

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 16, 1943
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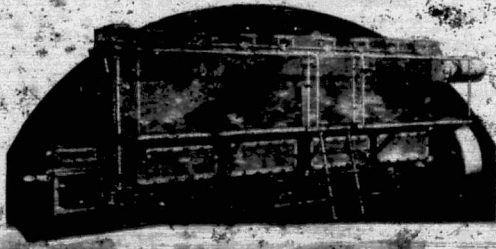
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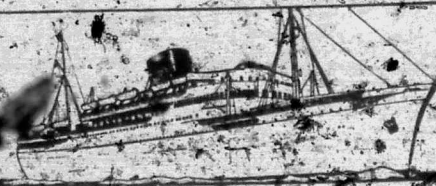
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

COLONIAL RESEARCH is only now beginning to receive the comprehensive study and appraisal which are so obviously imperative at the end of the last war. Parliament voted £20,000 a year for five years for research in the Colonies, but even that small provision was reduced to £2,000 annually after two grants of £10,000 had been made. Ten years later the Colonial Development Act of 1929 authorized an annual expenditure of one million sterling on development and research, and during the eleven years' currency of that statute rather less than £600,000 was spent on research and inquiry, though considerable sums were also spent concurrently by the Empire Marketing Board; later, between 1937 and 1939, similar work was done by the Colonial Empire Marketing Board. The Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940 provided for a maximum expenditure on Colonial research of £2,000,000 a year and of £5,000,000 a year on development and welfare, while there was no time-limit in the case of research, one of ten years was specified in respect of development and welfare projects. Thus during this war the Imperial Exchequer has made available for Colonial research nearly ten times as much money annually as was provided in the immediate pre-war period. The attitude towards its responsibilities of the Colonial Research Committee is made evident from the first report issued over the signature of its Chairman, Lord

Hailey, whose review is quoted at considerable length on other pages of this issue. It is a document which provides substantial encouragement for all, whether scientists or laymen, who believe, as we have always done, that research has a great part to play in Colonial welfare and development.

It may be recalled that in these columns we have from time to time sounded a note of warning against the undue dispersal of research in Eastern Africa (except of course for the particular purposes of some specialized locality) and advocated the contrary principle of centralization of research.

We have gone farther and specifically proposed its location at or near Makerere College, which is destined to develop in time into East Africa's university. Lord Hailey now reveals that both the Colonial Research Committee and the Higher Education Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee on Colonial Education recommend the development of research at a number of such institutions, Makerere being in fact mentioned by name in this connexion. The Committees are agreed that, though some types of applied research require independent institutes, it is desirable, wherever conveniently possible, that research work should be carried out in, or in connexion with, departments of Colonial universities or colleges. The placing of Government research institutes in close touch with centres of higher education in the

Colonies would be to the mutual advantage of both. We naturally welcome this influential support for proposals which, so far as we are aware, were first made by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA and which, rather surprisingly, have not produced so much as a single comment in any of the Legislatures from either the official or non-official side. Perhaps the new White Paper will cause that undesirable silence to be broken, undesirable because it is indisputably advantageous to have general principles of this kind debated and agreed.

DIVERTISSEMENT was the word which we chose rather more than three months ago for the title of a lead-ette on the subject of a forthcoming report that the Government of Kenya had received proposals for the incorporation within that Colony of the Seychelles group of islands. Elsewhere in this issue will be found the full text of proposals in this sense, circulated by the Seychelles Taxpayers and Landowners Association to a number of individuals and public bodies, and presumably also to the Government of Kenya and the Colonial Office. We have read some peculiar proposals in our time, but few as egregious as these—though certain suggestions with regard to closer relations in Kenya which have recently been discussed semi-privately in that Colony are in their way scarcely less amazing. It is fantastic, but true, that the main argument advanced for the incorporation with Kenya of the Seychelles group of about ninety small islands is the assertion that an annual migration of about five hundred Seychellois is to be foreseen some years hence! That, as we commented previously, appears to indicate a belief that in the British Colonial Empire political steam-hammers are used to crack economic nuts.

The memorandum is a mixture of defeatism and bad logic. In the first place, why should it be assumed that an increase in population must necessarily involve a migration approximately equivalent to the excess of births over deaths? The question is dismissed with the assertion that the export of guano is a dying industry and that Mahé, the main island and the seat of Government, does not produce crops suitable for shipment to world markets. The right approach to the problem, even for the sake of the existing population, is assuredly by practical optimism, not faithless pessimism. Who can doubt that research and initiative could greatly improve the production of essential oils, raise the quality and marketability of the copra, production and

possibly find means of exploiting the abundance of fish in neighbouring waters, perhaps through the establishment of canneries? It is by facing these and other possibilities, including the development of tourism, not by running away from them, that the inhabitants of the Seychelles must find their place in the world. Even the reference in the memorandum to tourism is unconvincing. Many Kenyans have spent quiet and beneficial holidays in the Seychelles since the first air services opened home with good reports. The limited air services have been understandably infrequent shipping services; and scanty hotel accommodations and their improvement (in which the addition of air services might play a large part) not constitutional changes; are the obvious means of increasing the number of visitors from Kenya—of course, need to be met by the Government's own coast for an agreeable and healthy environment, though this elementary fact apparently escapes the writers of the memorandum.

They are, of course, on much firmer ground when they criticize the unnecessarily heavy and costly administrative top-hammer which has to be carried by a population of little more than thirty thousand souls.

A **Jejuno** Simplification and **Manifesto**, however, manifests achievable without going to the extremes now advocated. Has there been any parallel case of a Landowners Association proposing the abolition of an Agricultural Department? If its activities, or lack of them, are unsatisfactory, the need is for new and better personnel, not for the abolition of a service which, properly directed and staffed, would set itself to rehabilitate agriculture for the general benefit. Scuribus, incidentally, to note the statement, put forward in all seriousness, that Kenya's plan to grow forty-six thousand tons of rice this year would assure the needs of the Seychelles if incorporation with Kenya were consummated. Such a passage reads like an extract from a document addressed by Nazi Germany to an enslaved population rather than an ostensibly serious political argument from a British Dependency, every literate inhabitant of which must know that it never has had, and never would have, the slightest difficulty in obtaining food from any other part of the Empire which could spare it, or in finding outlets for those of its population able to offer useful service. It is specifically stated that the five hundred prospective migrants annually will be mainly nursemaids, carpenters, stone masons, mechanics and the like. For at least thirty years many such men and women in the Seychelles have found employment on the East African mainland.

o the War News

Opinions Epitomized in the *Oberschwein*. — Mayor La Guardia, of New York.

The British Empire is not a blot to be erased. — *The Observer*.

We can grow at home the essential foods. — *The Observer*.

It will not be in the public interest to convert factories into civil servants. — Lord Horder.

The offensive of the Allied armies against Germany from the west is imminent. — *Red Star*.

Canada will finish the war with the largest air force in the world. — Sir Alfred Bowker.

I know no people in the world who do so much for good works as the British. — Viscount Bennett.

Refugees are being admitted to this country at the rate of 800 a month. — Foreign Office statement.

The B.B.C. like every other institution, ought to be invigorated by criticism. — Mr. Brendan Bracken, M.P.

The right course with mischievousness is to get them into the open and answer them publicly. — Mr. J. Spedan Lewis.

The Imperial Conference has met only five times in the past quarter of a century. — Squadron Leader Donner, M.P.

The rats must go. Write to your County War Agricultural Committee at once. — Ministry of Information advertisement.

You journalists walk on a knife edge. Your judgment is sometimes finer than that of the great General Staffs. — General Smuts.

I would make it unlawful for a political party to exact pledges of unconditional support, as does the Labour Party. — Mr. W. J. Brown, M.P.

The United States will have to supply 56 divisions of the 80 necessary for the invasion of the continent. — Major George Fielding Eliot.

The average bomb-load of R.A.F. aircraft engaged in the Battle of Germany has leapt from 1½ tons per sortie to nearly 3½ tons. — R.A.F. spokesman.

The time is coming when the dehydration process will be applied to steaks, joints and chops. — Professor J. G. Drummond, Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Food.

Civilian casualties due to air raids on the United Kingdom during November were 119 killed (or missing, believed killed) and 239 injured and detained in hospital. Those killed included 41 men, 49 women and 28 children. — Ministry of Home Security.

To see and hear General Alexander is to realise the immense driving-power that lies behind his quick incisive manner. — Mr. John D'Arcy Dawson, in *Tunisian Battle*.

The N.A.A.F.I.'s turnover now exceeds £140,000,000 a year. In this country 2,500 N.A.A.F.I. establishments are open. — Mr. L. C. Royle, Chairman of the Board of Management.

Since the beginning of the Fifth Army's campaign total 12,518—1,929 killed, 7,809 wounded, and 2,780 missing. — Mr. Stinson, U.S. Secretary for War.

I see no reason why we should treat with contempt the heads of German generals whom we make prisoners of war, for they have collaborated with the Nazi politicians. — Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M.P.

We have got to be as daring and inventive in this business of housing as we have been in the output of aeroplanes or as our American cousins have been in the building of ships. — The Rt. Hon. V. S. Amery, M.P.

Actual casualties suffered by the British Imperial Forces from the beginning of the invasion of Italy on September 3 to November 23 are as follows: killed, 3,412; wounded, 9,709; missing, 3,753; total, 16,074. — War Office announcement.

General Montgomery is a far more technically competent soldier than Haig was, and with a much shrewder sense of realities. He has gained the devotion of his troops to a greater extent than any other British general of modern times. — Captain Liddell Hart, in the *Daily Mail*.

Twenty-one years ago the B.B.C.'s three transmitters had a total power of three kilowatts. Today programmes are put out by well over 100 transmitters with a total power of over 5,000 kilowatts. The news bulletins are broadcast in 48 languages. — The Ministry of Information.

During November Bomber Command sent out by night more than 4,500 aircraft, which dropped 14,500 tons of bombs, of which some 13,800 tons were on targets in Germany. In the same period the *Luftwaffe* dropped about 120 tons on Britain. The comparable figures for November, 1942, are: R.A.F. 4,600 night and day sorties, 2,400 tons of bombs; German Air Force, 18 tons. — Air Ministry News Agency.

The number of merchant ships sunk by U-boats in November was less than in any other month since May, 1940. The number of U-boats sunk in November again exceeded the number of their victims. — Joint Anglo-U.S. statement on U-boat warfare.

In the war Germany lost 203 U-boats but still had 283 left, including 67 boats almost completely new. — U.S. statement on U-boat warfare.

The enemy forces required for the invasion of Italy are more than 50 divisions concentrated in Britain—infantry, armour and airborne troops—London and Washington are defended by Moscow and other cities only with the Russian winter battalions. — *Daily Express*.

We shall need every bit of idealism, confidence and comradeship in the year following the war. We shall not get them unless we are prepared to make concessions to the opinions of others. I said idealism, confidence and comradeship to lead us through. I mean faith, hope and charity, and the greatest of these is charity. — Mr. Quintin Hogg, M.P.

The proper function of the Government is to see that industry is never conducted other than with due regard to the national well-being; and private enterprise should always be carried on in the best interests of the public. That consideration must always be paramount. — Colonel Harbord, M.P., Vice-Chairman of the Conservative Party.

At a cost of \$62,250,000 worth of equipment lost and less than 1,000 men missing, the R.A.F. and the United States Army Air Force paralysed Hamburg, Germany's greatest port, and destroyed an incalculable amount of industrial property. Hamburg was destroyed by the total loss of 163 aircraft, out of some 2,700 bombers sent over the target. — *Target: Germany*, the official report of the U.S. Eighth Bomber Command's first year of operations over Europe.

War Savings. In the fourth campaign year of the National Savings Movement, which ended on November 21, the total amount raised amounted to almost £1,925 millions, of which £741 millions came through the small savings channels. The weekly average of £140,000,000 is a notable advance on the £12,000,000 of the third campaign year. — The National Savings Committee.

PERSONALIA

A son has been born in Nairobi to the wife of Captain A. B. Simpson, K.Z.A.R.

A daughter has been born to the wife of Mr. David H. Street, of Maitlis, at Moru, Kenya.

Mr. Justice V. A. Lewis has been appointed a member of the Southern Rhodesian Archives Commission. Flying Officer Cyril Murphy and Miss Sybil W. Vane, of Bulawayo, have been married in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. C. Simpson, Agricultural Adviser to the Colonial Office, is on his way to his second visit to West Africa.

Miss K. M. Macdonald, of Paisley, Scotland, and Miss K. M. Macdonald, of London, have been appointed nursing sisters in Uganda.

Mr. J. C. Comber, of Nairobi, has been appointed Commissioner in Kenya, and Mr. H. L. O. Curry, Chief Secretary to the East African Governors' Conference, has been appointed High Commissioner for Kenya.

Mr. J. C. Thomas, of Harare, has been appointed a K.C. A.R.C. assistant priest at St. Saviour's Church, at Salisbury, and has been accepted by the Universities' Mission for Central Africa for service in the Diocese of Zanzibar.

The marriage has taken place in Bulawayo of Captain Hector MacDonald, Royal Artillery, son of the late Mr. MacDonald and the late Mrs. J. Cowden, and Miss Kathleen Lewis, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. D. Lewis.

Mrs. C. Martin, an archaeological worker at Zimabwe, has, according to a report from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, unearthed ancient relics, including more than 700 beads, some of them gold, of Portuguese or Arab origin.

Lieut. Owen Harrison, of the Nigerian Regiment, only son of Mr. and the late Mrs. Pat Harrison, of Gwelo, and Miss Marion Valerie Wrensch, only daughter of Mrs. and the late Mr. A. M. Wrensch, of Cape Town, have announced their engagement.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Robert Hope Robertson, of the Colonial Administrative Service, Tanganyika Territory, eldest son of the late Laurence Hope Robertson and of Mrs. Hope Robertson, The Lodge, Moffat, Dumfriesshire, and Miss Dorothy Ethel Wright, of the European Hospital, Dar es Salaam.

Recent appointments to the Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London have included Major and Mrs. W. Bradford Griffiths, of Ngong, Flight Lieut. H. J. Mills and his wife, Section Officer N. C. Mills, W.A.A.F., of Eldoret; Flying Officer K. L. French, of Nairobi; Midshipman Vernon White, of Mombasa; and Mrs. and Miss Yvonne Faithfull, of Nairobi.

The engagement has been announced between Lieut. Wellesley Kerr, Royal Artillery, only son of Dr. and Mrs. J. Robertson Kerr, of Wankie, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Sheila Burke, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Burke, of Ilkley, Yorkshire.

The engagement is announced between Lieut. Humphrey Edward Gregory Atkins, Royal Navy, only son of the late Captain E. D. Atkins, of Nairobi, Kenya Colony, and of Mrs. MacKenzie, of Wellington College, Berkshire, and Miss Adela Margaret Spooner, youngest daughter of Sir Robert and Lady Spencer-Nairn, of Leslie House, Fife, and Strath Lodge, Fife, business shire.

General Smuts

General Smuts has with his wife and two children, his son, Captain J. Smuts, after their visit to London, departed for Cairo on Monday night, December 12, 1939, in which they traveled being the first four-engined aircraft of Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder. While in Cairo General Smuts visited and dined privately with President Roosevelt. It is expected that the General will return to London in January after the first session of the new South African Parliament. He may also visit Canada and the United States.

Sir E. B. Poulton

A friend writes from Oxford: "Naturalists in Africa will greatly miss that veteran Sir E. B. Poulton, F.R.S., who has died in Oxford in his 84th year. His enthusiasm in problems of the coloration of animals aroused the interest of entomologists whose observations and collections have added enormously to our knowledge of tropical African insects. General Sir Marshall and G. F. M. Symington, of Rhodesia; W. A. Lamborn and C. Parquhar, of Nigeria; and the former also in Nyasaland, Miss Gertrude Vinal in the Congo; St. Anghyn Rogers, of Wiggins, and V. G. L. Van Someren, in Kenya and Uganda; and G. D. Hale Carpenter, in Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Portuguese East Africa supplied Poulton with material which he furnished for the support of the Darwin-Wallace theory of natural selection, of which he was the leading exponent."

Brigadier-General M. G. Wilkinson, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., who has died in Bradwell, Berks, served in the Nile Expedition of 1894-85 and was mentioned in despatches for his part in the Sudan Expedition of 1898.

Miss Jean Dorothea Montgomery, daughter of Mrs. and the late W. H. Montgomery, of North Berwick, has died in Masasi, Tanganyika Territory, while serving with the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

Mr. "Bobby" Lyric, whose death occurred recently in Southern Rhodesia, was one of Jack Churchill's 18 scouts in the 1893 campaign. Four only survive.

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Northern Rhodesia's Finances

Surplus Assets of £3,207,000

Mr. Keith Parsons, the Financial Secretary, said when introducing his Budget into the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia last week that the current year was expected to close with a surplus of £1,125,937, thereby raising the surplus assets to £3,207,000, of which £1,000,000 had been transferred to reserve and loan funds of interest-bearing War Bonds.

The increase in revenue was accounted for by increases of £1,000,000 in the 1945-46 financial year and £1,000,000 in the 1946-47 financial year. The increase in expenditure was accounted for by increases of £1,000,000 in the 1945-46 financial year and £1,000,000 in the 1946-47 financial year.

The total revenue for the year 1945-46 was estimated at £2,500,000 and the total expenditure at £1,374,063, leaving a surplus of £1,125,937, of which £1,000,000 was transferred to reserve and loan funds of interest-bearing War Bonds. The total surplus assets were estimated at £3,207,000.

The provision of permanent education grants was increased by only £2,000. Pensions had increased by £200,000, bringing the total cost of pensions and gratuities to £1,000,000. With regard to agricultural education grants for agricultural work amounted to £75,000 and building grants to £8,000. For the expansion of soil conservation work £5,000 was available. There was an increase from £200,000 to £30,000 for the provision for the purchase of Native rubber, offset by a corresponding increase in revenue. All spent rubber was sent to South Africa and much returned in the form of tires and tubes.

The European school grants increased from £100,000 to £130,000. A token grant of £200 was included for Government scholarships to enable promising students to continue their education to university degree standard. Details of the scholarships scheme were under consideration.

£28,000 was earmarked for medical clinics and funds were provided to implement the recommendation that the full costs of medical clinics for Africans in public ownership on the Copperbelt should be borne by the Government and that such costs should be shared equally by Government and the mining companies in the case of clinics in mine townships.

The military vote was reduced by £20,000, £9,000 being saved by reduction of the need to make up the pay of civil servants who had returned from military service and the balance owing to a grant of £11,000 for the purchase of Northern Rhodesian aeroplanes by being repaid. The suspension of Defence Force training was likely to result in the saving of £10,000, but this economy was expected to be offset by the higher cost of African military equipment.

Cost-of-Living Allowances

Under miscellaneous there was provision of £20,000 (an increase of £15,000) in respect to cost-of-living allowances, which amounted to £45,000 to Africans and £22,000 to Europeans. The war bonus scheme for Europeans had been revived during the year and the new scheme provided bonuses which coincide more closely with the actual rise in the cost of living and are restricted to the lower and medium classes. This accounted for an increase of £20,000.

There was a total provision of £2,000 for disbursements to be made by the Civil Reinstatement authorities upon the returning authority of the Director of Man-Power in connection with the reinstatement in civil life of ex-soldiers. Expenditure would be confined to the general cost incurred by ex-soldiers seeking employment, e.g., travelling expenses and the subsistence of Africans and their families for the periods between discharge from the Army and entering civil employment.

The maize subsidy was computed at £97,000, which included the estimated total cost to Government of maintaining the retail price of maize at 18s. 6d. per bag while guaranteeing 18s. per bag to producers. Maize was the staple food of the African and the subsidy was given to prevent an undue rise in the cost of living and to avoid hardship.

