial Commissioner in Kenya, and Mrs. Hodge have a second child, an eldest son, Bill, who was taken prisoner at Arnhem while serving with the 1st Airborne Division. Their second son, Michael, escaped to Switzerland and is now in a German prisoner camp in Italy.

Commander C. E. Matott, D.S.O., who was reported missing, is now known to be a prisoner in German hands. Rhodesians knew him as private secretary to the late Sir Abe Bailey.

Appointments and Awards

We recently reported that Air Vice-Marshal Sir Brian Baker had been appointed A.O.C., East Africa. Official confirmation has now been issued by the Air Ministry, which also states that Air Vice-Marshal H. S. Kerley, lately A.O.C. in East Africa, is to be Air Officer-in-Charge of Administration, Coastal Command.

Brigadier C. D. N. Meares, who has been awarded the O.B.E., has been C.R.E., Nairobi, for the past two and a half years. He joined the Army in 1925 and was promoted to his present rank in 1943. The citation states:

"This officer has consistently shown a high degree of intelligence, initiative and gallantry to work all hours. His high technical qualifications and ingenuity, has produced plans to manufacture extremely useful materials."

Major-General E. B. B. Hawkins, who has attained the age for retirement from the Regular Army, has been gazetted as retained on the active list supernumerary to establishment. He has served in West and East Africa throughout this war and in the East African campaign of the last war.

Second Lieut. Cecil Cranswick is the first Rhodesian officer to be posted to The Fourth Queen's Own Hussars in this war.

Flight Sergt. Edward Robson Boland, R.C.A.F., who is serving with No. 144 (Rhodesia) Squadron, has been awarded the D.F.M. for gallantry and devotion to duty in the execution of air operations.

Sergt. Peter Spencer, R.A.F., who has received his air gunner's wings, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Spencer, formerly of Bulawayo.

On Service from Uganda

Of about 70,000 Africans from Uganda, all of them volunteers, who have served in the Army during this year, 1,296 are officially stated to have lost their lives on active service, and about 18,000 have been discharged. At the end of 1944 some 52,000 are still serving, many of them in Burma.

There has been 10 deaths among 302 Europeans from Uganda, 12 of them officials, who enlisted; 54 Government officers are still in the forces.

Of an estimated Indian population in Uganda of 8,400 able-bodied adult males, 250 enlisted through official channels, are serving in the forces.

East African askari are being taught bricklaying, plumbing, carpentry, fitting, painting, sign-writing, electricity and metalwork at a technical college in Ceylon, at which Lt. Cpl. Stanislaus, a Nandi from Hapsabet, Kenya, who was taught the trade at a Government school in Narok, is the carpentry instructor.

The East African Standing Demobilization Committee is preparing a booklet for issue to all members of the forces in the Command, explaining in detail the benefits for which they are eligible.

East African askaris recently presented the escape from a prisoner of war camp in the Middle East of two Germans who had disguised themselves in stolen British uniforms. An announcement received from the East Africa Command states:

"At one time the prisoners were allowed to work in the postmaster's store of the camp, and although this had been supposed to be kept apart from secreted British uniforms. They then cunningly set to work to make badges of a British county regiment out of old pieces of tin, and also a set of officer's pips.

One morning at nine o'clock they slipped quickly through the perimeter fence which they had already cut, and walked quite openly along the road, one disguised as a British officer and the other as a British sergeant. They pretended to be examining the scenery.

The East African guard, however, thought their manner was suspicious, and challenged them. They produced forged pay-books with their photographs in them, but still the sentries were not satisfied, and said they must take them to the guard commander. Then the supposed British officer got angry and said he would have the sentry arrested for holding up an officer, but the East Africans refused to be intimidated, and marched the Germans back to the camp, where they were at once recognized and put back into the cage."

Southern Rhodesians who have seen military service outside the Colony for four and a half years with a continuous or aggregate period of two years in either the East Africa Command (ex-King Kenya, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland), the Sudan, the West Africa Command, on the eastern frontier of India, Ceylon, India (excluding hill stations), Iran, Iraq and the Red Sea area, will be eligible for repatriation under a new scheme inaugurated by the Southern Rhodesian Government, which it is hoped to bring into full operation almost immediately.

Rhodesian Repatriation Scheme

Of 21 repatriated Southern Rhodesian members of the R.A.F. who recently arrived in Bulawayo, almost all had been abroad for at least four years. The repatriates are: Flight-Lieut. David L. Maxwell, of Bulawayo; Flying-Officers H. G. H. West, of Salisbury, and L. Marnewick, of Gatooma; Sergeants V. Venter, of Umtata, F. J. Day, of Bulawayo, and G. le Blanc Smith, of Salisbury; Cpls. Omerod and D. Subprick, of Gwelo, Lurie and E. Sturgess, of Salisbury, K. Hirsch, of Gatooma, van Schalkwyk, of Bulawayo, and Allan Moodie, of Umtata; Aircraftmen C. Lang, C. Human, and J. Nevitt, all of Salisbury; A. T. Sandanis, of the Wanderer Mine, and G. Coomer, of Gatooma; Aircraftmen G. R. Cowan of Salisbury, C. G. Whittar, of Gwelo, and S. A. McMaster, of Eisel Flats.

The latest list of officials from Tanganyika Territory still serving in the armed forces contains the following names: Messrs. H. M. Ahojima, L. H. Braddell, G. N. Clark, F. W. N. Collingwood, A. T. Curle, D.S.O., D. A. G. Dallas, D. K. Daniels, W. M. Duncun, E. N. R. Guthrie, S. I. Hamilton, R. J. Harvey, C. D. P. T. Haskard, L. M. Heaney, G. R. A. M. Johnston, D.F.C., J. F. Millard, J. C. Morgan, U. T. A. Pearce, H. S. Senior, D. Shackleton, J. V. Shaw, G. W. I. Shopp, A. Silvery, R. G. S. Smith, A. G. Stephen, and W. B. Tripp.

Subscriptions to East African War Bonds had reached £8,480,850 when the latest figures were issued in East Africa.

A "Salute the Forces" fête held in the capital of Southern Rhodesia recently raised more than £5,000 for the National War Fund of the Colony.

The fifth annual bazaar and fun fair held in Beira recently in aid of the British War Charities Fund raised £22,000.

The people of Ceylon have made a gift of a mobile cinema to East African askaris serving in the island.

Demobilising the Askari

The Post-War Development Committee of Nyasaland states in an interim report on the demobilization of Africans:

"The bulk of enlisted Africans from the island will be young soldiers who were recruited as earners before enlistment and who will wish to find employment under conditions regarding wages and living comparable with those they have experienced in the Army."

"The purpose of reabsorbing these men into civil life we advise that labour registry offices should be established in each of the two provinces, and that they should be staffed by district officers and African clerks who have had service with the troops."

"We propose that these registry offices should be established within the precincts of the demobilization camps, and that at each district headquarters there should be a subsidiary office that proper enquiries should be made from elsewhere, should be invited to register their requirements with definite contractual details of the type of work, conditions given, and the salary offered. On demobilization, the African leaving the forces should, in the same transaction, register his qualifications and wishes with the labour officer appointed for the purpose."

"We emphasize that the position in Nyasaland differs in many respects from that of other East and Central African territories because of the large-scale temporary employment of Nyasaland Natives to South Africa and Southern Rhodesia where wages are more attractive. We think that many such former soldiers will undoubtedly join a holiday migrant class which, after returning home for a holiday, either remain in Nyasaland or return to work in the south."

"We are strongly of opinion that Nyasaland troops should return in suitable military formations under their own military officers, and that they should remain under their control until they are taken over by civil officers at the demobilization camps."

"Having regard to the spendthrift characteristics of the average African, we consider that further representations should be made by the Nyasaland Government to East Africa Command for a system of deferred pay, if necessary in concert with the other East and Central African conference Governments, and that it is essential for the system to be introduced forthwith."

"As regards the payment of gratuities, we are of opinion that askaris should be given a gratuity certificate deliverable to the district commissioner of his district and that a duplicate of this certificate should be sent to the district commissioner. This recommendation is made in order to enable the Administration to do what is possible to conserve the gratuity, and to avoid discharged men delaying their return to their homes."

"We think it most desirable that the Army should set up training schools preparing the about-to-be-discharged soldier for civil life, as is intended in the United Kingdom and India."

Twenty Years Ago . . .

From our issue of January 1, 1925

"The Duke and Duchess of York [our present King and Queen] spent Christmas in Nairnbi. They opened the City Park on Christmas Eve, and left for their first shooting camp on Boxing Day."

"Germans, Japanese, Americans, Austrians, Frenchmen and Italians are making a bold bid for the trade of Uganda."

"The Germans are getting back much of their East African trade by the old methods of low prices, long credits, and sharp practice, including the exact reproduction in every respect of well-known British goods, except that the British name is missing."

"I have come definitely to the conclusion that in potentialities and promise the East African Dependencies are among the most valuable and dominant. I shall preach the gospel of East Africa, and out of season—not of any one territory, but of the whole."—Mr. Ormsby-Gore [Lords, Lord Harlech].