At the last Budget session I said the Financial Secretary moved an amendment to the Appropriation Bill to provide £27,000 as a Government subsidy to permit the fixing of the selling prices of maize on Government at 1942 rates. I also said that this was an extension of the Government's policy of price stabilization. I propose to move an addition in this vote during the Committee stage to provide an additional £12,000 to cover the loss being incurred in production and bearing in mind the cut in maize rations can be restored if it

observed in previous years and the cost of substitute goods falls. A long delay in the final ratification is hoped that it will be possible to arrange the measure as soon as 1947.

The Government's operations and rates of the Internal Revenue will now be computed. Under the Budget for 1946-47 there will be a 2% increase for scholars of 50% of the single tax between terminal points and 10% for the intermediate stages, and a 10% increase in the rate of single tax for the return journey for all residents once during the calendar year.

Provisional arrangements accounted for an increase of £1,000. The budget provision had been made into a fund of £1,000,000 and into poor housing on iron foundations. It was proposed to reorganize the system by the provision of a switchboard to handle for inter-urban traffic and the provision of a switchboard to handle for inter-urban traffic and the provision of a switchboard to handle for inter-urban traffic.

£20,000 was provided for the purchase of a new building under the name of the Government. Road maintenance was up by £10,000. The total expenditure for the year 1945-46 was estimated at £1,374,063. The total surplus assets were estimated at £3,207,000.

The total revenue for the year 1945-46 was estimated at £2,500,000 and the total expenditure at £1,374,063, leaving a surplus of £1,125,937, of which £1,000,000 was transferred to reserve and loan funds of interest-bearing War Bonds. The total surplus assets were estimated at £3,207,000.

COLONEL GORE-BROWNE said he agreed with the Financial Secretary that there were no high lights in the Budget. The increase in recurrent expenditure which worried the non-Union members could be dealt with by making a clear distinction between what was desirable and what was essential. Money spent on health was well spent. There had been a con-

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siderable advance in the agricultural and industrial advance in African countries, but it is far from certain that this had been done for a long time. The question of a shift of the balance of payments and control of the balance of trade is a very important and about the spread of the balance of trade.

Mr. H. J. ... said there had been a ... last year among ...

Mr. ... said there had been a ... upon recurrent expenditure ... and said there had recently been a ... of ...

... said that the ... would look into the ... of ... and ... the local ... which were much behind ... of the ... and urged caution in encouraging ... banks should ... on Saturday ...

Central Organisation to Combat Tsetse Proposed

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL said tsetse had disappeared from areas in his part of the territory but were encroaching again. The problem was so great that he thought it should be ... the ... Government for the whole of the ... States ... contributing towards the fund for investigations.

There was delay with the amount of the ... the Government could do ... the military ... it would be a good thing. Meanwhile they might ... soldiers some temporary ... until the military ... action.

... said that the Government had to consider whether to provide a medium of education for many Africans or a few for a few, and had to compromise as best they could by ... a fair amount of education to a few and develop what might be termed an educational pyramid.

Dr. Haslam was astonished at the inaccurate remarks about ... There was no ... spread ... but the problem was very ... It raised its head in one place one year and in another ... spread increase in the area suffering from ... was a problem for which

... was not ... and Government could ... that African ... were not ... the ... what they had ... the African was ...

The ... to ... who were ... as a ... but if the ... of ... the ... to ... who could ... the ... of ... the ... of ...

The ... of ... the ... of the ... of the ... of the ... of the ...

Mr. ... in the ... of Council ... of ... with ... in the ... The motion was ...

Local Industry in Eritrea

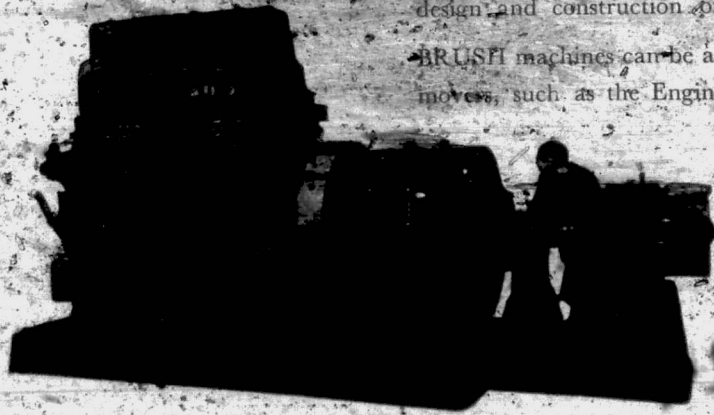
An ... of the ... of Italian and Native manufacturers ... shortly to be ... It will include such ... and battery, sanitary fittings, shoes, boot polish, clothing, rope, string, twine, bags, paint, tinned fish and other foods, edible oils, beer, wines, spirits, lighters, medicinal products, buttons and carpets. More than 300 manufacturers have booked space in what ...



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DAR ES SALAAM

Governor on Kenya Affairs

Sir Henry Moore's Address in Council

Sir Henry Moore, Governor of Kenya, reviewed the affairs of the country at length when opening the Budget session of the Kenya Legislative Council. The general nature of the address was indicated in the telegraphic summaries published at the time, but the following additional passages may be of interest. The full text has been received by Airmail.

The military authorities have already pressed the case for the Europeans to return to civilian employment as soon as possible, and have been in touch with the Government on this subject. It is a matter of great importance, and I have discussed it with the military authorities. It is a matter of great importance, and I have discussed it with the military authorities. It is a matter of great importance, and I have discussed it with the military authorities.

Anxiety as to Next Year's Food Crops

The general conditions of the country in the past year have been such as to make it possible for the food crops to be raised in a satisfactory manner. The total area of the food crops in 1942 was 1,110,000 acres, and the total yield was 1,110,000 tons. The total area of the food crops in 1943 is estimated to be 1,110,000 acres, and the total yield is estimated to be 1,110,000 tons.

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Lowest Coffee Crop

Plantation crops had suffered severely from the drought. Pyrethrum deliveries during the first six months of the year were only 550 tons, against 2,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1942. Tea production fell by over 10% to 2,000,000 lb., but it was hoped that the 1943 output would reach 12,000,000 lb.

The position of the coffee industry was causing anxiety. The current crop was originally estimated at 5,500 tons, which was 3,000 tons below the previous lowest crop on record. It was estimated that the total was not likely to be reached. The 1942 crop had amounted to 5,875 tons, averaging rather more than 70% per acre. The entire 1943 crop, apart from a small quantity required for local consumption, would be bought by the Ministry of Food for supply to the U.K., South Africa and Australia. The Ministry was prepared to make some allowance in respect of the very short crop.

The 1942 production of bread, including that from open-plantations in Uganda, was 29,751 tons, and for the first nine months of this year 24,818 tons. The acreage under flat was 16,361 acres, against 16,419 last year. A second dried vegetable factory had been opened at Maratina and the output from the factory there, and at Kerugoya, had been 178 tons of dried vegetables in September.

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IMPORTERS

The Seychelles and Kenya

George Andrew Ince, Editor

THE SEYCHELLES GOVERNORS ASSOCIATION has this month published a minor volume which runs heavily into the field of editorial.

The following assumptions appear to be the basis of the report on the Seychelles with a population of 30,000, and a land area of 1,000 square miles. The population is increasing at the rate of 1 per cent per annum, and the land area is being steadily encroached upon by the sea.

The present population of the Seychelles is not vociferous. The present population of the Seychelles is not vociferous. The present population of the Seychelles is not vociferous. The present population of the Seychelles is not vociferous.

Assuming the above figures, the following being sufficient inducement to Kenya, the incorporation of the Seychelles would be a gain to Kenya. Kenya would then be another province existing as a separate province under a separate administration. Kenya would then be another province existing as a separate province under a separate administration.

The present costs of the Seychelles administration would be largely reduced. All departments, considered as most necessary to the Seychelles, would be transferred to Kenya.

Tobago, Mauritius, and other islands incorporated with Kenya, would be a gain to Kenya.

Kenya would be a gain to Kenya, especially during the labour shortage. The present population of the Seychelles is not vociferous. The present population of the Seychelles is not vociferous. The present population of the Seychelles is not vociferous.

Advantages of Incorporation Fully Evident

It therefore seems that the advantages of incorporation are fairly evenly divided. The Seychelles would be a gain to Kenya. The Seychelles would be a gain to Kenya. The Seychelles would be a gain to Kenya.

Kenya would have in her new province a beautiful and healthy place for her Highland population to get to sea level for their holiday, and a malaria-free resort, a short and cheap journey away which would be highly attractive to them. With some of the money saved in administration, means could be given to the interest to planters willing to fully approved business and holiday hotels. Visitors who profit those who take advantage of this, bring much business to the merchants, and many of them would want to take back with them young men as chauffeurs and girls for domestic service.

There would be entitled to demand from the Colonial Office the cost of a Government based system of education in all grades on Mahe. Schools of technical education by competent teachers from Kenya would be eagerly attended by the youth of Mahe, especially domestic science for young women, who are an urgent need in Kenya.

Kenya is the only Colony which can offer a solution of the over-population which is coming in the Seychelles in a large way. The abundance of a Governor, Secretary, Legislative Council, Treasury, Public Works Department, Agricultural Director and Assistant Director for a population of 31,000 is patent.

Mahe, 54 square miles in extent, at least one-third of which is barren rock, is no longer a fertile island. If—as a hypothetical supposition—all the land were taken from the planters and divided up amongst the population, it would not be possible for them to grow the food to sustain them. The land and the fertility are not there.

It is worth noting by the way that Kenya expects to grow 200,000 tons of maize this year (1944), and with their incorporation into the land of the Seychelles would be assured. It is possible these suggestions may not meet the views of the planters of Mahe, but what other solution of the problem of over-population can be suggested? In 20 years the present conditions will be on Mahe, which will be a gain to Kenya. The present population of the Seychelles is not vociferous. The present population of the Seychelles is not vociferous.

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Food Shortage Inquiry Report

A report of the Commission appointed in April to investigate the causes of the earlier food scarcity, has been published, but it is largely out of date, as East Africa is already facing another famine.

The Commissioners found that the principal cause of the food scarcity was the increased consumption, the effect of which was not realized in the absence of adequate statistics. The Maize Board of the Colony and the Maize Controller are criticised for their failure to appreciate the need for earlier rationing, which might have avoided the necessity to import food on such a large scale.

The most interesting feature of the report is the emphasis laid on the importance of a long-term agricultural policy which would relate agriculture to the needs of the population, especially the nutrition of the Native peoples, and encourage mixed farming in the European and Native areas.

The Commission points out the harm which has already been done to the Colony through the loss of soil fertility of the increasing maize production, and recommends that in future Kenya should grow maize only for internal needs and not as an export crop.—Telegram from Nairobi to The Times.

Even the members of a family, if they have lived apart for many years, soon lose the unity of sentiment. So constant interchange between the Colonies and the Overseas Empire is a vital necessity in a colonial mind, it is to be maintained.—Dr. Wand, Bishop of Bath and Wells, at his enthronement.

News Items in Brief

The Shangani Reserve, Southern Rhodesia, has now Native Council.

Messrs. Mitchell Coats and Co., Ltd., announce a final dividend of 10% (11s. 6d.).

Forestral Land, Fim and Railways, Ltd., which has interests in the East African wattle industry, announces an interim dividend of 3% (the same).

The November production of sisal and tow from the estates of East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., was 153 tons. This makes a total of 1,715 tons for five months of the current financial year.

The Port of Beira, Rhodesia, Ltd., announce a dividend of 3s. 6d. per share on the A and B shares and 4s. 6d. thus making 7s. 6d. per share for the year to March 31 (against 7s. 6d. last year).

Mr. Champney, who has been in charge of the mobile cinema unit of the British Information Office, has resigned. He has been most active in touring the Colony and has shown his films to hundreds of thousands of people.

The decision to issue a paper note created by the Currency Board of the Governments of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was influenced by the fact that silver coin is increasingly falling out of circulation.

The directors of the East African Lands and Development Co., Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 10% on account of the year ending December 31, 1948. A final dividend of 5% is announced in respect of 1947, making 15% for the year. Nothing was paid in 1947.

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), has declared a final dividend on the A stock and B shares of 3 1/2% (3s. 6d.) for the year to September 30. After making taxation the net profit amount to £413,491, compared with £419,411 in the previous year.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Kentan Gold Areas

The year ended September 30, 1948, Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd., reports a profit of £650, which reduces the debit balance to £17,152.

The company owns 90% of the issued capital of Saragura Development Co., Ltd., which holds 22 gold claims covering 1,000 acres in the Mashonaland Territory and 209,000 shares in Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd. Kentan also owns of controls 89.8% of the share interests of the Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd., and £27,500 of its 21% debenture stock.

The Geita Company holds mining leases over the Geita, Ridges and Mawe Nuru properties covering 113 square miles, 14 claims covering Prospect 30 and a claim adjacent to the mining lease at Mawe Nuru. During the year the Geita Company had no more than 100 tons of ore milled, drastically by accident of circumstances. The total tonnage that 81,375 tons were milled, compared with 1,212 tons in the previous year, of a grade averaging 1.27 dwts. against 1.17 dwts. The recovery amounted to 2,159 lbs. of gold, against 2,000 lbs. in the previous year, at a cost of £32s. per ton (27s. 3d.). Sales of bullion realized £123,307 (£227,667) and the operating expenditure was £120,300 (£207,207). The net profit for the year amounted to £13,800 tons, giving a net increase of 36,364 tons after deducting the ore milled. No development work was done at Louisa Corn or respectively.

The internal audit at the Geita mine recently reached the seventh level, which is about 1,700 ft. below the surface. The crop and cross-cutting on this level at the body is not yet commencing, but the true width of the body is not yet known, and no ore below the sixth level has been included in the internal audit. The total tonnage of ore milled in the year 1,305,896 tons averaging 1.1 dwts. against 1,249,356 tons averaging 1.2 dwts. a year earlier.

Earl Grey (the Chairman) at the first meeting by rotation and offering himself for re-election at the general meeting of shareholders in London today. The other directors are General Sir Reginald Wingate, Major Sir Ulick Alexander, Colonel Lord William Percy, Colonel H. M. Harcastle and Mr. G. C. Hutchinson.

The issued capital is £1,250,000. Holdings in subsidiary companies appear in the balance sheet at £658,023, investments in Government securities at £22,500 and cash at bank at £1,204. Preliminary and new issues of £2,000,000 have not yet been written off.

Company Progress Reports

Wankie Colliery.—Coal sales in November were 132,174 tons and coke sales 7,995 tons.

Rezende.—19,000 tons were crushed in November for a revenue of £20,595 and a working profit of £3,001.

Sherwood Star.—In November 9,000 tons produced a gold recovery valued at £9,058 and a working profit of £899.

Rhodesian Corporation.—Crushings in November at the Fred mine were 3,840 tons, for a working profit of £1,830.

Kentan.—Production at the Geita mine for the month of November totalled 1,422 fine oz. gold from 6,327 tons milled.

Thistle-Etna.—In November 4,350 tons were crushed for an output of 847 oz. Profit amounted to £3,382, compared with £3,360 for October.

Bushtick.—In November 15,900 tons were crushed for a gold output valued at £19,956 and a working profit of £6,355, compared with £6,629 in October.

Cam and Motor.—During November 25,000 tons were crushed for a gold recovery valued at £46,764. Working costs were £22,519, showing a mine profit of £22,010.

New Saza Mines, Ltd.—The third quarterly report for 1948 states that 17,110 tons of ore were milled and that shipments of bullion amounted to 3,925 fine oz. gold and 2,804 oz. silver. Development for the period amounted to 1,825 ft. The all-in-cost per ton of ore for the year to September 30 was 38.53s. and 137.76s. per oz. of gold.

London & Rhodesian Mining & Land

The directors of the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd., announce that at the annual general meeting to be held in London on December 23 a resolution will be moved adjourning the meeting to a date to be fixed not later than March 31 next. This necessity is caused by the late arrival of the final audited accounts from Rhodesia on account of the irregularity of the mail service.

Bulawayo Mining Course

The course of training given by the mining department of Bulawayo Technical School has now been fully recognized by the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

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Dar es Salaam, Dojoma, Tazara, Kitonga, Moshi, Mwanza.

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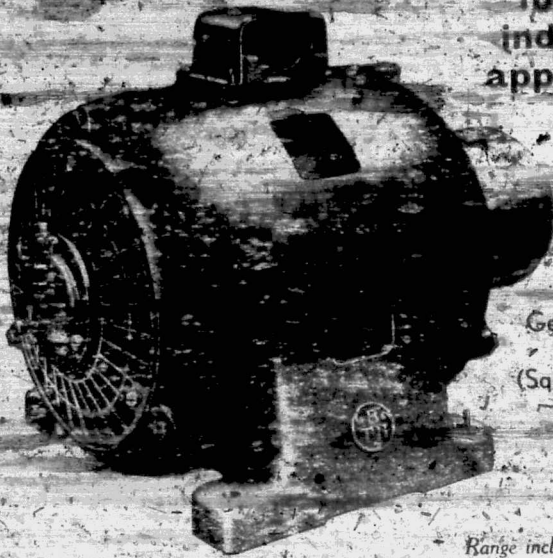


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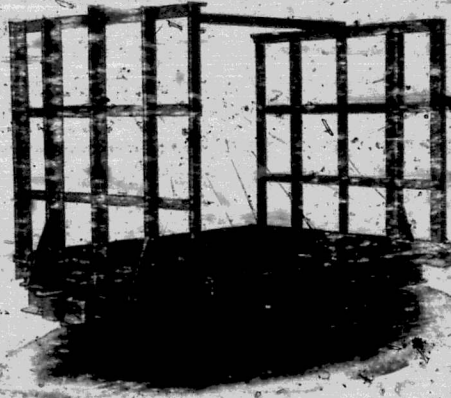
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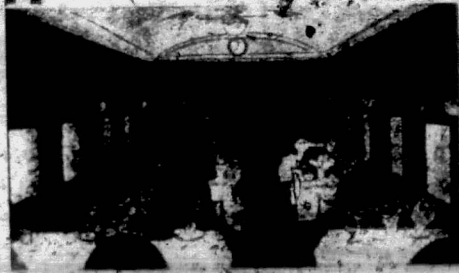
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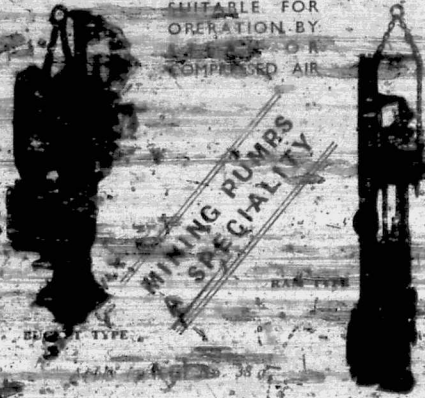
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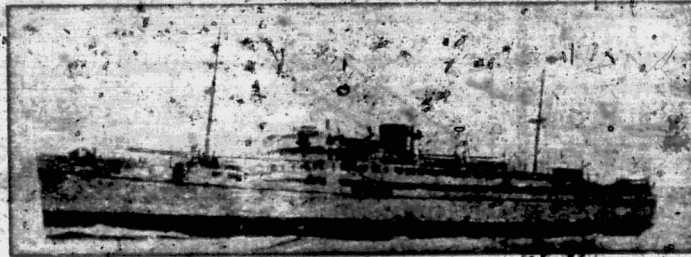
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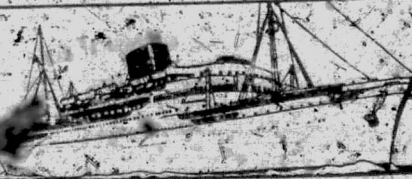
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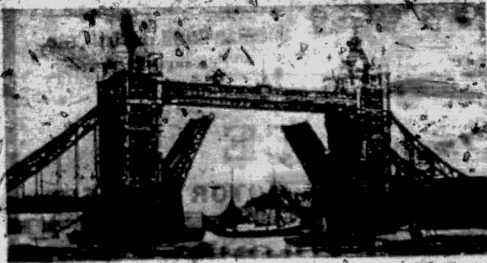
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Christmas Number

AFTERMATH

WAR'S harvest wanes. Aftermath
But if, Aganla, thou art laughing
In windy schemes to smooth thy path
If alien hands and minds untaught
Or high-placed envy would dictate
Thy destiny — and thou art free
To share, supreme, the top-doll fare
Spiced, fed, in doll of Security

So be it! Then let Evingstone
And all be worked for be forgot
All spoke rackfod, all wise folk won,
The rights that freed the slave folk, blot
From records thin were proud to keep
Heed not the taunt of graven fears
While weeds deface the graves where sleep
The founder and his Progress

Perish the thought! Adventure still
Glow as thy guide star — and thy pride
Great wars have served to firm thy will
And flex thy fibre now untied
Dangers and hazards grow apace
Problems of Empire, dim and vast
Guard thou thy destiny, and base
Thy Future on thy well-tried Past

CREEPING FEAR

SCENE: A lonely bungalow on the fringe of a coffee estate in the high country in East Africa.

LEAS: After dinner on the veranda. Ever.

"Ah," said Mrs. Marion Curtis to herself, as she settled down easily among the cushions in her bamboo chair on the veranda of the bungalow, which had been built for her East African husband. "Ah, the end of a perfect day!"

It had been a busy day, getting everything ready for the morning. After lunch, unable to find any help herself, and others the pleasure, she had distributed the Christmas parcels to every household, now in the city and a small town. The cook and the boys had dyed calico cloths for their wives, and she had made sweets and chocolates for the parents, the children, and the children. "Natives," she knew, like white children, loved sweet parcels.

Jim, her husband, did not altogether approve what he called her "cooking" of the household staff. He would charmingly quote Captain Smedley Darby and his Devil's Own. "I have seen your hands make devils," that was the lie. And she would indignantly retort that so far she had not seen any signs of incipient demonism or of diabolical possession among the boys—except perhaps in little Nzege, the cook's assistant, who was a born little devil, anyway.

Dinner was over and everything cleared away. She had inspected the kitchen with the cook, seeing that no fragments of food were left about to attract flies, and no half-emptied water vessels in which mosquitoes might breed.

"Yes, it had been a busy day, but she and the household had been made happy by it."

June, the head housemaid, stood footed as a shadow, placed the big lamp on the ground table, lit the smoking lamp, and lit the cigarettes and matches on a small round table beside her chair. She was round to go, and vanished.

The bungalow had been followed by a tropical night. There was a glow from the black sky, and a soft, silvery haze, a faint ethereal radiance over the landscape—the lawn in front of the bungalow and the acres of regular fanned coffee trees stretching away to the distance. The great, virgin forest behind the house and garden was dark. The heavy shade of the landscape concentrated the light in a

circle on the table, leaving the veranda in twilight.

Marion sipped her coffee, lit a cigarette and smoked slowly. Soft breaths of cool night air touched her face. She stretched, luxuriously, pressing her head against the mosquito net against the rail at the chair foot. They were neat boots and very neat feet inside them. At least, she thought, and so.

Suddenly, a shadow struck her. With an amused giggle she recalled that she had that evening put on her right-foot mosquito-bait first. That, according to the superstitions of her country folk at home, was most unluckily thing to do. She remembered having heard an old farmer say: "Me, I've never put on me left boot first in me life. And I never will. Brings bad luck, sure as sun-up."

She smiled again, but it certainly was bad luck that Jim had been suddenly called away after that evening to go to the byre where one of the cows was due to calve. Jim was a good farmer as well as a good planter; he fixed his cattle and knew their value in the economy of the estate. But it was a nuisance. These domestic matters in the cowshed often took her as a doctor was no telling.

Marion threw away the end of her cigarette. It glowed for a moment like an angry eye and suddenly went out.

How quiet the night was, and yet, as she listened, scarcely breathing, she was conscious of an undercurrent of furtive sounds—rustlings, faint squeaks.

In the room, at her elbow she could hear the fat little cock lizards chattering moths all over the walls and even over the ceiling of the bungalow. They made a faint musical chattering, barely audible. She always put her in mind of a tiny, frail tumbling over the stones of a dry brook.

She missed its sound, fell on the floor with a dull thump (she made Marion jump) and rolled in pain. The forepart scuttled away leaving behind a tail which waved and writhed and wriggled like a freshly speared eel.

Marion had seen that queer happening often enough, but had never been so close to it or had it so forced upon her notice. She found the experience uncanny and unpleasant. The amputated tail seemed so overcharged with insensate but helpless ferocity as it lashed out blindly, hoping to injure someone or something, but in vain. All it achieved was a slow tortuous passage across the circle of light thrown by the

lamp and a futile drop over the face where Marion heard it still tumbling and twisting till it reached the wainscoting. There it tapped, kept on tapping.

How like Africa that was, thought Marion with a shudder. Animals falling and breaking themselves into pieces, but the pieces refusing to die as if the life force fought for even fragments to inhabit, rather than be exterminated.

She drew her blanket up about her shoulders and turned to enjoy again the beauty of the topography.

Half-a-dozen bullock shapes, but dimly visible in the night, trotted across the lawn and vanished among the coffee trees. It was a sounder of bush-pig off to its dig site ground in the forest, or more likely in the forest.

A large bird, with muddy, high but sickish plumage, had this evening settled on the veranda. "Who are you? Who are you?" and was gone. A nightjar, with light blue and purple hunting for moths, for something to kill, always something to kill. I don't mind nightmares in a sleep, though they are a nuisance, but that one had not a nightmare. Bah! I mean the morbid.

The forest surrounding the bungalow on three sides, she knew alive at night. As if in answer to the thought, there came the stirring whine of a leopard from the blackness on the hill, a sound answered at being disturbed, answered by his side his game trails. She was not afraid of leopards. So long as there was plenty of food about in the hills—a pig, a quaker, a bushbuck.

But lions, she feared at lions. They were, he said, the first thing new chums expected to see in Africa, and were probably the very last—and that in Cape Town Zoo! Lions practically never came up into this hill forest, which was too cold and wet for them.

Still, a man-eating lion had been reported the other day down in the valley. . . . But to Africans all lions were man-eaters. The mere rumour of such a terror in the neighbourhood was enough to send the boys hurrying home at night. And the cook, with his assistant, Nzege, had seemed eager to get away tonight.

A sharp scream, ending in a dying wail cut brutally through the silence of the night, coming from the fringe of the forest to the west.

Marion started and half-rose. Her chair, but she had not heard her fright and sank back

amongst the cushions. She knew what had happened; the leopard she had heard snarling on the hill had made the kills and now with his fangs sunk deep in his victim's throat it was gratefully drinking its fill of warm blood.

"Well, it was his right. But what did make her angry was the state of her nerves. When rightly she asked herself, 'had the wife of an East African blundered to be both so nervous and so cowardly and so unheroic in the event of a leopard attack?' she could not have crept over her trembling tear-

streaked face. As she gazed through the lounge she had picked up a book without even reading the title. Perhaps she would read for a while. She slowly opened the book and as she turned a page she caught with her eye a small illustration which she did not catch the difference between the figure. An arrow pointed to the letter 'S' in the word 'SPIDER'.

CREeping BEAST

John Mickson has written a book, 'The Favourite Modern Author', much of which is devoted to a master of the weird and gruesome—which was the very last word of literature Marion wished to read that night.

"This is a very tolerable thought," Marion thought. "Now my very thoughts, my unspoken words, take bodily form, are printed and are forced upon me to terrorize me."

In a flash of aversion and anger she made to throw away the book, but stopped as she saw the Spider

There it was on the table, in the full circle of the lamp, a grey-green, gaunt nightmare of a thing, bristling with hairs and stung with venom. Its slit-like legs made a kind of a circle, for its wrinkled body, large as a foot, its armoured head carried two great fangs. Its multiple eyes, dry, immovable and lifeless, glowed like beads of glass in the dim light. Marion watched the brute with fascinated horror. Of all evil things she hated only devils.

Had it been not quite the word. It was a psychological vision so intense that it was mere thought of contact with a spider made her feel physically sick. All her life she had fought against this terror, regarding it as a weakness that marred her character. But in vain.

The spider lay perfectly still for a while, as if watching. Then it slowly raised its body up, up, then slowly lowered it again. Gradually it approached the pa-

until its whole body and legs vibrated in a macabre dance. Then it was still again, watching.

Marion dared not move. It was bad enough to have the spider there, but at least the lamp where it was was not disturbed. It might run any where out of sight, come straight towards her, probably get among her cushions.

As Marion gazed fearfully at the spider, its eyes glinting in the bright light, she began to have a vague impression that the brute was hypnotizing her. That it had its power over her and resorted to it when she was alone. She thought of that when she imagined it saying, 'I have been waiting for you, and now I have you.' Then she thought of the spider's eyes, their stillness, and she shivered with a cold shudder, watching.

Marion dare not get up from her chair still in a daze. She tried to cover her eyes, but in the beauty of the room she could not do so.

Again she felt that under the dark, now amounting to hostility, enmity, which she had experienced earlier in the evening, was as if an old Africa, ever primitive, wished to get rid of her, and their novel ways of living. Marion had heard of strong, honest, straight-living young men, posted in lonely, outlying stations, who after one year in Africa had suddenly packed up and left, giving as their only reason that they "had seen Africa and I want them." Some of their friends, out of their skin down to the machinations of the witch doctors, spells, incantations and sorcery have a cumulative effect on lonely men. However that might be, as they were quite unharmed and neither sorry nor glad to go together, it is a curious, inexplicable proceeding.

Marion glanced again at the table. The spider was still there, motionless, watching. As he saw Marion he began his macabre dance. Once more, as before, exulting. "Yes, here I am! Ha ha! But waiting for you to come. We are both waiting. It will come."

Marion turned away, to her thoughts. She knew there was an old witch doctor down in the village now, a rather funny old man, with his grotesque and gaudy ornaments, but with a horn full of "medicine" which he clearly valued very highly, and for which he did not care. But he seemed a harmless old man, in the day time. Her husband had once said to her, "I don't know what you are afraid of, but they were the real doctors of the foul, wretched, who

feasted on the corpses they dug up. Ghastly! These ghouls, the witch doctors fought by all means in their power—which was great. Some people said that the witch doctors could, by spells and incantations, raise the spirits of the dead and force them to reveal the future."

What was that?

In the darkness at the end of the veranda and against the black background of the forest, a vague whiteness moved uncertainly, and then resolved itself with a writhing motion into a pale, isolated and restored human figure. And as Marion had no fear of apparitions, her nerves, sorely tried, gave way, and she collapsed.

As from a great distance she heard a voice saying, "Tuzuma, I think you very much."

And as she felt her feet, she saw a man, dressed as a conjurer, with his head like a horn, under his *kanana* take one's arm into the room, and, swifter than a serpent's strike, spin the spider to the table.

True Words, My Masters!

Nothing that he did not adorn.

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THE ART OF CONTROL

BILL, my boy, I can't see transparent from distance with one of these war-time goggles. Conditions. This is a tip straight from the horse's mouth, but a horse, which, I fear, was so blind to its own advantage that it continued in the old stable for more than three years, and even then was so slow on the uptake it did not even for a moment when it had to be changed. Now to get back to my progress to Patrick Nambani. I am working up for first time, and I should not be afraid of a fall. I do not pass along the hat to my old hulk of a colon.

Not so many weeks ago, I was sitting at an understated outdoor cafe, you are still doing. And thought in my innocence that the endless hours of hard work and hard effort, I hadn't been a headmaster's half a day before I was made to feel the vestric feel. It wasn't so much what people do as what they do, or rather, what they don't do.

I struck it lucky, I suppose, to be pushed onto a Board, which is supposed to direct a Control which, of course, is advised by a Committee. But to be a part of such an idea shows that you haven't got the hang of the underlying principle, which is to build up as to be a superstructure as ingenuity can contrive. (By the way, top management is the current cliché for all this. Don't forget to use the word as often as possible. Get a passport for the name, you've got it, are you.) The language of a top-hammer, then, is to spread the risk. Like an ass, I asked what that meant. I got the answer proudly over a page of writing, it is the war-time substitute for paying the buck. For the more people who can be dragged in, the better, for it makes it all the more difficult to spot the inefficient. And if you've any work that the completion of which is something to be proud of.

The Big Noise on the Board is about half of them know nothing about the job on which they are supposed to advise or direct, but being Big Noises they go on as usual. You are surprised by many things that to the meetings without even having read the papers, checklist for prior consideration. Those who have read them get away to a bygone start, which often means that they have gained their point before the others know what it's all about.

But it may not do me any harm in the future to have been working alongside some of these jokers now. When in optimistic mood, I tell myself that our better in the hierarchy may spot my work and perhaps

push me along a bit without keeping me waiting for dead men's shoes. When in pessimistic mood, I comfort myself with the thought that, having seen them at the closest quarters, I learnt the way their minds work. I shall be the better placed to circumvent their future stupidity, addressed to me if I get involved in my former security meantime.

Old Havaire is, you know, our Chairman, though since he failed to deliver the promised supplies of meat here in the capital they call him the "Havair". I remember that Hay. He was the Johnny who recommended people to get along on two legs without the aid of something of the sort. Today a local butcher who had been having an upward dower with Havaire, told me that he had been brought to him to say he would call him Hay, but because he was always speaking with two voices. Theriely of my more or less respected Chairman was that any man less good than he as unskavelling the shagged skins supplied to him daily by commercial houses, which seemed in a state of interminable official directions, would need to be more like a string quartette than a band.

The Deputy Chairman, if there is the best man whose Uganyiki I can find to serve us, must be about the worst treatment against amalgamation. They've called him "Bado, Bado" in Uganyiki for years. Here he is known as "Bado Kabisa". It is child's-play to pull the wool over his eyes. He must, in fact, afford a lot of sport to Havaire, who, to give the devil his due, is as clever as a wagon load of monkeys. (You, having been in Cokobislands can doubtless tell me if transport by wagon is *de rigueur* in the best monkey circles. Is it the monkey brand, as it were?)

While on the way, I stay put except when he fancies a trip to Cairo, which is reasonably readily wanted, or to London, not so easy. No, the world in circles, metaphorically and physically. When he is not telephoning, a whole circuit of people is about some thing, he is writing some tom-fool inquiry to be circulated as long a list of people as possible, or taking one of our cars to some other folk's office. It's guaranteed to do more talking, drafting and running around than an other Deputy in Naitobi.

In fact, he could teach a thing or two to old Bwana Tumbo; and when he was our P.C. we used to think him the country's champion stonewaller. Remember his paper warfare with Sniffitt in the Secretariat? And how at last they get

fed up and gave him his C.B.E. and a bowler hat? If the blokes up top weren't such a comic crowd they would give Ballo Kabisa his C.B.E. with the rattons now and get him scolded to O.E.I.A. and stuck somewhere out of the way of doing any harm.

No, my lad, this first lesson in war strategy (administrative) isn't the result of a morning's fever. It is what Chatham House calls: I believe, "Industrial research". That's the term you want. To see that I am not sailing over the heads of the Board, I do not have two quite bright fairly junior officials on the Board (making three if you want to count me in) and three non-directors, who, by a stroke of unusual luck, have all workers know what they want, have a pretty shrewd idea in could, it given the whole shooting match with a quarter of the staff and a tenth of the expense. That's why we've got to watch 'em so confidentially closely. If they've got their heads, they'd upset the whole apple cart, get the outfit reduced to a skeleton, be away with some most desirable jobs, and make quite plain and smooth-running that a lot of people have that strain to make cumbersome and all cluttered up. I don't think that Government had also put "Saw Staffington", "Stay put", "Staple" and "Timeless Steven" on our Board. How's that for counterpoise? And all so genial and according to Cocker!

Now you've got the set-up of my Board, (getting quite prophetic, you'll say.) If you think it isn't so good, hold your near-compliments till I can take you along to meet some of the people on the Control side, next time you blow in to our over-crowded and under-worked den. Then, instead of hearing that things have been controlled into scarcity, you will be staggered that they haven't been controlled into extinction.

On my first day here one of my bright young colleagues asked me to come and have a spot of dinner with him, adding: "Shall we go on to the pictures, or do you prefer to be amused?" "Amusement every time," says I, scenting something good.

After dinner he produced a "starked" "Fun and Frolic" checked it across to me, and said: "The best reading in this village, so far as I know. Open it where you like, and don't keep the plates of yourself. I know all the fruity bits by heart, but it does me good to have 'em dug out by someone who hasn't watched the cake walk. So, I'll be in the hall. Don't forget to get the Control has not knowingly guaranteed to all consumers of its output is

mith, but there's plenty of it available nevertheless.

That file was a collection of inquiries, memoranda, announcements, corrected announcements, retractions, explanations, amendments and whatnot put out by the Controller—which, like the public, has forgotten its own history. But not so this young wag, who, being in from almost the start, decided to keep his own private record. It would be a record of Africa's financial bookkeeping.

An idea, that. I wonder if any publisher would produce a bag of dabbloons in exchange for the suggestion that he should collect and immortalize some of the stuff put out by some of the organs of Government? Didn't you say you were going to do that? Push out the boat in his direction, then it is laden with spoils you shall dip your hand into the treasure chest of the inner.

It is strange that the file should be so funny, for the Controller, you know, has not two pennorth of humour about him, and he is about as capable at controlling anything as I have always been of getting my tax collections to balance properly.

But I do at least pay up the difference and call it a day.

He has the neck—sorry, knock—of shifting the blame on to other people or providing *prima facie* evidence that every blunder is an act of God or due to *force majeure*, or that it is a military secret, a subject for the Executive Councils, or the Governor's Council, or of a similar matter, for inter-territorial considerations at some lower level. The file is a mess, but it is what makes it all he needs to see that the correspondence, minutes, statistical data etc. are all in order for production at a month's notice. That's the great war-winning requirement. Get the file in order. There you have the heart and soul of Control.

Must have off to a "conference" in other words, to a looting yap which our country might have. Uvanika has asked me to help pay his money, and I have to get out of the East of us.

Plans to you both. Tell Mrs. Uvanika that I'll not, make her another of my celebrated speeches if she doesn't make you contrive a drinker here. Yours ever,

PAT.

AFRICA SQUEAKS

I HAVE ALWAYS HAD an ambition to take films in Africa, and when I made that lucky packet of the debt it was a chance to purchase all the new equipment I wanted and a ticket to Zanzibar. Of course, I had no professional experience of films, but I had seen some grand pictures of my sister's, laid on the lawn, and ears ago I used to watch those African films till I could speak quite a lot of African.

Those Zanzibar scenes I had always thought of as the centre of African Romance, the place where I could get elephants and tigers and snakes rearing their ugly heads like sea-serpents and all the stuff so popular with the public.

On my way I met with a Native gentleman who introduced himself as George Washington and offered to guide me round Zanzibar. He knew quite a lot of English, and when I told him I wanted to have a safari to film elephants and tigers, he said there were plenty of elephants about, and proved it by pointing out a handcart full of ivory going by.

Next day I set up my camp table in the market place and started to recruit helpers. To everyone who came up looking for work I said "Jimmy Jackey wayway?"—just like Mrs. Martin Johnson did in the film, but it seems they don't speak the same kind of African in Zanzibar. In the end I had to leave the

recruiting to George W., and he had a big crowd signed up in no time.

After a bit a white man in police uniform came up and asked what I was doing. He seemed genuinely surprised when I told him, and said he should have to go a *kelaya* long way to find elephants or tigers in Zanzibar. He gave me a long story, short, and I signed I'd been swindled, because Zanzibar isn't even in Africa, and that I ought to have gone to Nairobi.