Background to

Vast Loans to Germany.—A total of 8,000 million dollars was lent to Germany in the years 1924-1930, just over half by the United States, and the rest by Great Britain, Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, France, Belgium, and Italy. In 1930 British investments in India amounted to a little over \$2,000 million. Thus Germany borrowed four times as much. Apart from the Reich Government, the borrowers include eight German State Governments, 16 private banks, 21 public banks, 34 urban and provincial administrations, 43 public undertakings, 103 industrial undertakings, and no fewer than 169 religious bodies. Among the most zealous and reliable borrowers were those German industrialists who made the Kaiser's war possible, and did their utmost later to ensure the success of Hitler's armaments. The basis of this economic plan for war was firmly laid between 1925 and 1930—years before Hitler came to power. The largest single sum (amounting to no less than \$6,000 million) was used to secure an enormous advance in Germany's electrification. About one-third of the loans to German States and towns also went directly into electrical projects. In 1925 the total generation of electrical current in Germany amounted to 20,000 million kilowatt hours. By 1929 it had risen to 30,000 million, and on the eve of the second world war it reached 55,000 million. This electricity meant a saving of foreign raw materials. As an example take the 240,000 tons of aluminium which Germany produced in 1940. Bauxite represented only 7% of the components, but their production required not less than 6,000 million kilowatt hours of electricity. Without the vast increase of German electrification after 1925 Goering would not have been able to build up the *Luftwaffe*. The same is true of magnesium, beryllium, copper, zinc, tin, nitrogen, synthetic oil, and synthetic rubber, all materials in which Germany enjoyed such an advantage when the second world war broke out.—*Mr. Bernhard Meunier, in the "Central European Observer."*

Huns Must Not Loot Huns.—“Most of you are back in Reich territory after a long absence. Therefore from now on I require exemplary discipline from all ranks. All habits to which you have been accustomed in occupied countries are to be dropped. Smashing of window panes, damaging of furniture in billets, and stealing are strictly forbidden. Captured individuals to be sent to S.S. troops of Field-Marshal Model, and marked ‘Do not accept, destroy if taken prisoner.’”

Hun Torturers.—“I am to be for the perspicacity of the British Chief of Staff to Field-Marshal Montgomery. His name is de Guindard. He came to the desert back in 1940, he was a major. Either Tedder or Montgomery thought he was good. Now he is the brains behind the plans. He has called for a complete investigation of the Case Against the Germans. The dossier is being compiled so quickly so that it will stand up to the laws of evidence in an English court of law. The colonel in charge of it was in London and an agreement with Price Waterhouse. In his office is a pile of food tatters made of heavy cast iron. The German, he said, made their prisoners eat on all fours like dogs while they were in iron. The collar had food slots just a foot from the face. This has been checked ever and over again from the victims. We have evidence from many sources that fingers were crushed to pulp by a finger press. The colonel's exhibits include a leather whip to which was added a thin wire studded with tiny jagged pieces of metal; it had been well used. In the village of Breen-donk, near Aachen, is a wall covered with granite chips against which new arrivals were made to toe the line standing rigidly at attention. As the guards passed by they bashed the heads of the prisoners against the wall. If they faltered or cried out they were slashed.”—*Mr. Arthur Christiansen, editor of the "Daily Express."*

British Losses in Aid of Greece.—“The total casualties in killed, wounded and missing or prisoners of war suffered by Imperial military forces, the Royal Air Force and the Royal Navy in the operations to free Greece and Crete down to the time of the German evacuation amounted to some 40,000, mainly in 1941. Nearly 500 aircraft have been lost, and in addition the following warships have been lost or badly damaged, together with the loss of some 120,000 tons of British merchant shipping: 6 cruisers, 13 destroyers, 1 sloop, 3 submarines, 47 minor vessels. The following were badly damaged: 3 battleships, 1 escort carrier, 12 cruisers, 10 destroyers, 1 corvette, 3 submarines, and a small number of minor war vessels. It must be remembered that in those days we were all alone against a victorious Germany and Italy, and in dire peril.”—*The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.*

Selective Trading.—“The whole apparatus of our Foreign and Consular Service must be devoted increasingly to giving active help and encouragement to British trade. Credits earned by exports must be directed to their essential purpose and not frittered away on unnecessary imports. Only a selective policy of selective control of our import trade would enable our export trade to see us through. The most favoured-nation clause is likely to prove in future an even more serious obstacle to any really satisfactory balanced system of international trade. It is essential to secure its abandonment. To rate its drastic modification.”—*Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery.*

The Greeks Have A Word for Us.

“Classical scholars will be grateful to the newspaper *Hellas* for the opportunity of reading in modern Greek a report of the Commons debate on Greece. The letter, K. which precedes names and stands for Koiranos, our Mr., is perhaps only proof that the Greeks no longer cherish the illad teaching that ‘one should be *hōtōtōs*, the King supreme, and prefer a more democratic *polykōirania*. Prothyborgos for Prime Minister and Bouleutes for M.P. are colourful words. *Quete* becomes *Koumpek*. *Thort* still is Churchill. Mr. Eden may be startled by seeing himself described as Koiranos Enten, and Mr. Tom Driberg is well disguised indeed as K. Ntraimpek.”—*Observer.*

Resistance Movements.—“Europe has been so often mad, or as it is mad as the Germans can make it, by torture and starvation. Is it so certain that the cure for madness is a fiercely contested general election? We are finding it difficult enough to organize a register, arrange meetings, provide transport for speakers and electors, and draw up party programmes, even in Great Britain, where the trains run day and night, the telephones are unjournured, and everyone has had his breakfast and confidently expects to have his supper. How long will it be before a general election can be held in devastated Greece? Or in Norway? Or in Holland? Meanwhile, there is nobody to take over, except exiles or revolutionaries. Amgot was a good idea badly executed. It should be examined afresh in concert with our allies. When it comes to resistance movements, let us invite the world of France. It is so long since disorder reigned in France that the Englishmen are not used to being judges of its causes or of its remedies.”—*Col. Walter Elliot, M.P.*

to the War News

Opinions Epitomized.—“It is a very good thing,” provided consent is honest, that people who occupy public positions should be open to public criticism. — *Mr. Justice Stable.*

You cannot govern the world by such methods. — *Mr. Ernest Bevin.*

We are neither proking nor anti-king in Greece. — *Vicount Cranborne.*

No renovation can be real that is not Socialist in principle and in method. — *Professor H. F. Laski.*

“The Government Department is now adopting a mania for secrecy.” — *London News Chronicle.*

“The civilization's largest gains in the last of man's major activities to come under competent study.” — *Mr. P. J. Osborn.*

The Fuehrer is enjoying excellent health. He has been preparing this new offensive down to the minutest detail. — *German Radio.*

I have yet to see a sailor who has been through a great sea and great action who does not believe in God. — *Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, C. in C., South Atlantic.*

When penicillin comes on the market for general use, they go into hospitals and find many who cannot get at bacteria. — *Sir Alexander Fleming, the discoverer.*

The small arms ammunition output of the Union of South Africa is now 45% of that of Great Britain. — *Mr. H. A. Van der Bijl, Director-General of Supplies in the Union.*

General Grithley, a man of great drive and tremendous personality, has suffered gladly. When Lord Morris described him as my enemy, I kept me in good temper for days. — *Lord Bradshaw.*

There is more to demobilization than giving a man his civilian clothes, a gratuity and a railway pass home. He wants what the motor salesman calls “after sales service.” — *Lord Winstone.*

Nothing will contribute more to the national wealth than a revival of our export trade. We have to fight to regain our export markets, and we should prepare now for that struggle. — *Sir Tom Fraser, M.P.*

Compared with conditions in America, British coal seams are deeper and gassy, thinner, with poorer working-holes, and less regular, unalterable natural features, which cramp the introduction of machines. — *Professor S. G. Truscott, Royal School of Mines.*

The Belgian Ministry of National Defence is to pay 1,000 francs to every member of the Resistance group who was actually under arms. — *Belgian News Agency.*

Germany's last desperate U-boat offensive with a new type of submarine, already known to the Royal Navy as “The Shorter,” is imminent. — *Mr. Lord Crumley, Daily Express, naval reporter.*

The Battle of Britain is not being fought for the sake of, or for the fate of, thousands of armies; but for the initiative in the western theatre of war for the weeks to come. — *Loekhaeter, Beobachter.*

We are paying too highly for the presence at the Board of Trade of Mr. Hugh Dalton, and we must hope that a good protestant wind will blow him and his tyranny away before he has done us much more harm. — *National Review.*

In Stavelot the Americans have found the bodies of many civilians, including two small children who had been shot, all piled up as they say, like cordwood. These bodies were photographed as they were found. — *The Times.*

Dumbarton Oaks, like the Atlantic Charter, seems to be turning into another Postal House of international affairs, one of those prefabricated prototypes of faulty design which are never put into production. — *Mr. Alastair Buchan.*

Lord Nuffield once said £20,000 out of his own pocket for two armoured tanks of what in the early days were advanced designs from the United States. He also said his personal representatives to Russia at his own expense. — *Mr. W. Clayton-Wright.*