The policeman wanted to arrest W., but I considered that he had probably been misled by seeing so much ivory about, and I therefore refused to make a charge.

I told G.W. that I shouldn't want the crowd after all, but that I would pay them a quid apiece, which is the standard studio day rate for crowd work. He said that would be all right if I gave him the cash, so I did, with a handsome present for himself. He was a spivack, hospitable Native gentleman and must have his money of his own, because a day later I found him driving about in his own car.

People at the hotel in Nairobi told me I should all have to go a long way to get elephants because we were in the settled areas. Now my old pal, Les Lvingel, of the *Daily Worker*—he works at the Ministry of Information now—had when told me about the Native risings caused by the settlers' brutality, so I asked

what chances there were of filming that subject. As a result I was introduced to someone who happened to be there—a Mr. John Boyes, a famous ex-missionary, who offered to do his best for me. I wonder if any other missionary has ever been elected a king, he was king of a tribe called the Kikuyu.

Mr. Boyes had a very earnest conversation with some men in a corner and then called me over. It appeared that they had knowledge that the Government was on a farm a few miles away. I had sworn to keep it under my hat, because the settlers would be sure to get the matter themselves without alarming the Government.

They said that the Natives would definitely not attack that day, they would not move until the witch doctor had worked them up to a

fever pitch. I had to be in the scene before breakfast, but an After we had had w-drunk or two to steady our nerves.

There in a yard, and that evening about twenty people all armed to the teeth were gathered in the house. Most of them were solemn stern men, who asked me a lot of questions, but there were others who must have felt the strain, for they giggled hysterically at times.

As the sun set, the veranda so as to be ready for the attack, which they said would almost surely come at dawn. We lay down early to be ready for the morning ordeal, but I had hardly got settled when someone yelled: "Here they come! Fire!"

One of the stern men called "Light the beacon!" and a voice replied: "The wood's too damp. We must fight it out alone." But the leader turned to me and asked: "How many rins of film have you?" I said: "Fifty." He said: "Give them to me. It's our only hope." So I gave them to him, and he turned all of it out on a flower bed and set fire to it.

As it blazed up, somebody dragged me inside and said: "Take cover." Just after that there was another burst of firing, through which the leader kept yelling: "Keep it up! Help is coming." In a few minutes some more settlers came cheering up the drive. The danger was past. One of the rescuers said: "By god, that was a near thing!" and pointed to where a long Native spear had gone right through my camera.

Everyone sympathized with me, and, of course, since the attack came so treacherously at night, I had not got any pictures exposed. However, I was glad the film stock was the means of saving my skin. I shall tell him what a difficult time those settlers have.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

THE CIVIL SERVICE IN KENYA is not a happy slip; that it has been made crystal clear by reiterated protests sent by the spokesman of the Service to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Apart altogether from the present cause of this distressful situation, there is a good deal of criticism of the past record of the Departments, and by the Secretariat in particular. There is not to make a clean sweep and a new start?

The list of applications for air and ocean passages is already so long that the introduction of new men must be postponed until after the war. The United Nations have accounted themselves among the ruins of Berlin, and not even a hope of relief may be in sight for their well-earned refreshment. But if there cannot be an infusion of new blood into Kenya, there must be a transfusion of suitable redistribution of staff among the Departments. After all, Cabinet Ministers in Great Britain are shuffled about with frequency and impunity, so that O.C. might have a change of staff and a change of Munitions.

Constrained then to admit improvement with the personnel already available, on what principle shall we go to work? Well, there is something, it is agreed, in heredity. It would ill become a Civil Service to deny that premise; for has not the possession of his father's name been in many cases the passport of entry? Be it assumed therefore that somewhat of the wisdom of the father has descended to the son, and that both father and son are in some degree worthy of his cognomen.

That the Secretariat needs overhaul is agreed. Yet there is room for difference of opinion as to the best balance of qualities within that Department. Shall we have a Wiseman (R. H.) or a Leader (R. F.) in charge? If the first, then a medical officer must forsake Nyrok for Nairobi; if the latter, then an assistant inspector of police must needs leave sea-level salinity in Mombasa. Wisdom and leadership in double harness promise great performances. So we propose to utilize both in the seat of authority.

Mr. Leader shall be Chief Secretary (Administrative), and Mr. Wiseman shall hold equivalent rank as Chief Secretary (Planning), relieved of day-to-day routine. It shall be his responsibility to lay plans and draw designs. Needing assiduous assistants, he shall have as the nucleus of his staff A. E. Faithfull and A. D. C. M. Faithfull,

both transferred from Posts and Telegraphs.

On the administrative side, Jinger (J. R.) should be just the man for No. 2. He may be backed up by a Sharp (T. M.), who can draw upon police experience in the courts. The transaction of office procedure should be considerably improved by the services of a Marshall (A. H.), and a clerk skilled in the keeping of Annals (G. H. W.). As an establishment officer, who could be more suitable than Manning (A. P.)? To keep a close watch on other departmental dogs who might try to slip a quick one across the Secretariat, it would be prudent to call in the life-long experience of the skilled and brave J. J.

Agriculture obviously needs strengthening. It is doubtful on balance, whether any one case, however able or devoted, could do more for primary production than he who is guaranteed to scatter seed (G. E.), and the Department is confidently committed to his care. With Squireman (W. O.), already an assistant agricultural officer, Gardner (H. M.), now Conservator of Forests, and Jarch (J. J.), Registrar of Titles in the Lands and Settlement Department, as his chief colleagues, he ought to produce visible general improvement within a short period. A roving commission to Trim (E. A.) is suggested in order that both field and office work may be tidied up.

Personal contact with settlers demands improvement. They would welcome Seed (F. G.), Oates (C. O.), Rice (T. H.), Cherry (C. C.) and Cinnamon (M. P.). Poppy (A. J.) would be all right if in the right place; Hodge (S. O. V.) should be able to talk the farmer's language; and when things are not too good it might be psychologically wise to arrange a tour by Summerfield (J. C.).

If Kenya really wishes to foster white settlement, there must be a new Government, instead of being neutral, must become an active ally. The best proof of such a change of heart would be to put a Friend (E. A.) in charge of settlement and support him with Holmes (K. T. M.). On the livestock side, the great needs are a Stocker (E. K.) and a Battery (W.).

For Forests there is any amount of talent. A natural inclination to give control to Forrest (J. R.) must be denied. Wood (R. C. M.) wins by a short head, not only because he has already earned the nickname "Mud" (trees or timber), but because from long experience as an establishment officer he must know

the despatchness of appearances, and he is practised in distinguishing the wood from the trees. With Forrest as No. 2, and with the assistance of Wood (R. C. M.) and H. K. Woods (J. J.) and Harvok (E. A.), already a Master of the new Conservator's staff, there is no need of a hunt.

Farmers in the generosity of their hearts, have not hitherto blamed Government for the delinquencies of their agents. But with the night, they will be wiser. It has not been as well planned as it might have been. Why Sunshine (H. L.) instead of being in the Post Office, when injured in the Post Office in Mombasa, and even the Moon (A. and F. L.) has been obscured, partly in the printing and partly in the head, and the Sun (G. H.) when necessary being obscured in the Post Office Prisons.

The Game Department has already a Hunter (J. A.) as game and vermin control officer, but from three separate quarters we are bid another Hunter (K. L.) from the Administration in Kisumu, R. from Education in Eldoret, and C. the Assistant Quaterman (E. W.), though admittedly useful in the Post Office, ought clearly to be transferred to Game, which can always make use of a Walker (A. J.) from Medical in the Digo country.

We shall raise the whole standard of protection for birds, for there is a wealth of good material for this labour of love. If funds allowed, we could set up a really strong coterie of about a dozen men of the right kind, but half that number must suffice. Robins (R. E.) shall become Bird Warden, with the sound of the Nightingale (G. R.) to cheer him in the night watches. Dove (E. S.), Finch (D. G.), Martin (F. A.) and Drake (W. H. B.) get preference for the four remaining posts.

Fisheries also present little difficulty. Charge goes to Fisher (G. L.), not only as an engineer lieutenant of experience in many waters, but with the advantage of special knowledge of Lake Kioga. There is a temptation to give him the help of a gamester (L. R.), but, on second thoughts, it may be preferable to leave him in the Inland Revenue as Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax; there he must net much sustenance for the public well. For work at the coast Mackell (E. S.) seems the best man, while K. T. and Swann (A. C.) are picked.

It is well known that lions will not attack mottled ears or the passage of in them. They seem to have come to the conclusion that mottled ears are a new and quite harmless part of animals of which they should give no promise of food value.

O.M.: Thank you, Dumbell very conclusively. There I think you have your passage of ears from the lion's mouth as well as your own English, and when you say you go to the lion and tell yourself... They seem welcome a bright and beautiful life you but there.

O.M.: The next question comes from a syndicate (as they call themselves) - they prefer to call themselves AV.R.S. - W.A.F.A.I.S. and F.C.S.N.Y. - in England.

Very high priced initials these initials of the Services... of them seems to have had a hand in writing this letter... multiple script not easy to decipher.

These gallant ladies want the Beams Trust to suggest or invent a short and snappy name for the circumlocution East Africa and Rhodesia. That is the gist of their request... a good deal of wit and bad handwriting.

These young ladies rightly argue that when they speak of their boy-friends being in America they say in 'the U.S.A.' not in a whole string of States. Same with 'Canada'. Brief and informative. But when they talk of their other boy-friends in East Africa and Rhodesia they have to 'roll out the whole barrel'. Miss Stickit?

Miss S.: These Colonial questions do not interest me except in so far as they tend to secure equal pay for men and women doing the same work. There must be thousands of African women in East Africa and Rhodesia doing the same work... in offices, shops, industries and even in Government service... remuneration is shameful; below that of the men. It is an intolerable outrage. I shall never cease.

O.M. (hastily): I fear you have missed the point of the question Miss Stickit. Dumbell?

Dumbell: Well, you know I think this use of capitals is jolly neat and snappy. Look at these girls themselves - at least, Empan at the way their Service names are shortened - and the result! What could be more charming than W.R.N.S. or more chummy than F.A.N.Y. That's good enough for me.

On the business side, too, the

method is effective. I mean to say look at that awful row of words - United Nations, United Nations and Rehabilitation Administration. But it is telescoped into letters U.N.R.R.A. Another procession Allied Military Government of Occupied Territories - becomes A.M.G.O. which must be about the 'ugh' word in the Bush language - if you can call it a word and English.

O.M.: Professor... mean by that... find that these young women... writing to their boy-friends... address the envelopes... under the impression that... abbreviation means United States of America... which need not necessarily do... mean and does not... London... of South Africa... or concatenation... that is... second special

connotation. Think of the Roman... Not so easy. The... abbreviation... applied... East Africa and Rhodesia... the important result... E.A.R. which is devoid of... quality, dignity, respect.

Dumbell (ponderously face down): Yes, certainly.

O.M.: Well, ladies, we are sorry the Beams Trust is unable to give... notice a reply... such a state of abbreviation... they must be good. Perhaps our many... can try their hand at it.

Our time is up, I fear. Only twenty seconds to go. So it remains only for you to... trust that... you, listeners, for the variety... and integrity of your questions.

RESULTS OF RESEARCH

HE WANDERED SCAMPERSTY... Yet his steps took him unerringly from the 'mandah' across the stretch of lawn which his wife so carefully preserved, and eventually to his private trial grounds. Here, in this sanctuary, he was accustomed to put to the test the ideas which his fertile imagination seized upon during the long days among the coffee bushes.

This time, he believed, he was on a sure-fire winner! He had persevered for several years. His line? Rubber - the up-and-coming crop. He had always thought the Japanese would come in against us, and though, of course, he had not expected them to occupy such vast areas of British and French American territory in the Far East, he had expected their submarines to cause immense shipping losses - far more than they have in fact caused - so rubber in Africa appeared to him a sound side-line. All his neighbours scoffed. But they had jeered when he introduced pyrethrum (they called them 'moses'), grenadilla, and one or two other profitable new crops to the district.

He had tried seeds and set more seeds, growing from saplings and treating the soil. He had produced composts which sent up the stems straight and true, but now - if everything went well he had found something wonderful - a mould which sent them up already

curled. Curled? Yes, rubber already curled.

He reached the testing ground. There were the experimental plants - those destined to make his name known the world over. "Bwana, they grow! they grow!" "Yes, Sabuni, they certainly do grow!" They were small, but nevertheless, rubber - and curled! Even now, after being dried and lined with fabric, the latex from those curled branches would make excellent small-sized cycle tires.

Month followed month, and his trees grew and flourished. Their curled leaves and branches assumed larger and larger proportions, circles ever more perfect. A little more Compost P - he had already got that far down the alphabet, with

utilized as far as... and perhaps he would be able to produce a... cycle tire. To what limits could he get? There were endless possibilities. By crossing rubber with flax why should the result not be rubber ready lined with fabric?

His wife, his servants, his neighbours even, subjected themselves entirely to his whims. He was, he felt, a world benefactor.

There came the day when he was able to proclaim: "I have grown a lorry-tire!" And quickly his lorry-tires were in demand by transport operators far and near. His next step was obvious - tires for the air force on long missions across the African skies.

N. Rhodesian Legislature Debates Many Topics of Interest

IN THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL last week, MR. ROW WELLS moved that Government should create an Industrial Development Board under the chairmanship of the Director of Post-War Reconstruction. He protested strongly that there had not been real collaboration between the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia on the whole question of industrial development. The findings to the South had a determined policy of expansion and the Government of Northern Rhodesia should set up a similar policy for industrial expansion.

MR. VISAGIE said Government should not only accept the motion but should attempt to carry it out. Post-war development had been neglected recently and the motion was an attempt to get to grips with the problem.

MR. WELLS stated that Australia and New Zealand had progressive programmes already worked out. South Africa had started work on a huge industrial town near Johannesburg. The appointment of a board in Northern Rhodesia would be a great deal to live up to the investigation demanded.

MAYOR McELEN considered the Government should have their own office as to where its responsibility started and should accept the motion to appoint the establishment of a new industry.

MR. VISAGIE accepted the motion in its present form. The Acting Chief Secretary. To enable the authorities to take action they required the advice of experts. Government was taking steps to obtain that advice. It was a long and a possible moment. The Government must be able to determine to operate with its southern neighbours to the extent where mutual benefit was concerned.

MR. T. S. PAGE moved that Government should consider amending the excess profits tax. (1) To give powers to the Board of Referees to increase the base value of the amount allowable for deduction as laid down in section 4A and B of act 7 of 1947. (2) To give the provision to cover the cost of repairs to the property of war, a person was unable to deduct the cost of repairs to them through inability to obtain the necessary materials. The Acting Chief Secretary moved to amend the motion by the deletion of the first paragraph. The amendment was put and carried, and the amended motion adopted.

Labour Members Withdraw from Council

MR. WELLSLEY moved that this Council deplore the delay in implementing the Government's promise to investigate the possibility of introducing a Northern Rhodesian old age pension scheme. After discussion, MR. PAGE moved as an amendment the addition of the words "or in submitting an alternative scheme." The President gave his casting vote against the amendment. The Labour Party members thereupon withdrew from the Council. After discussion the motion was rejected.

MR. PAGE moved that the Government should state whether it was prepared to inaugurate a scheme of land settlement for ex-Servicemen with financial assistance for approved settlers. CAPTAIN CAMPBELL hoped Government would not inaugurate any post-war settlement scheme until it had made a definite statement of policy concerning settlement in the country.

MR. SANDFORD, Secretary for Native Affairs, said that the question of the post-war settlement of newcomers had been under the consideration of the sub-committee of the Post-War Committee, among whose members were a number of farmers. That Committee had definitely recommended to Government that there should be no encouragement of large-scale new settlement unless the Government was prepared to adopt the policy where necessary of protecting local markets and existing farmers. The sub-committee did not wish Government to do anything to discourage settlement. He suggested that it was inopportune to discuss at that moment whether Government should inaugurate a scheme, for until they had a report on the economic resources of the country they could not inaugurate such a project.

MR. PAGE withdrew his motion.

MR. VISAGIE moved that Government should widen its scholarship proposals to provide junior and senior scholarships to stimulate interest in further education for Northern Rhodesian children.

THE ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY said that Government accepted the motion, and was most anxious to adopt any scheme which would result in the further education of the children of the territory in the most economical manner within the scope of the fund authorized by legislation. The scholarships scheme had not yet been worked out.

COLONEL GORE-BROWNE moved that Council should receive an assurance that Government appreciated the gravity of the tsetse menace and that all possible steps were being taken to combat it. After discussion the motion was adopted.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY reported that the Government had been informed by the Secretary of State 12 months ago that no motor-trucks would be available for Northern Rhodesia unless detailed justification of use were established for each vehicle. The Civil Supplies Department received and accepted orders for 80 vehicles for 1949 on this basis. The first consignment of trucks was now arriving and distribution was being made to applicants, with such modification as recent information had prompted the department to make. Following the original applications, over 100 others had been made, and Government had been fortunate to obtain an advance allocation of part of the 1944 requirements. The most urgent needs should soon be satisfied. Complaints as to the distribution of the first consignment came mainly from persons who had applied after the original closing date.

The disposal of the Nyasaland tea crop was under the direction of the British Mission in Nyasaland. The purchase of Northern Rhodesian Civil Supplies Department and purchase the total requirements of the territory in Nyasaland. The Civil Supplies Department sold the tea to the Government of Northern Rhodesia who resold to dealers at fixed wholesale prices. The Government was approved by the Price Controller, who also controlled the retail prices. The Government also received a grant from the department and recovered the agency commission on reselling the tea.

Another £1,000,000 Loan to U.K.

PARLIAMENT approved the allocation of £1,000,000 for subsequent loan to the U.K. for the issue of a further £1,000,000 of War Savings Certificates, and the continuation of the issue of War Savings Certificates.

Supplementary estimates No. 2 for 1948 were approved and the reports of the Select Committee on the 1948 Appropriation Bill and the Appropriation Bill adopted.

Questions in Parliament

I do not think that such a thing as a colour-bar really exists in this country," said Sir Leonard Lyle, Minister of Community Development. "It must not be taken as representing the opinions of the people of this country."

"When they do come they give a wonderful handle to our enemies, to all the most extreme agitators, and to the people who really want to work in the interests of the enemies of Britain. We want this great Empire to be more united than ever before when this war ends, because it is only by maintaining and strengthening our ties of Empire that we can really exist as a great nation. We want the love and respect of our children from overseas, whatever their caste, creed or colour."

"We cannot expect that state of affairs to come about if we take from our Colonies all they have to give during our time of trial and tribulation and later tell them that they can rise only so far and no further, and that there is such a thing as a colour-bar which prevents them from reaching the heights of their labour, skill and culture."

Major Lyons asked the Secretary of State whether he was aware of the uncertainty as regards the possibilities of post-war European land settlement in Tanganyika and would take an early opportunity of clarifying the position.

Colonel Staley: "I know that a statement on this subject would be welcomed. It is, however, a matter which must be considered as part of the general post-war development policy in Tanganyika and I regret that I cannot add at present to the statements which have been made in the Tanganyika Legislative Council."

Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in view of the appointment of a settlement officer in Kenya to ascertain what areas of land might be made available for further settlement, public funds might also be provided to ascertain how to improve the most satisfactory land position of the Africans.

Chief Secretary: "The Government of Kenya have already submitted, as part of their comprehensive development programme, proposals for soil conservation measures and for the development of water supplies, both of which are designed to make possible cultivation of new areas by Africans and so relieve the congestion in certain parts of the reserves. In addition, a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote has recently been approved for the purpose of a general reconnaissance of an extensive irrigation project in the upper Tana River basin."

The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this column does not imply that they are intended for export.