More than 40,000,000 letters and postcards have passed through our Geneva services, which have also dispatched 28,000,000 relief parcels to prisoners in war camps. In 1944 the Swiss people subscribed nearly 30,000,000 francs to our funds. — *International Red Cross Committee.*

I intend to strengthen a large number of posts overseas by the employment of a special type of market officer with actual local business experience. They will be chiefly used for outside inquiry work, such as collecting market information and seeking out suitable agents for United Kingdom goods. The first British Industries Fair will be held as soon as possible after the defeat of Germany. — *Mr. Harcourt Johnston, M.P., secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade.*

Imperial Chemical Industries will hesitate to spend considerable sums of money in erecting factories in this country to produce goods for export, until they have some idea of the control, if any, that will be exercised by German and Japanese exports after the war. — *Lord McGowan.*

The objectives of the Atlantic Charter are as valid as they were in 1941 when they were framed. Some believe in the objectives, some laugh at them; others say the objectives are unattainable, therefore why bother? I think the Charter represents a very definite step forward. — *President Roosevelt.*

By rushing out from his fixed defences the enemy may give us the chance to turn his great gamble into his worst defeat. Every man of all the Allies must now be ready to meet the enemy on new heights of courage, of resolution, and of determination, one-hold before him a single thought to destroy the enemy on the ground, in the air, or when he destroys him. — *General Eisenhower.*

If India is still tossing with the fever of political faction, or if her political doctors decide that she must undergo a surgical operation, such as Pakistan, she may miss her opportunity of greater well-being and greater happiness. The first requirement for a return to health is a faith cure, belief in the good intentions of the British people, and in their genuine desire for a settlement and for the welfare and self-government of the Indian people. — *Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India.*

The Ruhr system of industry has been the main servant of Prussian-German militarism over three periods of Europe's recent history. By its smelting the German tribes have been subjected to the Prussians. By its means Prussia, Germany has carried war thrice throughout the Continent of Europe. Shall we be fools enough to let Germans rebuild this Ruhr industry, the Essen, industries of Krupp and the rest? — *Mr. Clement Smith, in the Central European Observer.*

Some 2,000 railway installations in France, together with 1,860 miles of permanent way, have been destroyed. Only 170,000 wagons are left in service, which means that France has lost two-thirds of her railway material. No fewer than 4,500 road and railway bridges will have to be reconstructed, and out of 480,000 motor vehicles on the road before the war, only 100,000 remain. These are in a bad way. — *M. Teitgen, French Minister of Information.*

PERSONALIA

The Bishop of Uganda broadcast East Africa on Christmas Eve.

A daughter has been born in Nairobi to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hughes.

Mr. E. H. Beck has been appointed Provincial Native Commissioner for Mashonaland.

Mr. J. J. Jones broadcast on Sunday in the Calling East Africa programme of the U.S.A.

A daughter has been born in Southern Rhodesia to the wife of Mr. J. W. Whittall, of Humani Ranch, Fort Victoria.

The wife of Lieut. Charles Becker, The Royal Artillery, formerly of Rhodesia, has given birth to a son in this country.

Flight Lieut. Robert Francis Swarbrick and Miss Barbara Gifford, of Matopos, have been married in Southern Rhodesia.

Dr. P. C. C. Calman, who has spent about 20 years in Kasumu, recently left the town to take up an appointment in Nairobi.

Mr. John Wynn Kenrick, The Sudan Police, set vice, and Miss Rosemary Christine Tyrell, were married in Wokingham last week.

Flying Officer Jack Maulden, of Framingham, and Miss Muriel Welensky, of Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, have announced their engagement.

Lord Davies, who was Chairman of the Princess Eschah Memorial Hospital Appeal until his recent death, left £100,415 (net, personally £472,040).

Lieut. B. W. F. Fothergill, The Royal Signals, of Southern Rhodesia, and Miss E. M. H. Silcock, of Bulawayo, were recently married in the colony.

Mr. E. B. Hobden, Postmaster-General of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory since 1936, and Chief Censor throughout the period of the war, is about to retire.

Mr. Gordon Waterfield, who served in East Africa earlier in the war, first in the forces and later as a war correspondent, has written a book entitled, "Morning Will Come."

The Hon. Gerald Heaton Nicolls was received by The King last week upon his arrival in London to take up his appointment as High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa.

Lieut. Robert ("Bob") Charles Woollacott, Royal Artillery (Airborne), of the Bushtick mine, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Joan Apphelle Varall, of Norton, have announced their engagement.

Squadron Leader Patrick Donner, M.P., a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, has been re-elected hon. secretary of the Conservative and Unionist Members' Committee.

Lord Huntingfield, who was appointed Governor of Southern Rhodesia in 1942 but was prevented from taking up the position owing to ill health, has joined the board of the Guardian Assurance Company.

Sir Angus Giffan, former Civil Secretary in the Sudan, and now director of the Empire Division of the British Council, is shortly to visit Australia and New Zealand to investigate the scope for expansion of the Council's work in those Dominions.

Members of the Legislative Council of Kenya were entertained at luncheon by the Mayor of Nairobi during the recent Budget session. Mr. Vasey said that he hoped such meetings with members of the Municipal Council of Nairobi would become an annual affair.

El Bimashi R. E. Lyth, The Sudan Defence Force, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Lyth, of Gilchrist, The Mount, York, and Miss Nora Stanley Smith, elder daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Stanley Smith, of Ruanda, have been married in this country.

Major W. W. Higgin, a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, and a director of the Liverpool Uganda Company, has returned from his visit to the United States, where he attended the International Business Conference, at which commercial representatives from 52 nations were present. The unanimous desire was to be free of Government controls and trade barriers as quickly as possible.

Obituary

Mrs. Frances Patton Heyman, who has died in the Province at the age of 90, was the widow of the late Sir Francis Heyman, a pioneer of Rhodesia.

Mr. Francis Stuart Forbes Trail, only son of the late Rev. F. B. Lyall, who died in Australia last month at the age of 64, was for a time a Provincial Commissioner in Kenya Colony. Since 1939 he had been attached to Australian Army Headquarters in Melbourne.

Mr. Ernest George Munford, who died recently in Durban at the age of 75, reached Rhodesia in 1896 from Chad, Cameroons, and later became a partner in the firm of Munzberg and Company. He served in the South African War under Lieut. (now Major) C. Dyer, and afterwards returned to Rhodesia, where he had continued to live except during the last war. He leaves a widow and four children.

Lieut. Colonel H. H. Johnson, D.S.O., who died recently at the age of 65, first arrived in Rhodesia in 1896, and was engaged in mining in the Gwanda district until the outbreak of the South African War, throughout which he served with the Cape Mounted Rifles. He managed the Eschschek mine, Southern Rhodesia, in 1910-11, and then began business in London as a consulting mining engineer. He was the younger brother of the late Colonel Sir Frank Johnson.

TOMORROW'S
CITIZEN

This cheery little optimist at any rate will see the future with courage and energy. He is a COW & GATE baby - one of the better men we shall need.

If natural feeding is impossible or impracticable let baby have this famous Milk Food and equip him with health and vitality for the coming years.

Made in a moment with hot water.

COW & GATE
Milk Food

The manufacturers apologise for occasional shortages of supplies due to import restrictions and shipping difficulties.

Tanganyika's Post-War Plans

£1,700,000 for Road Development

The Post-War Planning Committee of Tanganyika Territory has endorsed recommendations of the Central Road Board for a seven-year road development programme estimated to cost £1,500,000, in addition to a capital outlay of £200,000 on the purchase of modern road plant and equipment for construction and maintenance purposes.

A sub-committee appointed to co-ordinate efforts for the progress of agricultural, animal husbandry, and soil conservation, has advocated a capital expenditure of £100,000, and annual recurrent expenditure of £50,000. Two progress reports have been rendered by the sub-committee on land settlement, which is considering the possibilities of certain specific areas in the Northern and Southern Highlands Provinces. The Post-War Planning Committee has accepted the recommendation that the Director of Land Settlement Board and a land settlement officer, and it has recommended the Government to make an appointment to this post without delay.

£500,000 for Sub-Programme Housing

All the recommendations of the Post-War Development Committee have been accepted and they include the provision of about £500,000 for sub-programme housing, the formation of a town planning unit without delay to outline schemes for improved communications, sanitation and drainage, the establishment of a Central Committee on Local Government, the grant of municipal status to Dar es Salaam and Tanga from January 1, 1945, and the appointment to other large townships of full-time officers.

Proposals for the development of the Forestry Department involve a capital expenditure of £24,000 and recurrent expenditure of rather more than £250,000 within 10 years.

The Committee also favours the adoption of plans submitted by the Director of Lands and Mines for completion of the geological survey of the Territory within a decade at a cost of £35,000 annually and capital expenditure of about £2,000.

Tanganyika Industrial Committee

During the absence from Tanganyika of Mr. W. B. Raymond, Chairman and executive officer of the Industrial Committee of the Territory, the office of Chairman will be held by Mr. R. C. Northcote, and that of executive officer by Dr. K. B. W. Jones.

Hill Station for Dar es Salaam

A proposal has been made in Tanganyika that a hill station for the hot season should be established about 20 miles to the north of Kidete railway station, so that residents in Dar es Salaam and in the coastal areas of the Central Railway should have a health resort within reasonable access.

District Production Committees

The Government of Tanganyika has announced that District Production Committees have now the following membership:

Arusha.—The District Commissioner (Chairman), the Agricultural Officer (secretary), Captain J. H. Hewer, and Messrs. F. J. Anderson, L. G. L. Hoop, and Kuenzler, Lawson and W. T. Malan.

Moshi.—The District Commissioner (Chairman), Mr. Emson (secretary and executive officer), the Senior Agricultural Officer, another Agricultural Officer, a representative of the Economic Control Board, Major A. G. Bellairs, and Messrs. A. J. Bennett, D. R. Holm, A. J. Mart, W. A. Maudslayi, W. Nichol and E. Pappas.

Isiaka.—Brigadier W. E. H. Southgate (Chairman and executive officer), the District Commissioner, the Agricultural Officer, Captain J. E. Hartley, Snape, and Messrs. C. de Brito, H. T. Constantides, A. Ghau, C. B. Holland, O. C. Hunter, A. J. E. Lock, R. K. Manji, Abdulla Mwa, A. D. Poupoulas, and F. Walker.

Africans Becoming More Thrifty

Profits in the Post Office Savings Bank in Kenya at the end of 1943 totalled £2,330,506 against £1,510,209 at the same period of 1942. At the end of July last there were 12,011 European depositors, 11,756 Asians, and 27,472 Africans. The number of African depositors having increased by 1,200 in the last month alone.

Textiles for the Colonies

Before Parliament rose for Christmas the Secretary of State for the Colonies said in reply to a question from Mr. Hewden: "There is a shortage of textiles, particularly cotton, in the Colonies. In the matter of cotton I am satisfied that the Colonies are getting a fair share of the supplies which are available, although means of meeting future demands are causing concern."

Uganda Cotton Committee

The Uganda Cotton Committee was recently appointed in Uganda to make recommendations in regard to the price to be paid for lint cotton in the 1944-45 season and to the fixing of maximum prices for ginning and baling under the Cotton Zone Ordinance. The Director of Agriculture (Chairman), Mr. R. G. Daker, M.A.C., and Mr. H. R. Fraser, M.P.C., with four African observers, and Mr. R. Wierock, secretary to the Cotton Exporters' Group, as secretary.

Overseas Trade Development Council

The Overseas Trade Development Council has been re-established with a business membership of 16, including Mr. F. B. Duncan, a director of the Gramophone Company, the Columbia Gramophone Company and the Marconiphone Company, Mr. Harry Rabec, Chairman and joint managing director of the General Electric Company, and Chairman of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association, and Sir Eugene Ramsden, M.P., who visited the Rhodesias some years ago.

IN WAR MASTERY OF THE AIR

British Aircraft

IN PEACE SERVICE TO THE EMPIRE

New Treaty with Ethiopia

Results of Lord De la Warr's Mission

THAT A NEW TREATY WITH ETHIOPIA has been concluded between the Governments of Great Britain and Ethiopia was announced in the House of Commons on Wednesday of last week by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Secretary informed the House that the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement signed at Addis Ababa yesterday by the Ethiopian Prime Minister on behalf of the Ethiopian Government, and by Lord De la Warr on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, is the text of the new agreement, which will be laid before Parliament as soon as possible. It was said to be the opportunity of expressing His Majesty's Government's appreciation of the skill and devotion which Lord De la Warr and the other members of the mission had shown in bringing these negotiations to a successful conclusion. It is the firm conviction that this new agreement, which is being negotiated between two sovereign States, will inaugurate a new period of friendly and confident collaboration between Great Britain and Ethiopia.

The Hon. Lord Halifax said: Does the agreement contain any provision for co-operation between His Majesty's Government and the Emperor of Ethiopia in the suppression of slavery?

Mr. Eden: Perhaps the hon. member will be good enough to put that question down later. If he does, I will give him a more detailed reply.

Miss Rathbone: May we have the assurance that the agreement really carries out the legitimate desires of the Emperor of Ethiopia regarding his frontiers and future security? And if he has any ungraciously accepted agreement?

Mr. Eden: I am sorry that I have not more to say to the hon. member, but that I have been fairly negotiated agreement as far as the sovereignty of the Emperor is concerned, that is not touched, and that the agreement certain large reserved areas previously administered by our military authorities revert to him.

Outline of the Agreement

These are good grounds for assuming that the agreement explicitly recognizes the full sovereignty of Ethiopia, which agrees that the Ogaden and certain other areas bordering on British Somaliland, inhabited almost entirely by Somali nomads shall remain under British military administration for the period of the agreement.

Among the areas which are to revert to Ethiopia, the administration will pass through the hands of the railway from Jibuti to Addis Ababa. The railway is now being administered by Ethiopia.

The British Government has offered its own gift of £1,000,000 annually for three years for the reconstruction of the administration of parts of Ethiopia, but the offer was coupled with the condition that disbursements should be made on the advice of a joint Anglo-Ethiopian development board. This condition is according to the Ethiopian Government, which has asked for British and other advisers from the United Nations to be attached to certain departments. Hereto Great Britain has had the approval of all such advisers.

A British military mission is to remain in Ethiopia at an annual cost to Great Britain of £100,000. It has also been understood that Great Britain has surrendered her rights to diplomatic precedence in Ethiopia.

Sudanese Nationality

The Cairo correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed a few days ago—

The Egyptian Press is giving prominence to the Sudan after a report that the Sudan Government is considering the question of defining Sudanese nationality. Egyptian official quarters make no comment; but it is known that the Prime Minister, Ahmed Maher Pasha, has sent a letter to the Governor-General, Lieut. General Sir Hubert Girdlestone, asking for an explanation.

The problem has been made more pressing by the fact that a Sudanese candidate is standing in the elections to the Egyptian Chamber.

The *Wardist* evening newspaper at Balgha, reflecting Egyptian Press opinion, points out that the question of Sudanese nationality is being raised for the first time, although it was preceded earlier in the year by reports of infractions of the treaties of 1899 and 1906. The newspaper wonders why such a matter should be raised now.

Official quarters in Cairo emphasize that under the Condominium with the Sudan there cannot be any unilateral action on the matter.

New Governor Meets Rhodesian Servicemen

Vice-Admiral Sir Campbell Tait, Governor-designate of Southern Rhodesia, and Lady Tait attended a tea party at Rhodesia House recently to meet Rhodesians in the Services.

New Departmental Heads

Mr. H. C. Willbourn, Deputy Postmaster-General in Palestine, is to be the new Postmaster-General of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Mr. R. O. Williams, Deputy Director of Agriculture in Trinidad, is to go to Zanzibar as Director of Agriculture, and both Kenya and Tanganyika. The Hon. Mr. R. Lockhart, formerly Senior Medical Officer in Kenya, and Mr. A. J. G. Smith, hitherto Deputy Director in British Guiana.

London Police the Model for East Africa

We made brief reference last week to the speech of Mr. E. W. Maitland in the Legislative Council of Kenya. An amplifier report has now reached our ear. It shows that the African member urged the Government to examine the salaries paid to well-educated and highly qualified Africans, including teachers and medical staff; he criticized the intention to pay only £150 a year to an African B.Sc. whom it was proposed to engage as an assistant bio-chemist. He suggested that Africans should now be trained as district officers, that there should be much more attention to African agriculture, and that the London Policeman should be the model for the constabularies of East Africa. The English policeman, said Mr. Maitland, is one of the most civilized persons I have ever met—dignified, gentle and kind. By education and training, the African policeman could also be brought to a high standard.

KELVIN

marine engines

PETROL

PARAFFIN

DIESEL

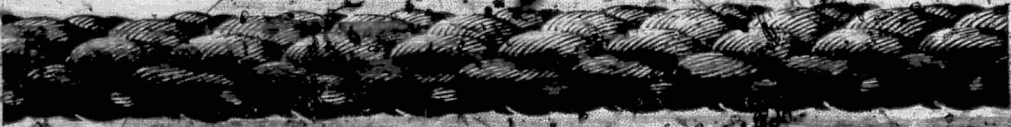
FROM 5 H.P.

TO 132 H.P.

Though we are not at present able to accept private orders, Kelvin production is being pushed to the utmost, and whilst we prefer to imitate the "Silent Service" regarding our activities, we can say that our design, production and methods are constantly being improved, and when we are again in a position to deliver, Kelvin Marine Engines will be found to be, as ever, the best of their respective types.

The Bergius Co. Ltd

DOBBIE'S LOAN — GLASGOW C.4



BRITISH ROPES LIMITED

Makers of
**WIRE · WIRE & HEMP ROPES
CANVAS AND TWINES**
for every purpose

There will be leeway to make up in industry after Victory is achieved. When Peace, now in sight, permits the reconstruction and development of a better world, British Ropes Limited will be ready for every demand, backed by the experience and knowledge gained during the War. Their products will continue to maintain their position of unassailable superiority.