Until then

... Christmas at sea ... on the voyage home for that first post-war leave ... a peaceful voyage ... a happy homecoming and a new Ford car awaiting you at the landing stage. Until then, embarkation leave precedes a voyage and "Jeeps" fill the docks. For the motor industry is engaged to the exclusion of all else in producing war material to speed the Victory. But when that long-awaited day does dawn, Ford will turn again to the production of cars that will bring care-free and comfortable motoring within the reach of more and more people.



COMPANY MEETINGS

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial & Overseas)

Sir William Goodenough's Statement

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS) will be held today on the Bank's premises at 29 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

SIR WILLIAM M. GOODENOUGH, B.A., the Chairman of the Bank, has circulated the following statement with the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1943:

"I am with great pleasure permitted to record the loss which the Bank has suffered through the untimely death of Sir John Gault, its late Chairman. He was the first general manager of the Bank, after which he became its director, Deputy Chairman, and, finally, in the year 1935, Chairman. It is not possible in a few words to do justice to his great qualities or to his services to the Bank and to the Empire. He made an invaluable contribution to the building up of the present strength and prosperity of the Bank, and his skill and ability have guided us through many difficulties.

I am deeply conscious of the honour of having been elected to the board to succeed him. I shall endeavour to carry on the high traditions which have been associated with the chair and which he so worthily upheld.

Personnel Changes

Mr. A. B. Gillett, who has been a director since the Bank's reincorporation in 1925, has been elected Deputy Chairman, and Mr. W. O. Stevenson a Vice-Chairman. Both of them have rendered signal service to the Bank. I am fortunate in the re-appointment and respect which I receive from them and their colleagues. Mr. V. G. Chairman, Mr. J. R. Leisk, whose name you know, is also the Chairman of our South African branch.

Since the close of our financial year, Mr. D. P. Rigby, one of our assistant general managers, has been appointed a general manager, and Mr. H. P. Sheldon an assistant general manager.

Mr. A. W. Patterson, who for a number of years has been a local director of the Bank in East Africa, has retired on pension. His work in East Africa has been greatly appreciated, and we wish him well in his retirement.

The news of the death in July last of Sir Patrick Duncan, the late Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, was received with very deep regret. I should like to take this opportunity of paying tribute to his great public services, which have been of such outstanding value to South Africa.

Our branch in Addis Ababa has been closed. It was opened in July, 1941, to meet the special needs of the British military authorities, and the purposes for which it was intended have now been fulfilled. We have since opened branches in Libreville, Tripoli, and Benghazi—and in Somalia—in Mogadishu. I feel sure that the stockholders will be glad to know that we have been able to perform these special services to help the occupying authorities and the members of the forces in these distant parts of Africa.

Balance-Sheet Figures

Turning to the balance-sheet, the tendency to expansion which has been seen in recent years has continued to an even more marked extent, and a record figure is again shown for current and deposit accounts, at £247,778,590. The corresponding increase in assets has been mainly in cash, bills, and investments, while advances show a much reduced proportion, owing to the limited demand for banking accommodation under present conditions. The bulk of our investments consists of short-dated Government securities, and the bills are mainly Treasury Bills. The position generally reflects a

very high degree of liquidity, which should leave us well placed to play our part in the finance of overseas trade and in the development of the resources of the Empire when conditions demand a greater measure of banking facilities.

The low percentage of advances, to which I have referred, is a feature common to most banks at the present time, and, indeed, one of the most marked phenomena of the war period has been the increased liquidity of all kinds of commercial undertakings. The conditions which have brought about the general increase in liquidity have been a contributory factor in enabling us during the past few years to release quite a considerable proportion of the sums of aside previously as provision for doubtful debts. Until recently we have felt it wise to retain the proceeds of these as a protection against possible losses which we might suffer through enemy incursions in the Mediterranean and Moniterranean where we are established. This is no longer the case. The situation in the East has, in fact, so much improved during the past year that we feel justified in releasing part of these funds. We have accordingly found it possible to augment our reserve fund for this year to the extent of £1,000,000.

Serving Members of Staff

While the number of our staff serving in the forces continues to grow, I am pleased to be able to tell you that several who were posted as missing have since been reported to be prisoners of war. The total number now notified as killed or missing is 74. I am confident that the stockholders would wish me on their behalf to offer our most sincere sympathy to their relatives.

It is a special pleasure to me to have this opportunity to pay tribute to the work which has been achieved by the staff of the Bank during another year of war. On behalf of the stockholders, I should like to convey to them our warm appreciation of their services.

To those who are in the forces and also to those who are serving with the Bank overseas, we wish a speedy return as soon as circumstances permit after the war. Many of them have now been deprived for several years of the normal opportunities to take leave at home and with their families. To them our thoughts are specially directed.

The Annual Report Reviewed

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) reports that, after all charges and making provision for taxation and bad and doubtful debts and contingencies, the net profit for the year ended September 30 last, 1943, amounted to £15,498, to which was added £100,930 brought forward. £200,000 was added to the reserve fund and £50,000 to the provision for deferred repairs to premises, and interim dividends paid on June 30 of 4% on the cumulative preference stock and 3% on the A stock and B shares required £83,598. The directors recommend a final dividend of 4% on cumulative preference stock, requiring £35,860, and of 3 1/4% on the A stock and B shares, requiring £57,600, leaving £197,271 to be carried forward. The reserve fund has been further increased by transferring £200,000 from the contingencies account.

Current deposits and other accounts appear in the balance-sheet at £247,778,590, the reserve fund at £2,600,000, and the total accumulation at £244,803. The issued capital of the Bank is £1,075,000. Among the assets, cash appears at £81,185,200, money at call and short notice, £3,100,000, remittances in transit, £4,310,041, bills discounted, £19,332,520, advances to customers, £30,434,700, investments in British, Dominion, and Colonial Government securities, £62,920,226, and bank premises, £2,982,035.

The directors are Sir William Macnamara Goodenough (Chairman); Mr. A. B. Gillett (Deputy Chairman), Messrs. J. R. Leisk and W. O. Stevenson (Vice-Chairmen), Mr. A. C. Barnes, Mr. H. R. Bradfield, the Earl of Clarendon, Sir William Clark, Mr. C. L. Dalziel, Lord Essendon, Lord Lugard, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer and Sir Harold Snagge. Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Gillett retire by rotation at the general meeting of stockholders to be held in London this afternoon and are themselves for re-election.

The Chairman, Sir William Macnamara Goodenough, is being addressed by Mr. F. O. Holt.

Kentan Gold Areas Limited

Statement by The Rt. Hon. Earl Grey

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF KENTAN GOLD AREAS LIMITED, was held in the hall of the Chartered Assurance Institute, 20 Aldgatebury, London, E.C.2, on Thursday, December 10, 1943.

THE RT. HON. EARL GREY, the Chairman of the company, presided.

Mr. R. W. Ednie, C.A. (secretary), read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman's review, which had been circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1943, read as follows:

As far as the last year's operations of the Geita Gold Mining Company Limited, owing to war-time difficulties in obtaining regular supplies of essential stores and Native labour, which were considerably reduced, a reasonable amount of mine development was carried out and all cash outgoings, including debenture interest, were more than covered by receipts.

The decrease in wages, salaries and rising prices caused an increase in the cost of production, and receipts were affected by a drop in the grade of ore treated. As a result, operating profit was reduced to £48,048, as against £100,155, and after providing for depreciation, interest, depreciation, income tax and debenture redemption reserve, there was a profit for the year of £71,822, as compared with a profit of £58,366 for the previous year. The credit balance carried forward on profit and loss account has in consequence been reduced from £180,648 to £68,526.

Strong Cash Position

The cash position of the Company is solid, and a further £40,000 of outstanding debentures have recently been redeemed. I am pleased to report that the health of the community at Geita has been good, and would take this opportunity of expressing to Mr. Weldon, the general manager, and to the staff at Geita and at home, our thanks and appreciation of the work they have carried on under most difficult conditions, also to extend on behalf of the company best wishes to those members of the staff serving with His Majesty's Forces.

At the meeting the Chairman said:

Ladies and gentlemen, as the report and accounts have been in your hands for some days, I propose they should be taken as read, and, for the greater convenience of shareholders, my address was circulated with the annual report. So, unless you have any reason to the contrary, I think we should also take that as read. Is that agreed? ("Agreed.")

Therefore I beg to move: That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended September 30, 1943, be and the same are hereby approved and adopted, and I will ask Mr. Hutchinson to second the resolution.

Mr. Godfrey C. Hutchinson, the managing director of the company, seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

General Sir Francis Reginald Wingate, B.A., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., J.S., the director, ladies and gentlemen, I have the pleasure in proposing the re-election of Earl Grey as a director of this company. I would ask Mr. Hutchinson to second that.

Mr. Hutchinson seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. J. E. Finney, seconded by Mr. L. W. Ouse, the auditors, Messrs. Cooper Bros. and Company, were re-appointed.

The meeting then adjourned.

British India Line Report

Review of the Balance Sheet

British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., reports a profit available for distribution, after providing for depreciation and including the balance forward, of £263,810 for the year ended September 30, 1942. Dividends in respect of the 5% and 5 1/2% preference stocks were duly paid, and interim dividends of 2 1/2% and 3 1/2% on the ordinary shares, on which no further distribution is to be made for the year. The balance remaining to be carried forward to the next accounts is £61,378.

The pension fund reserve had been increased to £1,250,000. £200,000 has been allocated for the creation of an investment depreciation reserve, and the heritage replacement reserve has been increased by £3,125,350 by the addition of the surplus of insured value over book value of ships lost during the period. The company's fleet continues to be operated under the charter acquisition scheme.

The issued capital is £1,000,000, and preference stock outstanding amounts to £1,000,000. The fleet appears in the balance sheet at £2,728,004. Freehold and leasehold lands, buildings, wharves, lighters, £15,578, and investments in subsidiary and associated companies, £2,195,531, giving a total of £4,137,987 for fixed assets. Holdings of British and Dominion Government securities appear at £10,459,724 (market value, £10,621,000); debtors, £5,590,683; stocks of coal and stores, £877,112; cash, £623,693; and amounts due by subsidiary companies, £30,159.

The members of the board are Sir R. B. Anderson, Mr. Archibald Orr-Lang, Mr. B. Clarke, Sir Ernest Macgregor Harvey, Sir Alexander Anderson, Lord Craigville, Mr. G. F. Hobbs, Lord Pentlands, Mr. G. H. Leitch, Mr. J. G. Macdonald, Mr. Charles Stewart Addis, Mr. D. R. Agnew and Sir George R. Campbell. The managing directors are Sir William Currie and Mr. A. O. Lang.

E. A. Lands and Development

East African Lands and Development Co., Ltd., reports a credit balance for the year ending December 31, 1942, of £7,581. Taxation requires £5,738, payment of an interim dividend of 10% last January amounted to £1,446, and a final dividend of 5% in 1942, leaving £1,509 to be carried forward against £3,111, brought in the balance sheet, and declared an interim dividend of 10% on account of the year ending December 31, 1943. This and the final 5% will be paid on January 5 next to members on the register on December 2.

During the year under review, 6,966 acres of land were sold for £8,646, compared with 16,527 acres for £16,300 in 1942. As at the end of 1942 the company had 23,150 acres still unsold, standing in the balance sheet at 7s. 11 1/2d. per acre, inclusive of development, roads, surveys and other outlays. During 1943, 7,140 acres have been sold.

The issued capital is £124,800 and there is a general reserve of £24,100. Freehold land appears in the balance sheet at £8,797; buildings, equipment, etc., £1,578; sisal estate account, £9,008; stores, £91; debtors, £41,508 (against creditors, £18,721); cash, £10,924; and investments £40,072 (market value, £11,330).

The directors are Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Villiers (Chairman), Major Sir Humphrey Leggett (managing director) and Mr. Edmund W. Janson (who retired by rotation and offered himself for re-election at the general meeting of shareholders held in London on Tuesday). There is an alternate for each of the directors, namely Major A. E. H. Villiers, Mr. Herbert Page and Mr. R. T. Janson.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Rhokana Corporation

Rhokana Corporation, Ltd. reports a net profit for the year ended June 30, 1943, of £2,387,252, compared with £1,668,058. The working profit was £2,803,016 (1942, £791,125). Allocations include £164,211 to development, £156,756 (£147,39) and £108,893 to depreciation, reserve £1,056,692. In the previous year there were dividends of £1,706,668 from Mufuhira Copper Mines, Ltd., which have not yet issued their accounts for 1943. The Corporation's holding in Mufuhira shares was recently reduced to 1,360,000 shares by the sale of 279,270 shares.

Taxation requires £459,000 (£444,670) and £500,000 transferred to general reserve (£409,000). Preference dividends referred to in the same name, and an interim dividend of 10% paid on a stock of £1,000,000, and an ordinary dividend of 10% on a stock of £1,000,000, were included in the distribution. Additional remuneration to the directors amounts to £31,250, and the balance carried forward is £111,797. Profits £254,628 brought in.

The issued capital amounts to £1,000,000, and £166,988 of 7% 20-year convertible debentures are outstanding. There are loans of £48,000 (£40,850), creditors total £609,991 (£722,569), and the general reserve £1,056,692 (£2,577,120).

Properties, plant, machinery and development appear at the balance sheet at a nominal figure of £1,000,000. Buildings, plant, machinery, shafts, equipment, etc., £4,476,003 (£4,230,334); mine development, £267,199; investments in Rhodesian undertakings, £1,898,919; stores, £100,000 (£608,518); stock of material, £968,000 (£790,316); cash, £1,000,000 (£917,544); and other, £1,274,184 (£698,447).

At the meeting, Mr. J. A. Buchanan and Mr. J. C. Gibson, the directors, retiring by rotation at the 21st ordinary general meeting held in London yesterday, when they offered themselves for re-election. The other members of the board are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (alternate), Sir C. F. S. Taylor, Deputy Chairman, Messrs. S. S. Taylor, managing director, and Messrs. Carl R. Davis, R. E. Harrow, C. D. Holy Hutchinson, Dr. J. G. Lawn and Sir Douglas Malcolm.

Nigel Van Ryn Reef

Nigel Van Ryn Reef, Ltd. announces a profit for the year ended September 30, 1943, of £1,000,000 per share is recommended. Investments shown in the balance sheet at £316,730.

Company Progress Reports

Bushick.—For the quarter ended September 30 last a total working profit of £20,656 is recorded. Development amounted to 2,002 ft.

Tati Goldfields.—In the September quarter 14,800 tons were milled for a recovery of 2,322 oz. gold and a working revenue of £18,848. Working costs amounted to £16,407.

Wanderer.—For the quarter ended November 30, 113,200 tons were milled for a recovery of 9,990 oz. gold. The revenue amounted to £81,752 and working costs to £67,841.

Sherwood Stars.—During the quarter ended September 30, 26,800 tons were milled for a yield of 3,988 oz. gold. Revenue totaled £20,371 and working costs £25,010.

Rosterman.—In November 4,000 tons of ore were milled for a gold recovery of 1,576 fine oz. (total) valued at £13,938. Working expenditure amounted to £7,441 and a further £247 went on development. Leasing of mine rights of 1,200 ft. Development in the west district has now allowed 118 ft. over a 30 inch.

Dividends

The Wankie Colliery announces a dividend of 3% (the same).

Motor Gold Mining, Ltd., announces an interim dividend of 6% (against 8%).

The London and Rhodesian Mining and I and Co. announces an interim dividend on account of the year to June 30, 1944, of 5% (the same).

Rhodesian Anglo-American, Ltd., announces a dividend for the financial year ended June 30, 1943, of 6% (the same as last year). The total for the year is 61% (74% per stock unit). Profit, in round figures, is £1,000,000 (£941,000 compared with £1,000,000 last year).

Consolidated African Selection

As accounts of the Consolidated African Selection Trust, Ltd., could not be completed for presentation at the meeting to be held today, it will be adjourned. The directors estimate that they will be able to recommend payment of a final dividend of 19% free of tax, making 20%. Last year dividends totalled 10% free of tax.

Rhodesian Selection Trust

Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., is postponing the issue of the year-end report and accounts for the year based September 30, 1943, until it can include the report of the Mufuhira Company, as usual.

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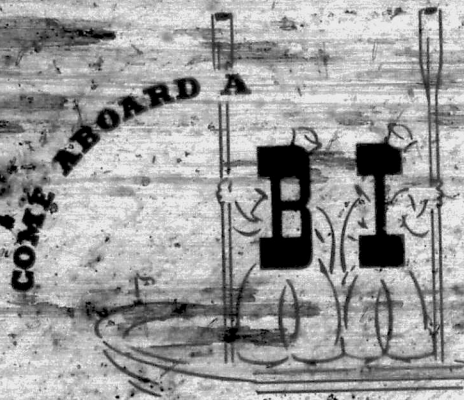
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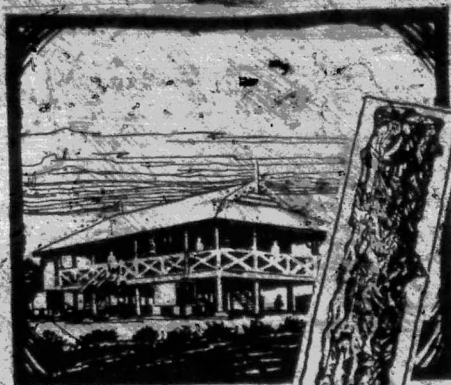
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DAR ES SALAAM

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SINCE MR. CREECH JONES was the spokesman for the Labour Party when he addressed the House of Commons recently, he might have been expected to content himself with the use of reasonably moderate language. But he preferred to speak in hyperbole. His long speech, which was intended to indicate that the general state of affairs in Kenya is "unsatisfactory," One of the duties of this newspaper is, whenever necessary, to criticize Kenya's faults of omission or commission, but with that responsibility goes the duty to be constructive in comment and to base it upon fact, not fancy. We also report public criticisms of East Africa Columns of Mr. Jones's own accusations, inaccurate as some of them have been, have, for instance, been published in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which in this issue records an unusually rambling and muddled speech of a newspaper is more firmly convinced than this journal of the value of sound criticism, or less concerned with the political affiliations of the critic. Truth is truth, whatever its origin. On the other hand, extravagance does not become justified by being uttered in the name of a party.

been framed than that presented to Parliament by Mr. Creech Jones. He was reckless enough to claim that his party has always opposed the policy of white settlement in Kenya, when the truth, as the Secretary of State reminded him, is that the Labour Government expressly declared in the White Paper issued by Lord Passfield in 1930 that it had "no desire to go back on the decision come to by Lord Elgin in 1908, confirmed by the White Paper in 1923, with regard to the restriction of agricultural land sales in the so-called Highlands of Kenya to persons of European descent." Not even that categorical statement could check Mr. Creech Jones, who, though Lord Passfield was the Labour Secretary of State in a purely Labour Government, tried feebly to justify himself by saying: "The Labour Party has never endorsed that policy." That is tantamount to the nonsensical claim that the party did not endorse the policy of its leaders when they were the Cabinet of the country! What is the normal individual to think of a politician who denounces the policy of white settlement, not in his personal capacity, but as spokesman for a party which when in power formally sanctioned the maintenance in Kenya of the policy which it is now all too ready to dis-

A more partial and unfair statement about white settlement in Kenya could scarcely have

The policy of European settlement has, Mr. Jones says, been costly to Kenya. Has it ever struck him and his colleagues that, but for that settlement, there would have been no Colony in the present sense of the word? In the same Elementary History Recalled, (Germany) A little German history needs to be restated. Most reluctantly, Great Britain interested herself in East Africa for two reasons only—an altruistic desire to stop slave trading and slave trading, and the necessity to counteract the German machinations, which in the usual German manner began and continued by the browbeating of those whom it was intended to despoil—the Sultan of Zanzibar, sultans and chiefs on the mainland (including more than a few in the British sphere of influence), and a more compliant British Foreign Office. Does Mr. Jones know that half a century ago Germany was aiming at control of the headwaters of the Nile and at the seizure of what thanks to the foresight and energy of Rhodes are now Southern and Northern Rhodesia? Her early plans in what are today Uganda and Kenya were scotch'd by Captain (now Lord) Lugard and the late Sir John Kirk and Sir Frederick Jackson; but who, knowing the history of Eastern Africa during the last five decades, will question the impression that the real stumbling block to the Germans upon East and Central Africa since the start of this century has been British settlement in the Highlands of Kenya? British Governments, capable of giving Heligoland to the Reich as a bribe to cease meddling in Zanzibar, and of presenting the Kilimanjaro area to the Kaiser as a birthday present, would certainly have yielded still further to heavier German pressure had there not been a vocal British public opinion in East Africa—which in that sense meant Kenya.