DONCASTER

News Items in Brief

Golden Syrup is now being made in Kenya.
Two grandsons of the Sultan of Zanzibar are at school in Cairo.

Radio communication between the Congo and Belgium has been restored.

The Nyasaland Government has announced the principle of naturalization in the colony.

During last year 18,149 convictions were obtained in Nyasaland for infringements of the forest laws.

A Bill to control life insurance of natives is to be introduced in the legislative Council of Kenya.

The Government of Kenya is being pressed to effect full naturalization of aliens until at least a year after the war.

British pilgrims are making the pilgrimage this year to Mecca. The cost of the ordinary pilgrimage put at something like £40.

The Deputy Minister for the Colonies has announced that the African territories will produce about 125,000 tons of coffee in 1944.

A new cinema has been opened at Nairobi. North Rhodesia seating capacity is about 1,000. Sudan operators have been trained for the projection room.

Mr. H. H. D. Simmonds, Chief Native Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia, has recommended the establishment of a permanent Native Affairs Commission.

As a safeguard against famine, the agriculturists in Zanzibar and Pemba have been compelled to grow maize to grow specified areas of sweet potatoes and cassava.

The City Council of Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia, budgets for an expenditure of £1,850,000 for the year to June next, of which total £1,000,000 will be raised by loan.

As the result of an agreement with the Ethiopian Government, locust control in the Danakil area, which has not hitherto been administered, is now to be undertaken in the interests of East Africa as a whole.

A representative of the United States Surplus War Property Department has visited East Africa to interview prospective buyers of the lighter types of aircraft which might be suitable for private use in East Africa.

The Electors' Union of Kenya has elected an executive officer an East African who is now serving in the forces. The Elected Members' Organization has appointed Mr. Vincent and Major Cavendish-Bentink its Leader and Chairman respectively, to act in liaison with the Union.

Messrs. Goode, Durrant and Murray, shippers to East Africa, the Rhodesias, and other destinations, report a net profit for the year to July 31, 1944, of £25,801 compared with £23,088 in the previous year. The ordinary dividend for the year is 2 1/2% (the same), and £10,871 is carried forward, against £11,879 brought in.

The Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration has placed an order for cold storage facilities in Mombasa at a cost of £40,000. The capacity is 1,200 tons.

Whereas the Government of Kenya estimated that 1,000 bags of maize meal would have to be distributed in famine relief during the first nine months of this year, only 300,000 bags had in fact been issued.

Only 1 out of 111 European candidates for Kenya who stood for the Cambridge School in 1944 failed to pass. Of 63, 12 failed to pass, 20 were successful, and 10 passes were obtained by other entrants.

A tobacco factory established in Addis Ababa in 1942 by the British and American Governments, with a capital of £500,000 and a monthly production of about 100,000 cigarettes, has now a monthly output of more than 2,000,000 cigarettes.

The War Council of the Shereh District has been sentenced to six months imprisonment for illegally disposing of 100 sacks of coffee which had been sent to the Board from the War Council Department.

Cement, galvanized iron, other building materials, agricultural machinery, and implements and materials for the building of roads, bridges, telephones, telegraphs, and electric light and water installations may now be imported into Nyasaland free of duty.

The Kikuyu population of the Machakos district of Kenya is officially stated to have increased so much in the animals so becoming a nuisance for African and Europeans in the area. About 75 have been shot by an official detailed for control work.

Owing to a serious shortage of medical practitioners, the Masai Gishu District Council has asked the Government of Kenya to exert its influence to secure a passage for any doctor now in the Union of South Africa who might wish to practise in that area of Kenya.

Arrivals in Southern Rhodesia during September, the last month for which returns are available, totalled 8,481, of whom 49 were immigrants (42 in August), 1,800 returning residents (1,419), and 1,623 visitors (1,308 in the previous month). For the first nine months of the year arrivals totalled 30,000, compared with 27,177 in the corresponding period of 1943.

Messrs. Edmund Schluter & Co. state in their December circular that the coffee consumption of the U.S.A., including the requirements of the armed forces, is running at the rate of 17 1/2 million bags a year, compared with the record high level of 14 1/4 million bags reached in 1938. The firm welcomes the refusal of the American Government to raise the price paid for Latin American coffee, pointing out that the policy of encouraging consumption would be defeated by increasing the burdens laid upon impoverished consumers in other parts of the world.

The Manica Trading Company Limited

LONDON OFFICE: St. Bens Chambers, Fenchurch Street, E. C. 3.

BEIRA

P.O. Box 14

SALISBURY

P.O. Box 776

BULAWAYO

P.O. Box 316

LOBITO

P.O. Box 118

The Leading Steamship,
Airway, Shipping, Forwarding
and Insurance Agents

Subscriptions for American Publications

W. H. Smith & Son are able to accept Subscriptions for American Publications from residents in the following countries:

STERLING COUNTRIES Any part of His Majesty's Dominions (except the British Isles, Canada and Newfoundland); any British Mandated Territory or Protectorate (except the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Iraq, Iceland and the Faeroe Islands).

NON-STERLING COUNTRIES In the case of subscribers or recipients living in non-sterling areas, it is necessary for payment to be made to W. H. Smith & Son in U.S. dollars.

BRITISH ISLES Trade, Technical and Scientific journals ONLY are available to residents in the British Isles. Subscriptions for other American publications cannot be accepted.

Annual Subscription Rates for some popular American Publications:

Collier's Weekly, 34/-	Look, 21/-
Cordnet, 20/6	New Yorker, 42/6
Cosmopolitan, 28/6	Popular Mechanics, 17/6
Enquire, 32/-	Sunday Evening Post, 41/6
Harper's Magazine, 32/-	Sunday Review of Literature, 30/-
Life, 25/-	Time, 25/-

W. H. SMITH & SON
Strand House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2, England



Two identical stakes were buried in termite-infested ground. Result: that on left (treated with "Atlas A") undamaged; that on right (untreated) started and largely destroyed. Test conducted in Rhodesia by an independent body.

Scores of similar tests and the practical experience of users in termite infested regions throughout the world, have established beyond doubt that "Atlas A" Wood Preservative renders every class of timber, both native and imported, immune from insect attack.

Once timber is thoroughly treated with this powerful Preservative, no ligniparous insect will touch it or stay in the vicinity. Yet "Atlas A" is quite odourless! Surfaces treated can subsequently be painted or varnished, as desired.

In addition to providing complete protection against insect damage, "Atlas A" also arrests and prevents dry rot and fungi, and renders timber resistive to fire in a ratio of at least 4 to 1 as compared with similar timber left untreated.

The method of application is simple—either brush coating or immersion—and as "Atlas A" is supplied in a highly concentrated form (for dilution with water) the cost of treatment is very reasonable. Send now for particulars and prices.



Available in two grades—STANDARD (Stainless) & BROWN

Full particulars and supplies available from:
 J. S. Davis & Co. Ltd., Dar es Salaam and Tanga.
 Gailey & Roberts, Ltd., P.O. Box 667, Nairobi.
 Harrison & Hughson, Ltd., P.O. Box 154, Bulawayo.
 S. Harding, P.O. Box 211, East London.
 The Limbe Trading Co. Ltd. (Nyasaland), Limbe.
 Sole Mfrs.:
ATLAS PRESERVATIVE CO. LTD. ERITH KENT, Eng.

A. Baumann & Co.

Established 1894

HEAD OFFICE:
4, LLOYD'S AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.3
 BRANCHES:
 Nairobi, Mombasa, Kampala, Masaka,
 Dar es Salaam

Invite correspondence from Manufacturers wishing to be represented in EAST AFRICA

Associated Companies:
A. BAUMANN & CO. UGANDA COFFEE MILLS LTD., Kampala and Masaka.
AMERICAN SOUTH AFRICAN LINE AGENCY, Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Dar es Salaam.

Will This Help Export Trade?

New Basis of Taxing Motor Cars

THAT THE PROPOSED CHANGES in motor vehicle taxation would assist British export trade was asserted in the House of Commons last week by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who said:

"The Minister of War Transport and I have concluded that the most probable advantage to be derived from the proposed taxation of motor cars is that it will increase the cubic capacity of the engine instead of the area of cross-section of bore, of the cylinder."

While the amount of duty charged might be expected to be a matter for consideration from time to time in the light of circumstances, the immediate change will be to produce approximately the same amount of revenue as would be received on the present basis. The rate to be applied will result in a minimum of £1 per 100 cubic centimetres of cylinder capacity, and come into force subject to statutory authority being obtained, on January 1, 1945. It is a matter for further consideration in discussion what then is proposed whether the new rates should apply universally, or that they should, alternatively, only to vehicles which are first registered on that date.

Mr. George W. Lucas, President of the Motor Agents Association, retorted on the following:

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has ordered that the motor industry's designers and production engineers must still be hamstrung by the Treasury's thirst for taxation revenue.

Both the horse-power tax and the weight tax are based upon a mechanical formula, and have been the main cause of the meagre contribution made by the motor industry to the country's pre-war export total of £100,000,000. In 1938 the Empire exported 13,438 motor cars of 108 b.h.p. Commercial vehicles from the United States alone from the country. Changing the basis of taxation to a purely mechanical formula to another will do nothing in the way of remedy.

Highwaymen in Eritrea

A bus running between Massawa and Asmara for the British Military Administration of Eritrea was recently held up by a gang of armed Eritreans, who murdered the Italian driver of the vehicle and two Native policemen. Other passengers were unhurt, but their property was stolen.

R.U.R. Advisory Council

The Railway Advisory Council to the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours expressed concern at a meeting last month that there had been no material reduction in passenger transport, which is seriously overtaxed. Expenditure of about £40,000 on additional work, including the strengthening of rolling stock imported from the U.S.A., was recommended; the redemption of the 1921-46 loan was discussed; and it was agreed that when the realignment of the railway out of Nairobi is undertaken the southern, or open route should be adopted. The next meeting of the Council is to be held in Kampala on February 21.

£1,500,000 for Soldier Settlers

Southern Rhodesia is to receive £1,500,000 for the settlement of the families of 450 servicemen. A Land Settlement Board decides the eligibility of applicants.

Experienced farmers may receive assistance up to £3,000, but the Board will have power to require further training in agriculture, and such training will be an absolute condition in the case of all new farmers. Loans under the scheme will be repaid over a period of 25 years, with interest at 8½% simple interest. Tenure will be leasehold for the first seven years, and for any extension of term necessary, and full title will be given only if the property has been farmed and developed on sound lines to the satisfaction of the Board and all loans have been repaid.

Uganda Society

The Uganda Society resolved at the special general meeting recently called to consider the development of its activities that the aim should be to provide a cultural centre at which members of all communities might meet in comfort for discussion and for the stimulation of ideas, and that it was necessary to provide a library and map room, a separate reading room, a lecture hall, a large lounge and suitable offices, in proximity to the Uganda Museum. The sub-committee appointed to make detailed recommendations was instructed that the primary objective should be the establishment of a first-class library dealing with Uganda and East African general subjects, with good books of general interest, and a well-selected range of books concerning other parts of Africa, works of fiction being excluded. The sub-committee has now recommended that the lounge should have a floor area of at least 1,000 square feet, and that in drawing his plans the architect should provide for more than single-storey buildings. A committee jointly representative of the Uganda Society and the Uganda Museum is likely to be set up to consider other issues.

Housing of Africa (Continued from page 384)

preferably a qualified engineer or architect. Before taking up his appointment he should spend some months in South Africa studying the work and organization of the Central Housing Commission of the Union.

The Secretary of State might well consider the cost of maintaining a department of this nature at least for the first five years should be met from the Colonial Development Fund.

"We recommend that the Government of the Union of South Africa be asked to permit their technical advisers, who has had over 20 years' experience of similar problems, to visit Northern Rhodesia immediately and advise on measures of economy.

The cost of implementing these recommendations is estimated at £1,000,000 or more.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Pelletier, Ltd.

Representing

Manufacturers' Representatives and
Distributors' Customs Clearing,
Forwarding and Insurance Agents

P.O. Box 47 CABLES & TELEGRAMS PHONE
BIDOLA, N. Rhodesia "SERVICE" 278 & 279

Associated Chambers, Ltd.	Paper Industries, Ltd.
Brookes Leazes, Ltd.	Quix Products
Cadbury-Fry (Africa), Ltd.	Rhodesian Milling & Manufacturing Co.
Camp Wine & Brewery Co., Ltd.	Rigid Refrigerators (S.A.), Ltd.
Chambers & Noyes, Ltd.	New Zealand Canning Co., Ltd.
Commercial Dairy Co., Ltd.	Tempersley, Halsehurst & Co., Ltd.
Corax Lubricants, Ltd.	U.S.A. Brush Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Layton (John) & Co., Ltd.	United Tobacco Co. (South), Ltd.
Lyons (J.) & Co., Ltd.	Woolf & Hildley, Ltd.
Mann, George & Co. (Pretoria), Ltd.	Woolskin Cape (Pty.), Ltd.
M. Makover & Co., Ltd.	Western Cape (Pty.), Ltd.
Mathies (Pty.), Ltd.	Widder House
Northern Rhodesia Industries Ltd.	Widder House
Ohlsson's Cape Breweries, Ltd.	

GREEN AGENTS

General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Ltd.
National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Ltd.

Exporters

of Wattlebark, Native-Grown
Lattices, Groundnuts, Chilies,
Gloves, Hides, Goatskins, etc.

Importers

of Hardware and Building
Materials, Gunnies, Wines and
Spices, etc.

Specialist in Cotton glass goods for Native Trade

THE

African Mercantile Co., Ltd.

110, BISHOPSGATE LONDON, E.C.2

Branches at—MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR,
DAR ES SALAAM, NAIROBI, KAMPALA,
KISUMU, MBALE, BUKOBA.

CROSSLEY

Reliability Power Economy
MARINE ENGINES

Reliability was the first consideration in the design and manufacture of these engines operating successfully today under arduous conditions. They combine every feature making for ease of control and quick starting. They also have an established reputation as ideal heavy-duty propulsion units for a variety of vessels.

UP TO
4,000
SHP

CROSSLEY BROTHERS LTD MANCHESTER II

C239

ALLEN, WACK & SHEPHERD, LTD.

P.O. BOXES 270, 280 & 290

BEIRA

**Forwarding and
Shipping Agents**

Large storage facilities in sheds & on
open ground. Private railway sidings.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS FOR

British India Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. Harland & Wolff, Ltd. American
South African Line, Scandinavian East Africa Line, Wm. Wilhelmsen Line.

Head Office: JOHANNESBURG. P.O. Box 4,047. Cables: "Thaine."

BEIRA. P.O. Boxes 270, 280 & 290. Cables: "Thaine."

LONDON OFFICE: Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

Represented in Rhodesia by Allen, Wack & Shepherd (Rhodesia) Ltd., Salisbury P.O. Box 588.

Cables: "Thaine," Bulawayo, P.O. Box 10.

Lourenco Marques: Consolidated Stevedoring & Forwarding Agency, T.M. L.P.T. Ltd., P.O. Box 292.

Cables: "Chiazzi's."

Durban: Consolidated Stevedoring & Forwarding Agency, S.A. Ltd., P.O. Box 3, P.O. Box 4, P.O. Box 5.

Cables: "Chiazzi's."

Pretoria: Consolidated Stevedoring & Forwarding Agency, S.A. Ltd., P.O. Box 506.

Cables: "Gulchies."

Cape Town: Hart & Howes, P.O. Box 11. Cables: "Cupid."

East London: Deary & Co., P.O. Box 11. Cables: "Deary."

Affairs of Zanzibar

SIR GUY PILLING, the British Resident, said when recently addressing the Legislative Council of Zanzibar that the Protectorate had been fortunate beyond all expectations during the war. When shipping difficulties had curtailed clove exports, and consequently decreased the collections from clove export duty, there had been compensation from unforeseen earnings by the Government steamers and by increased war-time demands for copra, oil, rope and fruit.

The Protectorate had no public debt, and the surplus balances had been increased from £549,370 at the end of 1939 to £456,523 four years later. The Government had budgeted for a deficit of more than £44,000 in 1944, and it was already clear that the shortfall would be less than that estimate. Whereas import duties had been expected to total about £150,000, they might reach £200,000, the Government steamers, estimated to earn £18,000, would bring in about £46,000, and the special postage stamp issued in commemoration of the bicentenary of the Al-Busaid Dynasty would yield some £16,000.

The scheme for the relief of agricultural duties had cost £175,000 in the past five years, but about one-third of the total had already been refunded. Exports of cloves during the seasonal year ending June 30 last totalled 34 lakhs of frasilas, or about 64% of an average crop, and shipments of copra to the Ministry of Food, which had increased in price by 121%, had totalled 14,685 tons.

Came in for Repairs

In the Yei district of the Sudan a Fajulu tribesman speared a hippo. It then chased him, and bit a piece out of his buttocks. The hippo then died, and the Fajulu came in for repairs at Yei hospital. — *Pulawi's News Letter*.

Vegetable Yields

The Dehydration Committee of Southern Rhodesia has issued a leaflet with instructions about the growing of vegetables. It suggests that if the right seed is used and the right cultivation methods followed, the yield of tomatoes should be from 9 to 12 tons per acre, that of cabbage between 7 and 10 tons, and that of beans and cauliflower about 2½ tons.

Who Grows Marjoram

We recently reported that the Ministry of Food was arranging to buy marjoram in Kenya, mainly for the flavouring of sausages. The Agricultural Production and Marketing Board of the Colony has now asked growers to supply particulars of their present or prospective production to the Kenya Farmers' Association. The Ministry is prepared to buy from five to 10 tons annually at £100 per ton f.o.b.