In the early stages of the last war the Germans in East Africa could have taken Mombasa, Nairobi and our whole line of communication in Kenya and Uganda had not the white settlers in Kenya immediately forsaken their farms and joined for enrollment as volunteers.

White Settlement Saved The Empire. During the years of appeasement between the two wars, when third-rate politicians masquerading as statesmen in Great Britain were repeatedly on the point of doing a Colonial deal with the gangsters who ruled Germany, the consummation of that act of betrayal was postponed primarily as a consequence of the vigilance and angry remonstrance of Britons in, and interested in, Africa, who, by the slenderest margin, and by bringing all their influence to bear, persuaded these unanimous

ministers to postpone action. We have had reiterated testimony from the highest quarters that it was the vigorous resistance of East Africa (supported by the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa) which tipped the scale in favour of the ally, and the late Sir Nevile Henderson's "Failure of a Mission" and the published dispatches of the French Ambassador in Berlin prove how close this country came to the calamity of a Colonial surrender. In the face of these facts—for they are facts—it is sheer cynicism to keep reminding us of the cost of white settlement in Kenya. The blunt answer is that had that white settlement not been there, Germans would long ago have been firmly established, and almost certainly dominant, in East Africa. That would have brought their grandiose *Mittelafrika* theories to the point of completion, and early in this century Central Africa, the Indian Ocean, the East, and quite possibly India, would have fallen to the enemy. Does Mr. Jones think that the lot of the African would then have been a happy one? Cannot he understand even now that white settlement has played an essential part in saving British Africa (which incidentally means the African) and the whole Middle East?

Not deigning, of course, so much as to hint at any of these major matters—probably, to do him justice, because he does not appreciate them—Mr. Jones sets out to damn white settle-

Accusations Without Evidence.

ment by the charges that it "certainly could not stand on its own economic basis," and that it "has been sustained by subsidizing from Colonial revenues." Even at its face value that is not the terrible indictment which he tried to make it appear to the House. Had not Great Britain subsidized primary production for years before the war? Is it not doing so today, and deliberately planning continuance of the policy in peace? Mr. Jones also alleged that settlement "has been sustained by distorting the economy of the Colony and by neglect of the Native areas." What is his picture of Kenya's economy today if there had been no white settlement? In all human probability there would have been precious little to distort. The next charge—that the Government has deliberately neglected the Native areas for the express purpose of fostering settlement—is the sort of thing which might be expected from Goebbels and his creatures, not from someone put up to speak for British Labour. There has been neglect of both Native and European areas in Kenya, partly because of human judgment, and partly because of the great point

then be assisted in the towns and absorbed on useful work. A better social and economic balance could thus be secured.
On the social side, we would like to see—and I am sure the Secretary of State is just as eager—in co-ordination with the Ministry of Education, with particular attention to the women, with teaching of hygiene and domestic science.

Charges Against Kenya

My party have always opposed the white highlands policy and the eviction from those lands of the Africans. We do not countenance it at present. Of 7,000,000 acres in European holding only 1,000,000 are cultivated. There are little more than 2,000 European farmers after all the efforts of the past. The policy of European settlement has been costly to the public purse, and that of all the best farming lands of the highlands which were attracted to settle in those places. The policy of European settlement is a failure. The policy of settlement in the past has been a failure. It was only when it was not taken into account that it was a failure. It is a failure which cannot be set on its own economic basis.

It has been justified as being justified by subsidizing from Colonial revenues, by distorting the natural economy of the Colony, and by neglect of the Native areas. In 1939 the revenue of the Colony was £1,000,000. It has been estimated that the vital social services and by a disparity in treatment between European and African in such matters as education and health. The Government has been largely sustained by a system of subsidies. The subsidies are there, no one in the light of the Pin Report, could deny them.

Because of that past history I ask whether we are going to repeat it in the future. Already settlement once again has been proposed. The Kenya Government have expressed their opposition to the policy of the Commission which was set up in 1939, and a promise has been given by the Kenya Government that public money will be used to finance a new scheme of European settlement. This policy should be weighed most carefully before it is embarked upon. A knowledge of the advantages have come to East Africa, with the disabilities to the Africans, as a result of white settlement, although in West Africa and I think the Native peoples have managed to get on pretty well without it. But the purpose of the Labour Party is to see East Africa as a common civilization of all the people of the continent, and to see a living and growing community of all the people of the continent. Settlement should not be by privilege to the Europeans, or to the prejudice of African development. It should be based on equal treatment being given to the Europeans.

We fear that the effect of further European settlement may be not only to perpetuate but to increase the difficulties of government, and to strengthen the present dominant influence and direction in government. The social structure of Kenya is essentially that of a plural society. Within the Imperial framework two or more races pursue their separate courses, with little social or economic interaction. The Government from time to time adjusting the relationships when one or the other race may tend to become restless. The law has already demonstrated that that type of society is both inadequate and weak. There is in Kenya a civilization of a dominant race, supported by cheap labour, and that kind of society is completely intolerable. We are afraid that any marked increase of European settlement will aggravate the present position.

"White Highlands Policy Indefensible"

Looking ahead, we see that there may be gathering for us difficulties because of the increasing population of the Africans and the existence of an acute land hunger. You may improve African husbandry, adopt social changes and go all out for development, but sooner or later, because of the limited areas in which the Africans may live, you may be obliged to seek outlets in order that land may be available so that his livelihood can be pursued. It may be inevitable and desirable that many of these good neglected lands in the white highlands shall be used by selected Africans along the lines of some resettlement scheme.

The present policy in the European highlands of a stranded society in which blacks can be put to labour for the Europeans of the European lands means the continued existence of a dominant people. That seems to us indefensible. We do not think that arrangements made should be for the exclusive enjoyment of Europeans. There has been far too much discrimination against the Africans to a privileged class we have hitherto the economy of Kenya. We do not want that policy pursued. We want the building up in Kenya of a civilization in which both races can play their part.

These are our fears and, perhaps, suspicions. It makes it difficult for us to feel happy about the new plans, and we hope that the Colonial Secretary will pause before he sanctions this new development.

We are not satisfied with the progress of representation of Africans on central and regional bodies. During this war the European people have increased their influence in government very considerably. They have got on to boards which exercise important executive powers. Their influence is felt in every corner of Government. The Secretary of State is

trying hard to build up some form of African representation in Native councils and to create some central body from which representatives of African interest could be drawn for service on the central authorities, but in most of the guiding bodies, although Europeans are a very small majority in the population, European representation is over-weighted.

I urge that on the Executive Councils, as well as on the Legislative Council, more places should be assigned for Africans. If representation cannot be secured directly, at least it should be obtained indirectly. Large numbers of men are coming forward among the Africans who would be trained in government and are ready to take their place.

Closer Union Opposed

There is a rising demand for the amalgamation of the Governments of Uganda, Tanganyika and Kenya. The idea of closer union is being heard. All of us recognize that there must be in certain of the spheres of activity of the three territories a closer working together. The idea of an operation and association, but in our judgment it would be a mistake to amalgamate into one. I think that the Governments will resist these proposals and make a statement to that effect.

I have returned to my party to put a proposal before them. I am sorry that my party at present, and I hope that we can be reassured by the Secretary of State that there is little ground for these apprehensions, or at least that there will be no departure in the way of new European settlement without the full consideration of all the factors of a development.

SIR LEONARD LITTLE's remarks about the settlement proposals were reported in our last issue. He also said:

"We want to see a closer union with the country and the East African countries when you are likely to get a definite statement of problems and where capital can be directed."

Far too much attention has been lavished on what is called welfare and not too little to what I call development. I believe that it is only by developing our existing industries and by attracting fresh enterprises that we can really hope for an extension and improvement in the condition of the people. Most of our Colonies depend for their successful existence on their export trade, and I think it would be extremely foolish for us if we did not recognize that fact.

SIR LEONARD HARVEY said he was in agreement with Mr. Creech Jones's remarks about Kenya, and continued:

Some at least of the evidence given before the Food Commission ought to be published, because it affects not just the question of the lamentable food shortage and loss of life which have occurred, but the whole question of agricultural policy and relations in Kenya. I hope an effort will be made to avoid dependence upon a single crop and to encourage a great deal more mixed farming, not only among European settlers, but also among Africans. It has been one of the causes of the food shortage, and the fluctuations in the price of maize, were resulted in a small crop being raised when the largest amount was needed. There should be more definite control of the maize crop, and it comes out clearly from the evidence that there is a great need of better farming not only by the Europeans.

The Government of Kenya are already looking forward to a considerable expenditure of money from the Development Fund for agricultural institutes and for encouraging mixed farming. That, I hope, will be just as much for the benefit of Africans as of Europeans. It is most encouraging to see in the despatch from Kenya that a whole series of measures are being taken for the benefit not of one section but of both.

Over 32 years ago I began to take up in the House some of these East African questions. I tried in vain to get justice for the Masai tribe, who I felt were wronged when they had to give up their northern reserve and go to land to which many of them did not want to go. Many members have taken up these questions and failed. Yet we have seen an increasing desire on the part of the Colonial Office to protect the rights of those who cannot speak for themselves and for whom they and we are interested.

Mr. Harvey's Attitude to Kenya

We do not want to set one section of the community against another. We wish our fellow-countrymen who have settled there well and want them to be happy and to be representatives of our best in our ideals, but we also wish well to our dark-skinned African fellow-citizens and we want their welfare too. We cannot undo the past, but we can undo the evil very largely, as we work for the welfare and well-being not of one section, but of both alike.

The difficulty has been mentioned of the fresh settlement of Europeans because so many Africans are longing for land that they cannot get. Many of the reserves are overcrowded. Surely it would be possible, along with the settlement of Europeans in the highlands, to set aside some of the African land that they have not yet seen, and which may be an land which has been assigned in the past to

Background to

General Montgomery's Christmas Message.—Today we recall the Christmas message: "Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace and good will towards men." Such a message describes exactly what is fighting for. The strength of our great army lies in its team spirit, in the fine determination of every man to do his duty, and in the high morale. This army is a great team with an army spirit *de corps*, a spirit which will carry us through the war is over and we all scatter to our various tasks, let us see to it that the spirit of the Eighth Army lives on. The Christmas message will be our battle cry, not only now but also in years to come! General Montgomery's message.

Science Adds the Bombers.—Soon our night bombers will compress a 2,000-ton attack into 15 minutes. We have now reached the stage when our bombers can find their way to the target through clouds three miles high without reference to the ground. The meteorologists are astonishingly accurate. The estimate of the meteorologist who had to predict the weather for the now famous Dieppe operation was so perfect that it predicted to within 10 minutes the time at which the weather would break. Often the meteorologists predict that an attack will be unusable at 4 a.m. because of fog, but that there will be perfect visibility until 5 a.m. at stations a few miles away. Bombers have taken off from aerodromes in mid or southern England with the knowledge that their home bases would be unusable when they returned, but they have been directed to aerodromes in the West Country and even Scotland. Mr. Frederick Tomkinson, chief air correspondence.

Bombing Germany.—In the German cities already attacked and 25% of the total built-up area has been devastated. That is probably equivalent to the destruction of three-quarters of the built-up area of Glasgow, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Edinburgh, Bristol, Leeds, Hull, and Bradford, the 10 largest cities (excluding London) in England and Scotland. Of the 17 major cities of north-west Germany, nine are so badly smashed as to be liabilities rather than assets to the enemy war machine. Six more are so badly knocked about that our successful full-scale attack will dispose of them. Recent attacks have reached a rate of 120 tons per square mile per hour, or 80 times the intensity of the heaviest attack on London. Air Vice-Marshal F. H. M. S. Sandby, Deputy Chief of Bomber Command.

Bases for America.—Some three years ago the Prime Minister, presumably without consulting the War Cabinet and the House, gave away on a 90 years' lease to the United States of America a number of very important bases from a strategic point of view. He did it not for the years of the war but for 90 years. His argument, presumably being that, in order to win the war, it was necessary to allow America to have the use of the bases, was given by Earl Winterton, M.P.

New Soviet Anthem.—In view of the fact that the present outlook of the Soviet Union, the *Stalinist* outlook, its contents does not reflect the essential changes which have taken place since the Revolution, a new anthem does not express the Socialist nature of the Soviet State, the Council of the People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R. has decided to replace the national anthem by a new text corresponding in spirit and in word to the Soviet system. The new anthem will come into general use on March 15, 1944. —Moscow Radio.

Control the Ruhr.—If there could be control over the Ruhr, Germany could never make war again. I suggest that the great industries should be taken away from their present German or other owners and that shares should be owned by various members of the United Nations. That would make it impossible for Germany to prepare secretly for war. The best way would be to station an international force in the Ruhr and let them carry out manoeuvres there so that the Germans could see all the time that there was a world organization which was going to stand no nonsense from them. —Mr. G. Mander, M.P.

Just the Opposite.—The British do not know how badly things are going for them because they are so stupid. The English have no powers of judgment. For two decades they have been kept in ignorance by their Government. They are intellectually and politically the most fettered people in the world. Everything is *verboten* in England. In fact, the English are too stupid to think. This is why they fall for the campaign of calumny and slander against us and their ignorance in military matters is supreme. We, of course, are just the opposite. We are used to judging military and political situations with sound sense. —Schäferling, of the Reich Propaganda Ministry.

Lord Vansittart on German Guilt.

—We shall not establish sanity in Germany without a considerable measure of retribution. The number of war criminals is legion, the more so as our Russian allies have made it clear that the receipt of orders will not necessarily be regarded as an excuse. It is not, in my opinion, senseless to punish.

It is in strict conformity with the German military code. The reasons of best humanity it will be necessary to liquidate the entire Gestapo and all the Death's Head Guards at the extermination camps. The list of the damned I include all those guilty of mass slaughter by the systematic starvation of conquered peoples. Above all, we must take account of those involved in the unspeakable horrors of enforced prostitution. A passage of the Inter-Allied Information Committee report on German and Japanese cruelties to women runs thus: "The most monstrous of all the crimes against women is that of the wholesale seizure of Polish women and young girls to be sent to brothels for the German soldiery. It is our duty to demand the lives of every German man and woman who has had a finger in that foul business. The European figure for people destroyed by organized murder is now approaching 20,000,000. The list of guilty is bound to run into scores of thousands. I hope that we shall not be haunted and paralyzed by any fear of stipulating the Germans to fight. I think it would be impertinent for any of us to pretend to know them better than Bismarck, who saw and said long ago that the German weakness lay in lack of moral courage. When his knees began to knock and the sweat to break out on his brow, he will fight worse, and not better. The next generation are the products of all that is worst in what Coleridge called 'German nimity'. It takes pleasure in reviving that old word because it is more graceful and easier to pronounce than 'too-muchness', which is what it means. Ninety bulgers in German arrogance, it is apparent in German appetite, it sometimes peeps out even in the use and misuse of the language. The German vice or device has never been 'Too little and too late, but always 'Too much and too often.' This is not the too muchness of the German man-crime. —Lord Vansittart in the House of Lords.

the War News

"The spirit of our people has not changed. As we were not downcast by defeat, we are not unduly exalted by victory. While we have bright visions of the future, we have no easy dreams of the days and the years of the British Majesty the King."

"Great Britain has no man-power, no ship-power, no money."

"We were younger and poorer members of Parliament." — Mr. Willid Roberts, M.P.

"The winter weather on the plains of Canada is worse than in this country." — Mr. Patrick, M.P.

"We have been walking with a cane in one hand and a cash book in the other." — Lord Glenahara.

"The nickname throughout Germany today is *Krae-Fuehrer* — the *Mis-Leader*." — A German in Istanbul.

"The Chinese have lost 8,000,000 soldiers in killed and wounded. There are 2,000,000 Chinese war orphans." — Mr. John Durdale, M.P.

"In its whole history the German Army has never been in such a predicament as it is in Russia today." — Colonel J. R. Kennedy, in the *Daily Express*.

"In the Strand I saw a lunch-hour queue of more than 100 people waiting to get their fountain pens fixed." — Mr. William Hickey, in the *Daily Express*.

"Can we as a nation afford to do without implicit standards of right conduct and highest values in our books?" — Mr. R. W. Moore, headmaster of Harrow School.

"The worst of a fanatic is that though he may be on occasion quite right, yet he is apt to put his case with such violence that people think he is wrong." — Lord Cecil.

"Hard work and humility of spirit are the two indispensable conditions of finding the road to lasting peace." — Mr. Elmer Davis, Director, U.S. Office of War Information.

"Allied scientists have made considerably more progress than the Germans in the development of war rockets." — Major-General Levin H. Campbell, Chief of U.S. Army Ordnance.

"America is steadily gaining a place so strong in world trade that unless the British receive a lead from the Government they will find themselves in second place." — Sir Patrick Hannan, M.P.

"346 of the 581 American airmen listed as missing after the heavy raid on Schweinfurt on October 14 are now known to be prisoners of war. Six Fortresses failed to return." — U.S. War Department.

"No German man or woman is permitted to possess more than one foreign passport as there are any people in the countries led by Germany who have no coat at all." — Mr. Felix Langer.

"Another German general, Baron von Helldorf, who was a commander in Belgium, has been removed. He has ruled with such savagery that he ranks high among the war criminals." — Mr. Mollie Richard.

"The only thing needed for us to win the war is for every man and woman — all the way from the front line to the remotest hamlet of our two countries — to do his or her full duty." — General Eisenhower.

"To prevent a repetition of German aggression we must destroy the German General Staff. It includes not the best civilian brains in Germany." — It is like a crack, adding the whole of Germany." — Sir Charles Grant Robertson.

"At a conservative estimate, 250,000 passengers have flown the North and South Atlantic since the war began. Why cannot we plan now our air transport programme at a charge of 6d. per mile to any where in the Empire and half price for children?" — Mr. F. W. Farey-Jones.

"Without any directive, order, supplement, or regulation, maximum ceiling, interpretation, qualification, form, quota or question of eligibility, we wish you lots of good health and happiness for the New Year." — Issued by the Chattanooga branch of the U.S. Food Ministry.

"For the first time it is possible to state that one form of cancer can be completely controlled and the patient rendered symptom-free by the administration of new pills by mouth each day. The great benefit, so far as we know, is confined to cancer of the prostate." — Professor F. C. Dodds.

"This afternoon (December 26) the German battleship *SCHARNHORST* was brought to action by units of the Home Fleet, under the Command of Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, which were covering a North Russian convoy. *SCHARNHORST* was under the command of the North Cape. Admiralty announcement.

"The British Overseas Airways Corporation's new board has acted with vigour and enterprise. The Corporation has more aircraft, more equipment and more personnel than ever before, and the route mileage flown in 1943 was about 18,000,000, against 10,000,000 in 1942." — Lord Sherwood, Under Secretary for Air.

"It would be well if His Majesty's Government altered the jurisdiction of our courts so soon as possible so that they should be able to try a German in a British court on a charge against a British subject in Germany."

"The Government should have the right to try not only British subjects but foreigners for any crime committed against a British subject." — Viscount Maughan.

"The greatest crime in the determination of the accused, completely to exterminate the Jewish people of Europe. A greater part of the Army and the whole of the German Civil Service is undoubtedly guilty of murder, for they have agreed to and have taken part in the killing of people who have committed no crime known to any system of law." — Lord Montiston.