Insecticide of Great Promise

The new insecticide known as DDT already promises to prove of great value to Africa both as an insecticide and against plant pests. Since it has not the knock-down power of pyrethrum, it is being combined in kerosene with that product for use against flying insects. Walls and ceilings sprayed with DDT solution are effective against flies and other insects for several months, and most encouraging results have been obtained by painting rooms with a paint containing as little as 0.5% of DDT. When dissolved in oil spread on stagnant water it kills mosquito larvae much more quickly than would otherwise be the case. As bees are killed by direct dusting or spraying with DDT preparations but are unaffected by the dried-up sprayed film, fully open blossoms should not be dusted with this synthetic chemical, and spraying should be done only in the evening or in the early morning before bees are about.

GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co.

(SUDAN), LTD.

Shipping Agents, General Import
and Export Merchants

Khartoum, Port Sudan, Wad Medani, Wadi Halfa, El Obeid, Suakin and Tokar, Jeddah and Hodeidah (Arabia), Massawa and Asmara (Eritrea), Jibuti (French Somaliland), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia).

AGENTS IN THE U.K.
GELLATLY, HANKEY & CO., LTD.
LONDON LIVERPOOL MANCHESTER GLASGOW

BRAITHWAITE

PRESSED STEEL TANKS

for every form of Liquid Storage.

BRAITHWAITE & CO., ENGINEERS LTD.

Manufacturers of

Bridges, Piers, Jetties, Steel Buildings,
Screwcrete Piles and Cylinders, Pressed
Steel Troughing, Pressed Steel Tanks.

London Office:

Temporary Address:

27, KINGS HOUSE, HAYMARKET, S.W. 1
Telephone, WHL 3995. Telegrams, Bromkirk-Phone

OVERSEAS IMPORTERS

ORDERS with Licence Numbers and Name of
your Bank will receive PROMPT ATTENTION

W. H. JONES & CO. (London) Ltd.

BUYERS, CONFIRMERS AND SHIPPERS

Wire Transfer Address: "Rusper," Barnet, Herts., Eng.

Members of the Australian and N.Z. Merchants' and Shippers' Association and The South African Trade Association

Banking: Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 32 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION (1939) LTD.

(Incorporated in East Africa)

Telegraphic Address:

All Offices in East Africa
"INCREASE"

London Office:

68/70 Fenchurch St.,
E.C.3.

General Merchants

AND
Engineers

MEMBERS
MOMBASA (Head Office) DAR ES SALAAM
KAMPALA TANZANIA

COMPANY REPORT

Trans Zambesia Railway Company, Limited

By Sir Vivian J. Oury, Chairman

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE TRANS ZAMBESIA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on Thursday, December 21, 1944, at 115 Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C. 4.

The Hon. M. W. B. Munnings presided in the absence on service of Mr. Vivian J. Oury, the Chairman.

The business of the meeting was the statement by the Chairman, which included in parentheses the annual report and accounts.

The revenue account, in which are included the proceeds of the Southern Approach, show that the receipts for the year ended December 31, 1943, including interest on investments, £2,477, were £228,971, compared with £106,033 in the previous year, whilst expenditure was £138,770, or 62.65% of the gross receipts, compared with £138,792, or 69.75% of the gross receipts, for the previous year. The surplus of receipts over expenditure was £85,201, which compared with £62,901 for 1942. Interest on the income bonds is payable out of the net earnings of the Southern Approach, and accordingly £6,000 of the total surplus of £85,201 was applied to the payment of interest on these Bonds. During the year under review £35,600 of the 6% guaranteed first mortgage debentures were redeemed, leaving outstanding at the end of the year £795,600.

New Board of Directors

On July 18, 1942, the sovereign Powers of the Companhia de Mocambique over the territory in which the company's railway operates reverted to the Portuguese State. Following on this reversal the Portuguese Government expressed the wish to be represented on the board of the company, and the Companhia de Mocambique having consented to the modification of its right to appoint half the members of the board, including the Chairman, it is proposed, with the approval of the British and Portuguese Governments, that the company's memorandum and articles of association shall be amended so that the Companhia de Mocambique shall have the right to appoint two directors of the company (one of whom shall be the Chairman), the Portuguese Government two directors, the Nyasaland Government two directors, and Nyasaland Railways Limited, one director.

The resolutions to effect this amendment will be submitted to an extraordinary general meeting of the company to be held on December 21, are set out in the notice sent to the shareholders on November 27, and if they are passed by the requisite majority the necessary application will be made to the Attorney-General of Justice for its confirmation of the alteration of the company's memorandum of association. On this confirmation being obtained the new rights of appointment of directors and the consequent alterations in the articles of association will become effective.

Meanwhile, the Companhia de Mocambique having withdrawn the appointment of Admiral de Azevedo Coutinho as one of its representatives, the Board, retaining use of the powers contained in the existing articles of association, appointed, at the request of the Portuguese Government, Admiral de Azevedo Coutinho and Lieut. Colonel Monteiro do Amaral, and at the request of the Nyasaland Government Mr. C. E. Rooke, directors of the company. The Nyasaland Government

already have the representative on the board, Brigadier General Hammond, and Nyasaland Railways Limited, have its representative in its Chairman, Mr. Goddington.

At the extraordinary general meeting held on October 15 last, the resolution to extend to £3,200,000 the borrowing powers of the company was duly passed. This enabled the first step to be taken to carry into effect the arrangements for the issue of the annual Order on behalf of the Nyasaland Government, and the organization of the company's finances to which the Portuguese Government have agreed, and is set out in detail in the letter, addressed to the shareholders on October 8, 1944.

Accordingly, on October 26, notice was given to the holders of the 6% guaranteed first mortgage debentures that the debentures outstanding on April 30, 1944, will be redeemed on that date.

Redemption of Debentures

The amount of these debentures outstanding at the end of the year ended December 31, 1943, will be £760,000, of which approximately £500,000 will be held by the public and approximately £260,000 by the Nyasaland Government. It is proposed that the sums required for the redemption of these debentures and for the repayment of the £200,000 6% guaranteed two-year notes, which are repayable on August 1, 1945, should be advanced to the company by the Nyasaland Government against the issue of the £1,000,000 5% first debentures held by it or for cash at par, of £300,000 5% first debentures, part of an authorized issue of £1,050,000 5% first debentures to be created by the company.

With regard to advances made from time to time to the company by the Nyasaland Government in accordance with the terms of its guarantees, which by January 25 next, the date on which these guarantees expire, will have accumulated interest, amount to approximately £2,080,000, it is proposed that £1,080,000 should be written off and the balance £1,000,000 funded by the issue to the Nyasaland Government of £2,000,000 5% income debentures to be created by the company.

As usual, it is a pleasure to record that our relations with the officers of Government are of the most cordial nature, and full recognition must be given to the many courtesies received from His Excellency the Governor, Dr. Sousa Pinto. The railway fiscalization staff, under the supervision of the Director of Ports and Railways, Lourenco Marques, have been very helpful and always willing to assist, and we have, as in the past, received friendly cooperation and assistance from the Beira Railway.

Death of Admiral Coutinho

The Chairman said that, with the deepest regret, he had to announce that, since the directors' report and accounts had been sent to the shareholders, notification had been received of the death of Admiral de Azevedo Coutinho, a member of the board, for whom his colleagues had the greatest respect and esteem.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted. Lieut. Colonel Monteiro do Amaral, Mr. W. M. Goddington, M.C., and Mr. C. E. Rooke, C.M.G., the retiring directors, were re-elected, and Messrs. Harwood, Banner & Son were re-appointed auditors of the company.

On the same date an extraordinary general meeting of the company was held at which the resolution to alter the memorandum and articles of association of the company, referred to in the Chairman's statement above, was passed unanimously, and special resolutions

LATEST MINING NEWS

Rhokana Corporation

RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD. was briefly reported in our last issue to have made a net profit for the year ended June 30 last of £174,241, a decrease of £139,088. The report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1944, which have now been issued, show that the company received £517,177 in sales, against £422,256 in the previous year, and that its profit before taxation amounted to £229,000, and that the final dividend on the ordinary and preference shares required £275,000. The additional remuneration of the directors totaled £22,250, and the balance carried forward is £50,092, against £111,000 brought in.

The corporation's holding in Northern Rhodesia Mining is now 1,300,000 shares, and the net dividend from this holding after deduction of tax was £73,125. The Corporation also holds 20,000 shares in Northern Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., which has a net profit of £24,000,000. The Corporation's investments in Rhodesian under-leasehold mines, and payments in advance, £17,424, and dividends receivable, £73,125.

The directors are Lord Geddes (Chairman), Sir Ernest Cohenheimer (Deputy Chairman), Mr. C. F. St. Tashler, Mr. S. S. Taylor (Managing Director), Mr. J. M. Robinson, Mr. Carl R. Davis, Mr. R. H. Hegart, Mr. C. D. Hely Hutchinson, Dr. J. G. Lavin, Sir Douglas Malcolm, and the Hon. J. M. Preston.

The general manager in Northern Rhodesia is Mr. A. J. Harrison; the consulting engineers and managers are Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.; and the secretary in London is Mr. A. W. H. ...