"There is no such thing as national law as right of asylum attaching to an individual. It is the undoubted right of the sovereignty of any State to admit within its borders such foreigners as seek to enter if the State so chooses, but that does not give to the refugee who is admitted any right at all to say 'Here I am and here I stay.' Even though the State has admitted him, the State is perfectly at liberty to eject him." — The Lord Chancellor.

"The most amazing part of this war is the way in which God has intervened at the last moment again and again when disaster faced our causes. The list of miracles is a long and varied one — Dunkirk, the Battle of Britain, El-Alamein, the U-boat war, Moscow, Leningrad, Stalingrad. On each of these occasions the enemy's fingers were touching a great victory, and each time, at the eleventh hour, he failed to seize it." — The Bishop of Chelmsford.

"The Dominion High Commissioners in London and the Secretary of State for the Dominion should normally constitute a standing sub-committee of the Imperial Conference to handle matters during the intervals when they cannot be dealt with by the Prime Ministers. This sub-committee should be presided over by the British Prime Minister or his deputy, and would when necessary be visited by the Prime Ministers of the Dominion." — Mr. Curran, Prime Minister of Australia.

PERSONALIA

The wife of Mr. T. R. H. Owen has given birth to a daughter in Kharidum.

The wife of Mr. Eric A. ... has given birth to a daughter in ...

... daughter has been born to the wife of Mr. Allan ...

... Maasdrop has succeeded Mr. Charles Oller ...

... who has ... Mrs. ...

... born at ...

... Commission of Prisons has ...

... Minister of State in the Middle East ...

... Leader, Donner, M.P., has been appointed ...

... Minister has been in London from his visit to the Congo and the Middle East.

... Minister to the United States, presented his letters of credence to President Hoover last week.

... member of the Executive Council of the Joint East Africa ...

... staff officer of the King's African Rifles, recently addressed the Leeds Publicity Club on problems of post-war Africa.

... in a London hospital at the age of 79, ...

... Director of Prisons in Nyasaland, has retired after 27 years' service in that Province. He has often shot for Nyasaland at Risley.

... District Officer in Nyasaland, has been selected for appointment as Administrator of St. Vincent, Windward Islands. He is 40 years of age.

... of Perth, Scotland, has been appointed to the Colonial Veterinary Service as a Veterinary Officer in Northern Rhodesia.

... recently arrived in England after waiting in South Africa for some time for a passage. While there she was engaged in voluntary work with I.C.H.S.

... Mr. M. P. Barrow, Mr. H. G. Duncan and Mr. A. F. Barron have been re-appointed members of the Nyasaland Legislative Council for a further three years.

... of Merritt, Somerset, formerly of Uganda, and a director of the Nairobi Coffee Co., Ltd., London, left £85,394 (net personalty £76,677).

... of Auchtermuchty, Scotland, is now an Agricultural Officer in Kenya. He held a Colonial Agricultural Scholarship for two years at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad.

... has been obliged to relinquish the growing duties of honorary treasurer of the Princess Isabai Memorial Hospital Fund through pressure of other work. Lord Harder has consented to fill the office.

The marriage has taken place in London of Mr. Bernard Nathaniel Waley Cohen, elder son of Sir Robert Waley Cohen, and the Hon. Joyce Constance Ina Nathan, only daughter of Lord and Lady Nathan of Churt.

... Director of Education in Kenya, ...

... was ...

... at one time ...

... has been ...

... Division in the last war ...

... is ...

... Mr. ...

... 32 years' service of Major C. ...

... He has ...

... break of war ...

Obituary

Mr. Henry Thomas Bushley, who served in the Matabele Rebellion, has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 70.

Major-General G. S. McLoughlin, C.M.G., D.S.O., who died on December 27, was awarded the D.S.O. for his services in Uganda in 1902-03.

Captain John Rouchier Clamped Muddock, R.A.M.C., older son of Dr. and Mrs. John Muddock, Craydon, has died of pneumonia in Uganda. He leaves a widow.

Sir Arthur Edwin Horn, C.M.G., M.D., who died on December 19 at the age of 73, was consulting physician to the Colonial Office. He was at one time Principal Medical Officer in Tanganyika Territory. In 1912 he wrote "Health of Europeans in East Africa."

Major-General Sir Henry Stanton, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., who has died in Woodchester, was mentioned in dispatches and obtained a brevet for his services in Somaliland in 1903 as chief staff officer to Major-General C. C. Egerton, who directed operations against the Mullah, culminating in the decisive engagement of Idballi. In March, 1915, he was sent to Egypt as Brigadier-General in charge of Administration.

Mr. L. H. Saunders, who has died of blackwater fever in the Gambia at the age of 46, formed the first troop of Boy Scouts in Uganda. During the last war he served with the King's African Rifles in East Africa, and then in the Veterinary Departments, first of Kenya and later of Uganda. He was the author of "Vegetable Growing in the Tropics."

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Second Broadcast to East Africa

The second W. I. B. C. Sunday programme to East Africa contained brief talks by Lady Brooke-Popham and Dr. Norman Jewell.

Lady Brooke-Popham spoke of her scheme for the adoption by East African families of war-orphaned babies. Concluding with Christmas wishes, she said: "I especially messages from your late H.E. and from Diana to St. Andrews and Philip to Pembroke House. Our thoughts are so often with you, remembering gratefully your wonderful loyalty and friendship. I'm sure you remember Dinah and Mick, the sportsmen who were such a joy to the Government House. They are now in camp, but we like to think that they are hunting across the Athi Plains, as of old."

Dr. Jewell, for 17 years a medical officer on Kenya, for the last seven in charge of the Nairobi European Hospital, spoke of the war-time medical work near London on which he is now engaged. He mentioned that all the members of Dr. Jewell's family are in the fighting services or on war work, and that young Lieutenant Jewell was recently awarded the American Legion of Merit for his submarine exploits in the Mediterranean.

Sir James G. McDonald's Will

Sir James G. McDonald left estate in England valued at £318,522 (net personal estate £290,127). We recently reported his bequests of £20,000 for a residential club in Bulawayo for young men and women and £30,000 to the Southern Rhodesian Government for an art gallery or museum in Salisbury.

He directed that, after payment of various public bequests, the whole of any free residue should be paid to the Imperial Government towards the redemption of the national debt.

A clause in the will stipulates that a flat, heavy slab of hard granite should be put upon his grave, bearing the words: "Here lie the remains of Sir James Gordon McDonald, K.B.E., a close friend of Cecil Rhodes and a pioneer of Rhodesia." As he was lost at sea in December, 1902, when the CERAMIC was sunk by enemy action, he is not buried on land.

The Miniature of Rhodes

The miniature of Cecil Rhodes recently presented to Southern Rhodesia by Mr. Dinough Q'Brien is the work of the late Amalia Kussner Couderc. This fact has been revealed by Sir John Henniker Heaton, who says that she has been "acclaimed by highly competent judges as the most outstanding genius of her art since Cosway." Sir John writes in a letter to *The Times*:

Amalia Couderc's whole artistic output was compassed within five years, 1897-1903. The delicate craftsman, improving a severe tax on her insight—and she being of independent means—she was induced to give it up. She was born in Chicago and married to Mr. Dupont Couderc. She was introduced to England by Mrs. Arthur Paget in 1897, and within two or three years her wonderful ability was fully revealed.

Two of her works are the miniature of King Edward VII. as Henry VIII at the Devonshire House Diamond Jubilee ball, and of Consuela Duchess of Marlborough as a very young woman. One of her ambitions was to paint Cecil Rhodes. She went out to South Africa especially to do so just before the last Boer War.

Sir John Waddington Coming Home

In pursuance of the general policy of arranging personal discussions between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Governors whenever possible, and in view of the fact that the Governor of Northern Rhodesia has not visited London since he assumed his office, Sir John Waddington is expected to visit the United Kingdom in the near future for consultations with the Minister. Sir John, who is now on leave in South Africa, is due to return to Lusaka on February 13 and will probably leave for London about the end of the month.

Col. Stanley's Christmas Message

The following Christmas message was broadcast in the Overseas Services of the B.B.C. by Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies:

"I am very glad to have this opportunity of sending a Christmas message to the peoples of the British Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories.

"Since I talked to you just over a year ago much that we dared to hope has been fulfilled. The Italian dictator is a fraud, and his empire, founded upon crime and aggression, has collapsed. Germany is now at bay, and Japan is feeling she begins that will ultimately best her to her knees. During the coming year, the onslaught of the United Nations will be strengthened and concerted, and we can look ahead with confidence to the day of retribution for these two aggressor nations.

"In the meantime, much has been achieved to bring you in the Colonies have played a noble part. For the fighting services, you have worked hard and unflinchingly. For the home front, you have made generous gifts of money and of kind; and throughout the long struggle you have cheerfully contributed to the common cause and common aims. Thank you for your past efforts; and go on giving of your best. We cannot afford to relax our efforts for a moment until our enemies have been destroyed and the peoples they oppress have been freed.

"During my year at the Admiralty, I thought much into daily contact with you. I have seen your own ships, and had the chance to visit some of your own squadrons. During my recent tour by air of West Africa, I visited the coast of Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Ivory Coast, which I visited in the course of my tour, and also included visits to East Africa and Gibraltar. I realized how the development of air travel will after the war increase the personal contact between this country and the Colonial peoples all over the world.

"I came back with a deep sense of our common interests and our common aims, and with an enhanced realization of the weighty responsibilities of my office. It was with pride and pleasure that on my return I had the honour of delivering to His Majesty the King the many messages of loyalty which I had been asked to convey to him during my tour, and for my own part I am glad to be able to share with you the joy of my own visit such a happy and inspiring experience. I hope very much that it will be possible for me to make similar visits in the future to other Colonial territories.

"I do advocate this Christmas to go by without a special word of sympathy and encouragement to those of our fellow citizens of the Empire who are in the enemy's hands in the Far East and elsewhere. To such of those as this message may reach, I would say: Do not lose heart. We will not forget you. We know what trials and sufferings you have endured and are enduring. Keep hope and faith that your day of deliverance will come, and we will not fail you."

"To the members of the Colonial Service I would say how deeply I appreciate your untiring efforts and devotion to duty. Yours has not been an easy task. You have borne the hardships and separations imposed on you by war, in a spirit worthy of the highest traditions of our country. You are doing a job of the first importance, and I am glad to tell you that His Majesty's Government are proud and appreciative of your work.

"To all people in the Colonies, of all races, creeds and languages, I send my warmest greetings at this season of goodwill. May the coming year confirm and strengthen our common resolve to bring down our enemies and to keep this Commonwealth and Empire free for the great and beneficent tasks that await us when Victory has been won."

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Mayoress of Bulawayo

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the occupation of Matabeleland by the 1893 Goldmine Major C. Duly, on behalf of the citizens of Bulawayo presented a laurel wreath to the Mayoress of the City. It was a fitting and generous tribute to the affection and esteem felt for Mrs. E. J. Davies, on whose shoulders the chain was placed by the first Mayor of the new City, Mr. Davies, and Major Duly.

The Emerging African

The Rev. E. A. E. Horsfield, assistant general secretary of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, said by Sidcup recently that in 1903, when the Rev. Thomas Birley, who has just retired from the Bishopric of Zanzibar at the age of 80 after 35 years' service, first went to Zanzibar, 17 of the priests and deacons were Africans, whereas there were only two at the time of his departure.

Assoc. Chambers of Commerce House of Commons Debate

Immediate Union of Territories Urged

Among the resolutions adopted at the annual session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of East Africa were the following:

East African Union.—That Kenya's contribution to the war effort has been regarded as the retention of sovereign powers by the three territories, and the Governors' Conference and the East African Production and Supply Council have failed to produce by means of speedy and unified action by East Africans a single unit. It is certain that immediate and future economic problems which are common to all East African territories cannot be dealt with adequately and efficiently under the existing administrative structure. This structure is a hindrance to the economic development of the territories. It is recommended that the territories be taken by the United Kingdom Government and the Colonial Office to effect a fusion of the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika Territory and Uganda under a single administration.

East African Maritime.—The Association emphasizes the urgent need for the abolition of the Tanganyika Shipping and Customs Service and the Executive to take every possible step to this end.

AMALGAMATION OF RAILWAYS.—This Association supports the earliest possible amalgamation of the Kenya and Uganda railways with the Tanganyika Railway systems.

Trade Unions.—That the Executive be instructed to pursue inquiries with a view to effecting the formation of trade unions for skilled workers, in order that uniform terms and conditions of employment can be laid down for each sector according to their assessed ability, and thereafter to arrange that membership of the union shall be restricted to those who undertake an accepted form of training in the craft concerned, on lines similar to those prevailing in craftsmen's trade unions in the United Kingdom.

EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT.—That this Association supports the following resolution of the Agricultural Production and Settlement Board carried at the special meeting of the Settlement Section held on September 19 last:—

That this Settlement Section of the Agricultural Production and Settlement Board deplores the delay on the part of Government in taking steps to ensure that there will be land available at reasonable prices for settlers wishing to settle in Kenya after the war. It therefore urges on Government the early acceptance of the recommendations of the subject passed unanimously by the Executive Committee of the Settlement Section on August 30. The Settlement Section further considers that unless steps for the provision of the necessary finance for requisition of land are promptly taken, the conclusion of hostilities will find Kenya entirely unprepared to deal with the anticipated influx of new settlers.

PRICE CONTROL.—That this Association considers that the policy of decentralizing the functions of supply, distribution and price control in Kenya entails a degree of co-ordination which practical experience is demonstrating to be incapable of attainment, and that therefore it instructs the Executive to examine methods which have been adopted in Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar with a view to putting forward concrete proposals to the Government of Kenya for the more satisfactory co-ordination of these functions in Kenya.

EAST AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT.—That the Tanganyika Government be urged to implement the recommendations of the Central Development Committee's report by the necessary action.

Mr. S. H. Sayer was re-elected President, Mr. A. J. Don Small Vice-President, and Mr. A. C. Tannahill honorary treasurer.

Uninformed Benevolence of Ignorant Amateurs

According to brief telegrams from Dar es Salaam, non-official members of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory have urged the need for improvement in the system of indirect rule, and the importance of better African discipline. Such proposals were led by Canon Gibbons. The spokesman for the Government admitted that discipline had deteriorated and that "uninformed benevolence of office mischievous." This remark having reference to the argument of the non-official members that the "over paternalism of ignorant amateurs in England" ought to give way to a policy of trusting the men on the spot.

Not Lost by Enemy Action

Parcels posted in Great Britain between June 8 and 12 for Northern and Southern Rhodesia (via Beira) and Nyasaland, which had been announced as lost by enemy action early in September, have arrived safely at their destinations.

European settlers. That has been the consistent policy ever since this party has had any pronouncements in regard to Kenya.

COLONEL STANLEY.—I beg the hon. member's pardon. I ought to draw the distinction between those opposed to it which he was, and accepting it during this term of office which was the policy supported by him when Lord Spens was Colonial Secretary.

I was anxious to see proper African representation, to see that representation made effective. It is not effective if you simply put Africans on committees to discuss matters which they may be quite incapable at the moment of discussing effectively. I am hoping that the new Legislature with a similar set of reforms than that of the present one in the central Legislature will provide good opportunity for Africans to develop their capacity for higher education, and that they will be able to participate in that development, and that they will be able to participate in that development in the central Legislature. Until we are certain they can participate with effect we should be very anxious to throw away the leopards at present afforded to the present Legislature. Direct representation of the Europeans representing Native interests.

The Problem of Class Union

On the question of amalgamation, I can only say that that is a question which should be decided on its merits if possible without any partiality. It is one of the most important questions of the world, the greatest economic problem of the present generation, and one which the people of these islands, we can the desires and wishes of the people of these islands, it is a great problem, and to attempt to deal with it in a minute or two would be quite wrong.

I will certainly welcome the suggestion about an undeveloped land tax. I do not know what the position is in regard to that, but I agree entirely with the encouragement of better mixed farming and above all with the encouragement of better farming. One of the proposals in his report from Kenya is directed to better agricultural education.

The hon. member for Bournemouth (Sir Leonard Tyll) raised the question of the colour bar. I have said before, and I say it in an unqualified way, that it is a social question. As far as this country is concerned, the colour bar is a social question.

It is a question to which it is very difficult for Governments or Legislatures to interfere. It is difficult for laws to prevent a certain number of ill-mannered and ignorant people following ill manners and ignorance to get the better of them. As far as any economic disadvantage is imposed by race or colour, the hon. gentleman has done better than merely make speeches; he has set an example by promising that in his widespread business opportunities for advancement are to be given, quite irrespective of race or colour, to those who share by many in big industry today.

I hope that we shall have an opportunity in the session to deal on a wider scale with the great subjects which have been sketched out today. We shall realize the necessity for a considered solution, and all of us must try to find solutions for these problems, and that this people, white, Indian, its Indian and its African population will remain in contented, prosperous and happy association with the country.

MR. CREECH JONES.—Might I ask the right hon. and gallant gentleman to enlighten me as to what "epithymum" means?

COLONEL STANLEY.—It is seen in herbaceous borders. It is a flower like a daisy. From it is made a powder which is deadly to the malarial mosquito. In the East it is one of the most vital things we need.

(Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.)

Development Adviser Appointed

East Africans, who have long urged the appointment of a Development or Economic Adviser, will learn with interest that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has now decided to appoint a Development Adviser for West Africa. The post will be filled by Mr. Noel Hall, who has lately been in charge of the War Trade Department of the British Embassy in Washington. Before the war he was Director of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research. He joined the Ministry of Economic Warfare at the outbreak of war and became joint director of the Ministry in 1940. He was appointed Development Adviser for West Africa in 1947.

THE WAR

Colonel Lucas Guest in Egypt Christmas With Rhodesia Spitfire Squadron

COLONEL E. LUCAS GUEST, P., Southern Rhodesian Minister for Air, has returned to Cairo on a tour of inspection of the conditions under which hundreds of British-trained in the Colony operate in the Middle East. He is accompanied by Air Vice-Marshal G. A. Meredith, A.O.C., Rhodesian Air Training Group. They spent Christmas in the desert with the Rhodesian Spitfire Squadron, and will visit places where Rhodesian forces have played an important part during the past two years.

Mr. Athle stated in the House of Commons just before Christmas that supplies of the type of the Africa Star have been sent to the Middle East for the Sudan and to East Africa. The Africa Star is a very useful award should very shortly be available in both to those who are qualified to wear it.

Mr. Athle also stated that 1,931 Italian officers and 10,000 other ranks are now held in East Africa as prisoners of war.

Casualties

Major Ethel Ledger Hill, The Wiltshire Regiment, elder son of Major and Mrs. H. P. Hill, of Nairobi, Kenya, is reported to have been killed in action in November.

Sergeant Harry Derek Gordon Aldiss, R.A.F.V.R., elder son of Captain and Mrs. H. Gordon Aldiss, of Fairbourne, East, Devon, and formerly of Southern Rhodesia, has been killed on air operations. He was 20 years of age.

Lieutenant Michael Reitz, A.A.F.C., younger son of the South African High Commissioner in London, Colonel Denys Reitz, and Mrs. Reitz, is reported missing after an air combat over Yugoslavia. His plane was shot down, and it is not known whether he was able to bale out.

According to German reports, Dr. Werner Fregonneau was killed in the R.A.F. attack on Berlin on November 22. He will be remembered by many readers in Tanganyika Territory, particularly in the Tanga and Northern Provinces. For some years before the outbreak of this war he was in private practice in Tanga, being also medical officer to many German and some other plantations and to the German school at Tushoto. He was recognized as a good doctor and an able organizer, and he took little pains to disguise his ardent sympathy with Nazism and pan-Germanism. He was, in fact, a complete fanatic on political matters, and his duties in Tanganyika were suspected to be as much political as medical. At the time of his death he was serving with the German Army Medical Corps.

Sir Godfrey Rhodes mentioned in Dispatches
Brigadier Sir Godfrey D. Rhodes, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours until he went to Paris as Director of Transportation, has been mentioned in dispatches for distinguished services in Persia and Iraq.

The Northern Rhodesian Government has applied for the release of 68 civil servants from military duty as a matter of urgency, and other releases may be considered on a non-urgent basis.

The Emperor of Ethiopia has opened the new Haile Selassie Army Officers' Club in Addis Ababa.

The Government of Uganda has replaced the Uganda Supply Board by a Department of Supplies. There is an Advisory Committee composed of Mr. G. F. Clay (Chairman), the Financial Secretary and the non-

official members of the Legislative Council. Mr. Clay, Director of Native Production in East Africa, is also Director of Supplies for Uganda, Coffee Controller, Sugar Controller and supervisor of the operations of the Cotton Exporters' Group.

Sister Augusta, a 32-year-old American nun of the Order of St. John, who arrived in Rome from the United States of America in April, 1940, on her way to a mission station in Northern Rhodesia, was unable to continue her journey owing to the Italian declaration of war. She is now in the 18th Army wounded in Campobasso.

The Northern Rhodesian official appointed to study demobilization problems recently visited Nairobi to discuss plans with the East Africa Command.

While in Tripoli, Mr. M. Campbell of the Sudan Education Department, held classes in Basic English for the Sudan Defence Force.

The Government of Nyasaland is compiling a register of all Native soldiers capable of engaging in the more arduous operations after the war.

The report of the inquiry into the Kafue Camp, Northern Rhodesia, is not to be published because it contains a number of quotations from secret documents.

Gifts for War Purposes

Interest-free loans by Nyasaland to H.M. Government for war purposes now total £310,000. In addition, the Government has made the British Government £120,000 between 1940 and 1942.

Approximately £15,000 was subscribed in 1943 by the people of Nyasaland to various war charities, making £55,000 since 1939.

Among recent donations to the Red Cross and St. John Fund are a further £1,752 from the Southern Rhodesian Red Cross Society and £300 from the B.R.C.S., Kenya.

Y.M.C.A. had the gift of the people of Uganda, has been officially opened at a divisional camp in north-eastern England.

Questions in Parliament Enemy Property in East Africa

Squadron Leader Donner asked the Secretary of State whether, in the interests of the Africans employed and to remove uncertainty, he would state the intentions of His Majesty's Government regarding the future of enemy property in East Africa after the war and how, on the basis of the Custodians, and whether all or any part of these assets would be made available to would-be settlers under a Fighting Services Settlement Scheme.

Colonel Stanley: I regret that His Majesty's Government are not in a position to state their intentions on this subject at present.

Major Lyons asked if the Secretary of State would set up an East African Commission Research Council, to include representatives of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland as well as of East Africa.

Colonel Stanley: The general desirability of regional organization of research is a matter to which the Colonial Research Committee has drawn attention in its Progress Report for 1942-43, which has not been laid before Parliament. The question of providing such organization in East Africa is under consideration, but I am not at present in a position to make any statement.

Mr. Riley asked if the Secretary of State had under consideration the advisability of sending a labour adviser to inquire into labour conditions in East Africa.

Colonel Stanley: I agree that a report on labour conditions in East Africa would be most useful, but my labour adviser is at present on a visit to West Africa, and I do not wish to cut short his inquiries there or to delay his return to this country to render a report. The question how, in these circumstances, my hon. friend's suggestion could best be carried out is one which I shall bear in mind.

Dr. Morgan asked whether any steps had been taken to secure durable and transportable mass radiological sets and trained personnel for use in various Colonies.

Colonel Stanley: The supply position is such that at present it is not possible to arrange for a satisfactory type of mobile unit for use in tropical conditions in the various countries. The position is under consideration for a careful review.

COMPANY MEETING

Rhokana Corporation Limited

Statement by Lord Geddes

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF RHOKANA CORPORATION LIMITED, was held on December 22 at 11 Old Jewry, London, E.C.

THE RT. HON. THE LORD GEDDES, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Chairman of the company, presided.

The directors' report issued with the accounts was as follows:

The directors submit their report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended June 30, 1943.

The production of copper and cobalt at the mine has progressed satisfactorily throughout the year.

No change has taken place in the authorized or issued capital of the Corporation.

The debenture debt was reduced from £187,450 to £163,450 by the drawing for redemption as at December 31, 1942, of £24,000 debentures, in accordance with the provisions of the trust deed. On August 20, 1943, notice was given to pay off at par on November 30, 1943, £24,000 of the debentures then remaining outstanding.

The Accounts

The balance of the profit and loss account for the year ended June 30, 1943, which has been carried to an appropriation account, was

The balance brought forward from the year ended June 30, 1942, was

Making a total of

Against this the directors have made appropriations as follows:

Taxation	£753,833
Preference shares redemption fund	7,500
General reserve account	500,000
	£1,261,333

Dividends on preference shares paid on December 31, 1942, and June 30, 1943

Interim dividend of 10% (2s. per unit of stock) on the ordinary and A stock was paid on August 13, 1943, in respect of the year ended June 30, 1943

The directors now recommend the payment of a final dividend of 15% (3s. per unit of stock) on the ordinary and A stock, in respect of the year ended June 30, 1943

Under 84 (D) of the articles of association the directors are entitled to additional remuneration of

Leaving a balance to be carried forward of

The appropriation for taxation consists of the total amount of taxation accrued on the profits to June 30, 1943, estimated in accordance with the present known regulations and rates.

If the necessary resolution approving the dividend is passed, the warrants will be posted immediately after the meeting.

The rates of tax deducted from the dividends are as follows:

Preference Shares
December 31, 1942, and June 30, 1943: 6s. in the £ (10s. United Kingdom income tax, less provisional Dominion income tax relief at 5s.).

Ordinary and A Stock
Interim: 5s. in the £ (10s. United Kingdom income tax, less provisional Dominion income tax relief at 5s.).
Final: 5s. 9d. in the £ (10s. United Kingdom income tax, less provisional Dominion income tax relief at 4s. 3d.).

Interests in Mufulira and Nchanga Companies

Mufulira Copper Mines, Limited

Since the date of the balance sheet the Corporation's holding in Mufulira Copper Mines, Limited, has been reduced to 1,300,000 shares as the result of the sale of 270,270 shares, of which the members were advised in a notice dated August 16, 1943.

The directors' report and accounts of Mufulira Copper Mines, Limited, for the year ended June 30, 1943, have not been issued.

Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Limited

The Corporation's holding in this company has, since the date of the balance sheet, been reduced to

250,000 of ordinary stock, of which the members were advised in the notice referred to above, and by the sale of a further 50,000 of that stock on the same date. The Corporation's holding is now, therefore, £2,000,000 stock.

The operating and profit and loss account of that company for the year ending March 31, 1943, was £336,691. After deducting the balance brought forward from the year ending March 31, 1942, and providing £21,666 for taxation and £137,061 for depreciation reserve account, a credit balance of £59,000 was carried to the balance sheet.

The directors wish to place on record their appreciation of the services rendered to the Corporation by the general manager, his staff and employees in Northern Rhodesia, and the staff in London. They also wish to express their thanks to the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Limited, the consulting engineers and geologists, and managers in South Africa.

At the meeting of shareholders on December 22 the above report and accounts were unanimously adopted and the dividends as recommended were approved.

The retiring directors, the Lord Geddes, Mr. J. N. Buchanan and Mr. F. L. Gibbs, were re-elected; and the auditors, Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Company, having been re-appointed, the proceedings terminated.

Textile Mill for Gatooma

A weaving mill company to manufacture the products of the Southern Rhodesian Government's cotton spinning mills in Gatooma is being formed by private investors in the Colony. The company will have a capital of £100,000 and the proposed plant will be capable of producing 2,000,000 yards a year. The Chairman of the Industrial Development Advisory Committee has stated that the Government is anxious for the cotton industry to be developed in Gatooma and is convinced that a weaving mill will be in the national interest.

Five Shilling Notes

The Southern Rhodesian Currency Board will issue 5s. notes throughout Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, on January 3 owing to the shortage of silver for half-crowns. The need for new notes was anticipated two years ago, when the notes were printed in readiness for emergency. The notes, attractively printed in purple, are smaller than £1 or 10s. notes. They are printed on stronger paper in view of the probability that they will be more subject to wear and tear than the existing notes.

COMPANY MEETING

East African Lands and Development Company, Ltd.

Colonel C. H. Villiers's Statement

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF EAST AFRICAN LANDS AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, was held last week at the registered office of the company, 19 St. Swithun's Lane, London, E.C.4.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. H. VILLIERS, C.V.O., I.D., Chairman of the company, had circulated the following statement with the annual report and accounts for the year ending December 31, 1943.

"The year covered by the accounts was marked by continued demand for the company's land, as shown by the sale of 6,000 acres mentioned in our report. This demand has persisted into the current year (7,140 acres having been sold in 1943), with a tendency towards higher prices. The Board has again followed its policy of meeting land requirements of farmers anxious to undertake prompt development, and giving priority to applications already settled on our concession area, and would be sure to increase their holdings.

Company Anticipated Kenya Government Policy

In this regard the company has, by anticipation, adhered to the land development policy of the Kenya Government, which has lately given notice of its intention to legislate for the control of land prices and for compulsory purchase of land for clerical settlement. It is understood that land sales already effected by our company are not likely to be affected.

"With regard to taxation, we have hitherto only included in our accounts tax actually assessed for the year, that is, in respect of previous profits. We feel now, however, that it is more appropriate that, as far as possible, taxation on each year's profits should be provided for in the accounts for the year in which such profits are earned. The item 'provision for taxation, £5,737', charged in the appropriation account includes, therefore, in addition to tax on previous profits, an amount which it is expected will cover the liability to income tax on the profits of the year under review. No provision has, however, been made in respect of excess profits tax as it is not yet possible to say whether any such liability will arise on the accounts to December 31, 1943.

Dividends

"As stated in our report, we recommend a final dividend of 5% making, with the interim dividend of 10% paid last January, a total of 15%, less income tax, in respect of the year 1943, and we have declared an interim dividend of 10% on account of the year ending December 31, 1943.

"In conclusion, I am glad to report the assurance I gave last year that the company is in a thoroughly sound financial position.

Resolutions approving a final dividend of 5%, making a total of 15%, less tax, in respect of the year 1943 and an interim dividend of 10% on account of the year ending December 31, 1943, were passed.

Mr. Edmund W. Janson, the director retiring in rotation in accordance with the articles of association, was re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Annan, Dexter and Company, were reappointed.

E. A. Lands and Development Co.

The issued capital of East African Lands and Development Co., Ltd., was erroneously stated in our issue of last week to be £124,800. That is the amount of the authorized capital and was at one time also the issued capital, which has now been reduced to £24,100 by the repayment of 80% of it in cash between the years 1937 and 1942. The company has a general reserve of £20,000.

News Items in Brief

Lewa Rubber Estates, Ltd., announce a dividend of 33% (against 21%).

A conference of Provincial medical officers was recently held in Lusaka.

The *Kulawayo Chronicle* has just entered upon its 50th year of publication.

This season's cotton crop in Nyasaland, totalling 7,691 tons, was the largest since 1935.

Millers of maize in Uganda must now dilute their product with 20% of millet or cassava flour.

The Tobacco Company of Rhodesia and South Africa, Ltd., has declared a dividend of 5% (the same).

The consumption of cattle cake and cottonseed by the stock industry of Kenya is about 2,000 tons monthly.

Southern Rhodesia has received its first orders from Great Britain for dehydrated fruit, mainly currants and Cape gooseberries.

Over 500 cases of small-pox have occurred in Kenya during the last few months, but not one death has been recorded.

The whole of the 1942-43 rubber crop of the Sudan has been consigned from Juba to Mombasa. The weight shipped was just over 31,000 tons net.

The first industrial exhibition to be held in East Africa was formally opened last week in Asmara by the Chief Commissioner, Brigadier Southern Rhodesia.

The Government of Kenya expects to spend £20,000 this year on fertilizer subsidies. Last year £85,208 was provided by way of grants for the breaking of new land for scheduled crops.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has now decided that the July holidays shall henceforth be known as Rhodes Day and Beft Day, instead of Rhodes Day and Founders' Day.

Messrs. Ewins and Beft, Ltd., East African stock brokers with considerable East African interests, have declared a dividend on the 61% preference shares for the half year to June 30, 1943.

Messrs. D. and W. Murray, Ltd., shippers to East Africa, Australia and New Zealand, report a net profit of £42,097 (previous year, £42,671), for the year to July 19, 1943. The ordinary dividend is 5% (the same).

Messrs. Stewart and Lloyd's (South Africa), Ltd., who have large Rhodesian interests, report a profit for the year to June 30 last of £200,636, compared with £245,784 in the previous year. The ordinary dividend is 20% (the same).

Stone Age implements have been excavated in the south-west of Mandera, on the Northern Frontier of Kenya. They were found in a chalcedony (quartzite) outcrop which had been used by Stone Age man for making tools.

Messrs. Manbré and Garton, Ltd., who have sugar-growing interests in Kenya, announce a net profit of £463,391 for the year to September 30, 1943, compared with £512,899 in 1942. The final ordinary dividend is 12%, making 17% (the same), and there is a deferred dividend of 92% (same).

The enrollments of European children for Government schools in Kenya was 1,200 in January 1941, 1,560 in November 1942, and 1,801 in October of this year. The Government, faced with a similar problem in the case of Indian education, estimates an annual increase of nearly 10% in Indian enrollments.

Tanganyika to Spend £300,000 on Food

The largest single item in the 1944 Budget of Tanganyika Territory is the provision of £300,000 for the purchase of foodstuffs expected to be necessary on account of insufficient local production. As a result of this item the budget shows a deficit of £350,000, but the surplus balances will still exceed £500,000.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Wanderer Consolidated

Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., reports that for the year ended June 30, 1943, the working profit at the mine amounted to £106,726 and that office expenses in London, Rhodesia and Johannesburg amounted to £5,873. Taxation requires £98,634, an interim dividend of 3½% paid last April amounted to £15,662, the same amount will be needed to meet the final dividend of the same amount now proposed, and £165,259 will then remain to be carried forward against £158,164 brought in.

During the year, 461,000 tons of ore were treated for a recovery of 47½% fine oz. gold, equal to 2,043 dwt. Revenue was equal to 102s. 6d. per oz. compared with 101s. 8d. per oz. in the previous year. Working costs at 11s. 11.72d. per ton milled compared with 11s. 6.00d.

Development, including the Surprise section, amounted to £10,000, compared with £7,100 in the previous year. Of this, £5,000 was applied to the Surprise section, with an average value of 4 dwt. per ton. Development in the Surprise section amounted to 170 ft. of which 30 ft. were sampled and found to be payable. The ore reserve in the Wanderer section was estimated at 566,000 tons averaging 2.2 dwt., compared with 841,000 tons averaging 2.5 dwt. in June, 1942. Ore reserves in the Surprise section have been exhausted.

The directors state that development has been disappointing and that the outlook for the discovery of further large reserves cannot be regarded as encouraging; although improvement in development to locate further orebodies will be actively pursued, a fall in the price and grade of tonnage milled must evidently be expected during the company's present year.

The issued capital is £200,000 and there is a general reserve of £1,200,000. Properties, development, and inventory are shown in the balance-sheet at £305,756, cash, £11,856, stores, £60,592, gold in transit, £12,422, tax reserve certificates, £20,000, securities, £10,000, and sundries, £6,631. Creditors, including provision for taxation, amount to £107,899.

The directors are Mr. Douglas Christopherson (Chairman), Captain H. B. Jameson, Mr. H. G. Latilla (alternate), Lord Walsingham, Mr. H. C. Porter (alternate), Mr. E. C. Leaman, and Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Wilson (alternates), Sir Cecil Rodwell. The Local Board in South Africa consists of Mr. G. Carleton Jones, Mr. P. S. Hammond and Mr. G. Percy. The mine manager in Rhodesia is Mr. R. A. Lister.

Company Progress Reports

Globe and Phoenix.—In November, 6,100 tons were treated for a yield of 3,218 oz. gold and a working profit of £11,653.

Wanderer.—Millings in November amounted to 37,900 tons for a recovery of 3,824 oz. gold, at a cost of 12s. 4d. per ton and 11½s. per oz., resulting in a working profit of £5,845.

Rezende.—In the quarter ended September 30 last 59,900 tons were milled for a recovery of 2,132 oz. gold. The working revenue totalled £63,281 and costs amounted to £53,765, leaving a mine profit of £40,506. Development totalled 2,143 ft.

Cam and Motor.—In the quarter ended September 30 last 75,000 tons were milled for a yield of 18,309 oz. gold. The working revenue amounted to £141,335 and working costs to £68,615, leaving a mine profit of £166,083. Development totalled 1,271 ft. On the 7th level of the Cam lode values averaged 17.5 dwt. over 49 ins.

Silicosis Committee

The Northern Rhodesian Committee for the Prevention of Silicosis, under the chairmanship of the Director of Medical Services (Chairman), the Labour Commissioner, Mr. A. R. C. M. (alternate), Mr. A. H. Dunning-Paterson and Mr. P. H. Truscott (alternate), Mr. A. H. Dunning-Paterson, representing the Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines; Mr. G. Campbell and Mr. M. S. M. (alternate), representing the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union; and Mr. J. Handford and Mr. C. Blight, representing the Northern Rhodesia Mine Officials and Salaried Staff Association.

Mining Personalia

Mr. J. Stewart, Assoc. Inst. Min., has been appointed to the Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. E. A. Unger has been appointed Deputy Chairman of the Anglo-American Corporation in the Tanganyika Territory.

The late Mr. A. Moring, senior partner in the firm of Bewick, Moring and Co., mining engineers, with extensive East and Central African connexions, left estate valued at £9,524 (net personally £5,920).

Corundum in Nyasaland

The corundum deposits near Tambani, Nyasaland, are being worked with a view to obtaining quick results for war purposes. There is considered to be a possibility of developing the deposit that existed on a long term basis.

Mlanje Bauxite

The Mlanje bauxite area has been further tested by the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. Goal is to be found in the vicinity of Sumbu.

Port of Beira Development

For the year ended March 31, 1943, Port of Beira Development Ltd. reports a profit of £14,981 after providing for depreciation interest and depreciation and writing off £3,000 of the expenses of the venture issue. A dividend of 6d. per share, less tax, was paid on October 29, absorbing £16,000 gross, and £10,800 net carried forward against £10,659 brought in.

The company holds 300,000 of the 600,000 shares issued by Beira Bauxite, Ltd., and 480,000 of the 600,000 shares of the share capital of the Companhia do Porto da Beira. Through its holding in Beira Works the company has received by way of dividend £3,750 net, and receipt by the Companhia do Porto da Beira of the dividend on its holding enabled that company to declare a dividend of 1.425d. per share, amounting to £2,850 on the shares held by Port of Beira Development.

A year ago the directors reported that full provision had had to be made in respect of company assessments made by the income tax authorities. Of that provision, £8,546 is no longer required, and the necessary adjustments brings the balance of profit and losses to £18,749. The directors recommend a dividend of 2.4d. and a bonus of 48d., together making 7½d. per share, absorbing £11,667 and leaving £7,083 to be carried forward.

The issued capital is £40,000 in A and B shares of 1s. each and there is a capital reserve account of £16,183, a writing off approximately the value of shares in subsidiary companies, which holdings appear in the balance-sheet at £20,000. Cash amounted to £35,073 and dividends receivable to £6,600.

The directors of the company are Mr. Vivian L. Oury (Chairman), Sir Douglas Malmgren and Messrs. R. E. Fitzgerald, C. W. Carey, Arthur E. H. Levy and P. P. H. Stables (alternate), Sir Edgar Romby. Carey is also secretary.

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



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