Rhodesian Anglo American

The directors of Rhodesian Anglo-American, Ltd. have declared a final dividend for the year ended June 30 last of 3%, making a total distribution for the year of 6 1/2% (the same). Income tax will be deducted at 5s. 5d. in the £. A preliminary statement says that the approximate profit for the year, before charging income tax and directors' remuneration, was £373,000, compared with £351,000 in the previous year.

Uganda Kalsilite

Professor Philip Holmes, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Edinburgh, presented at the recent meeting of the Royal Society of that city a joint paper with A. D. Combe, of the Geological Survey of Uganda, and himself on "The Kalsilite-bearing Lavas of Kasese and Kasese, South-West Uganda."

He said that during the field seasons 1938-39 Dr. Combe carried out a detailed survey of the volcanic areas and sent a representative collection of about 100 specimens to him for detailed examination. By the study of thin sections under the microscope, aided by chemical analyses, it was found that the eruptive rocks resemble highly basic slag, and are rich in potash. Indeed, most of the specimens of lavas which do not belong to occur elsewhere in the world.

The lavas were described in the paper were erupted near the base of the depression in the central part of the Western Rift valley, to distinguish it from the Eastern (or Gregory) Rift which runs through it. The lavas include several unique rock types, all characterized by the presence of a newly discovered nepheline mineral called kalsilite. It is distinguished by a fact that the kalsilite in the Western Rift is potash-bearing, while that in the Eastern Rift is not, and that it is

Mining Personalities

Mr. H. P. T. Lappy has joined the board of Ankole Tin Mines, Ltd.

Captain A. D. M. Cockerill has been appointed Under-Secretary for Mines in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Francis Alfred Rogers has been appointed to the board of the Consolidated Mines Selection Co., Ltd., which has interests in Rhodesian mining.

Dividends

Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Co., Ltd. has announced that the annual dividend of 4% on the ordinary shares for the year ended December 31, 1944, and a further dividend of 4% by way of participating rights for the full year, both less tax at 5s. 10d. in the £, will be paid on January 31 to shareholders on the company's books on the last day of December. An interim ordinary dividend was reported in these columns a fortnight ago.

Gipps and Phoenix.—During November 6,000 tons were treated for a yield of 3,000 oz. gold and a working profit of £10,001.

THE UGANDA COMPANY LIMITED

13, Rood Lane, E.C.3. Phone MANSION HOUSE 1891

Produce Merchants Cotton Ginners Importers & Exporters Tea Manufacturers

FORD

WAKEFIELD

DUNLOP

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE

P.O. Box No. 1

Jinja and Mombasa

POWER for INDUSTRY!



KENYA UGANDA TANGANYIKA

Cheap power is available in many areas. Before selecting a factory site or installing power appliances refer your proposals to one of the Companies' offices. Special tariffs are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to rural growers in the Tanganyika area. SYSTEMS: in Kenya and Uganda—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 415 and 240 volts; in Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 330 and 230 volts, or 440 and 220 volt Direct Current.

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO., LTD.

THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD. Dar es Salaam and Tanga.

KESONIA & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD. Kisumu, Eldoret, Telavi, Kisumu

MOMBASA (Head Office in East Africa)
 NAIROBI
 DAR ES SALAAM
 ZANZIBAR
 KAMPALA
 TANGA
 LAMU
 LINDI
 MKINDANI

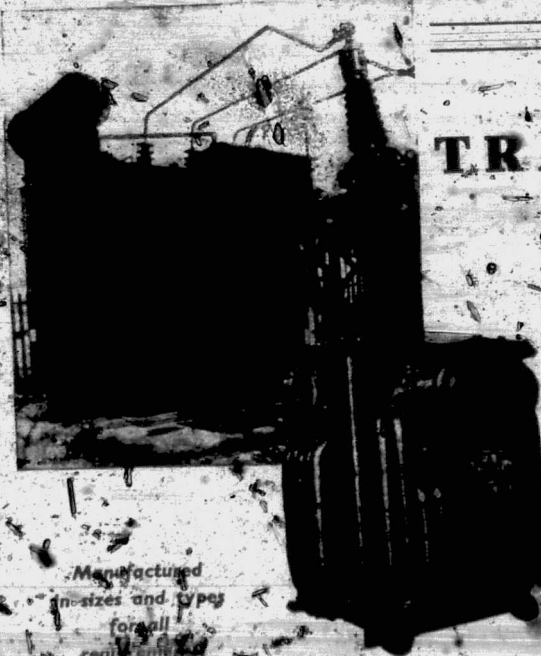
SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.

Incorporated in Kenya
 Head Office: 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3
 Telephone: AVERA 4180 (9 lines)

Agents for
 British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
 Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.
 Johnnie Walker
 Lloyds
 &c. &c.

CLEARING & FORWARDING EXPERTS

You Want the Best Service
WE GIVE IT



BRUSH

TRANSFORMERS

THE Uniform standard of Excellence maintained in every detail, is achieved by highly skilled design and craftsmanship together with a most exacting system of inspection and test throughout the entire process of manufacture, all of which

Ensure Reliability

Tanganyika Representatives:

LEHMANN'S (AFRICA) LTD.

P.O. BOX 163, DAR ES SALAAM

Manufactured in sizes and types for all requirements

BUY ADVERTISED GOODS: THEY HAVE BEEN PROVEN BY USE

TANGANYIKA

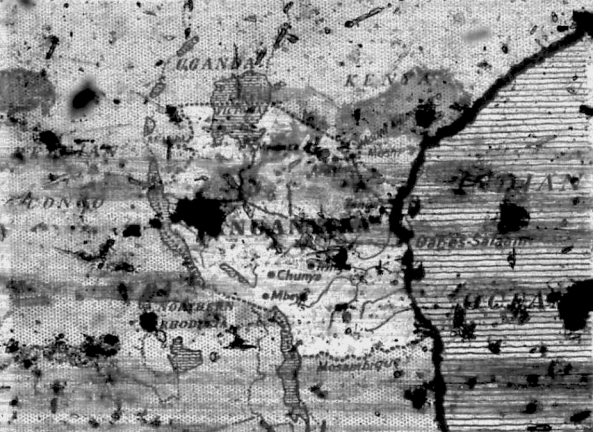
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY covers an area lying between the Indian Ocean and the Great African Lakes, some 30,000 square miles in extent. On its northern frontier Kilimanjaro is one of the most remarkable mountains in the world, rising to a height of more than 19,000 feet and blocks the borders of Kenya.

The coastal belt of Tanganyika was for many centuries visited by Arab traders and pirates. Eventually it became subject to the Imams of Muscat, one of whose descendants still rules in Zanzibar, under the protection of Great Britain.

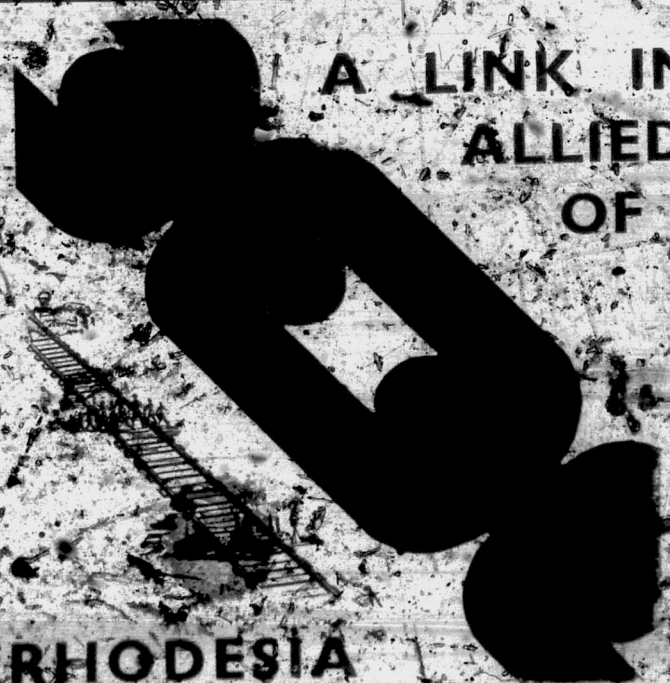
The native population of more than 5,000,000 is mainly engaged in agriculture; the coffee and cash plantations in the North producing the staple export crops. Cotton and groundnuts, hides, skins and gold are also exported.

The average annual value of Tanganyika's external trade for the years 1927-39 was about £8,000,000.

The Bank has branches at Dar-es-Salaam, Arusha, Chunya, Iringa, Mbeya, Moshi, Mwanza and Tanga. Those concerned with trade in Africa, the Mediterranean or the West Indies, are invited to communicate with:



BARCLAYS BANK
(DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)



A LINK IN THE ALLIED CHAIN OF WAR SUPPLIES

Troops, war equipment, food and thousands of tons of raw materials are sent to the Allied war effort past daily over the Rhodesian railway system.

War-time conditions have not made it easy to handle this greatly increased volume of traffic, but difficulties have been overcome and the Rhodesian railways continue to form an important link in the Allied war effort, the great chain of war supplies.

RHODESIA RAILWAYS Ltd. 1, Langley Hill, Ascot, Berkshire, England