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Thursday, November 9, 1944

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WITHIN TWO YEARS of entering the Legislative Council of Kenya Mr. Alfred Vincent has been elected Leader of the European Elected Members' Organization.

Mr. Alfred Vincent Elected Leader of Kenya Non-Officials:

Such rapid headway is both a testimony and a portent, and everyone concerned for the welfare and development of Kenya; and of East Africa in general, will join in good wishes to him for the successful discharge of the onerous responsibilities which he has undertaken. Some non-official members of the Council have broken periods of service considerably exceeding a decade, and the fact that the office should have fallen to Mr. Vincent is therefore striking testimony to the trust of his colleagues in his judgment, energy, determination, and powers of progressive leadership. As one of the best known business men in East Africa, well experienced covering many aspects of agriculture as well as commerce and industry, he can be relied upon for a practical approach to the problems which demand to be faced. He is not likely to evade difficulties himself or consent to avoidance by the Government, for his training will have produced a healthy distaste for two besetting sins of many men in public life—those of shirking embarrassing problems even though they cry

out for attention, and of acting as though a pronouncement is a satisfactory substitute for appropriate action.

The good intentions and sound proposals of those who have represented Kenya in political affairs have frequently been frustrated as the result of poor liaison and indifferent delegation of specific duties. In

The Importance of Better Liaison and Loyalty Team-Work:

these important respects Vincent is, we believe, of good augury—always presupposing that his colleagues give him that full measure of co-operation, confidence, and loyalty which he has the right to expect and they the duty to provide. The new legislature will have to bear exceptional responsibilities, for while Kenya must expect the full share of shocks to her economy in a world that is returning to a post-war basis, great welfare and development schemes must nevertheless be introduced and carried forward. Moreover, in every direction progress must be more than ever East African, not merely Kenyan, in character. Liaison and team-work will therefore be of the first importance. It can be said without fear of contradiction that Kenya's liaison with the country has never yet been satisfactory, and that the much less difficult matter of liaison

with Tanganyika Territory and Uganda has at best been spasmodic, and then in quite short periods only. The successful man of business knows that his operations depend not only upon his own acumen and experience, but upon consultation with others who have special knowledge of processes, markets, finance, developments and tendencies. In the shaping of public policy there is likewise need for outside consultation—which would not, of course, put the elected members under any obligation to accept the information, comments or criticisms received; they would still have complete liberty to decide what use, if any, should be made of the products of well-planned discussion. Not to utilize the facilities of communication beyond the Colony is to run obvious and unnecessary risks. For instance, nobody acquainted with the facts can doubt that one of the main causes of continuing parochialism in Tanganyika Territory and Uganda, especially in political matters, has been the failure of non-officials in Kenya to show a sympathetic and sustained interest in the affairs of those neighbouring territories and to keep close touch with their recognized leaders. Indeed, there is, and has long been, a notable difference between the political coolness which marks inter-territorial relations on the non-official plane and the warmth of such relations in purely commercial matters. If, to return briefly to our other point, evidence is wanted that tasks have not been satisfactorily divided among the elected members, Kenya's *Hansard* affords striking and saddening proofs in plenty.

Mr. Vincent, putting first things first, will we venture to suggest, deal realistically with these weaknesses of organization, and quickly show that East Africans may look to him for enlightened and energetic direction? The seven European elected members of the last Legislature were in no sense a team, and there were notorious disagreements in major policy and clashes of a personal nature, with the inevitable consequence that the representatives of white settlement and commerce achieved far less than they might have done under a Governor who, whatever his shortcomings, did give non-officials greater opportunities than they had previously enjoyed. But there was much more unity of purpose in the districts than at the centre, and so district bodies quite frequently succeeded while the central organization met trouble. It is not the heavy top-hammer of war-time Nairobi which has enabled Kenya to acquit herself with so much credit in the last five years, but the devotion of regional groups determined

to deal promptly, unselfishly and solely for the good of the community with the problems of manpower, production and distribution. The Governor, in the manner of Governments, ought to usurp public approbation, but that which did not bluff East Africans, whatever it may have succeeded in achieving in Whitehall. Now, with a new Governor and a new Legislature, a new start can be made. Sir Philip Mitchell, Kenya's Governor-elect, is no admirer of nebulosities; but he has a profound faith in the importance of non-official participation in the formulation of policy and of a businesslike transaction of matters of State. The Governor and the spokesman for the permanent European element in his Council will speak the same language, and the prospects are thus propitious.

But one blot requires to be remedied without delay. Major Cavendish-Bentinck, who has sat in the Legislature since 1932, has been elected "Deputy Leader and Chairman of the Elected Members' Organization." That designation ought to be changed immediately when its bearer is out of Kenya he will almost certainly be described in the Press, and probably elsewhere, not by that curious and cumbersome title, but more briefly as "Chairman of the Elected Members," and the omission of the qualifying words "Deputy Leader" will create the erroneous impression that he is Kenya's non-official leader. The risk of such a misunderstanding—which, we repeat, would be inevitable sooner or later, and possibly in most unfortunate circumstances—should be removed now, before harm results from the strangely ambiguous style of Major Cavendish-Bentinck's office. It is surely the right, privilege and responsibility of the new Leader to preside as Chairman over the Elected Members' Organization, and we shall hope to hear that Mr. Vincent has accepted that duty and thus swept away the impression of divided authority. Having chosen their captain, Kenya's elected members should be concerned to avoid the appearance of withholding some of his rightful authority, even though it be with his cordial consent for the purpose of assuaging the disappointment of a colleague. That is quite clear; the origin of this ill-considered innovation, which, however, is not the long run more likely to cause friction than a novel

Mandate System Must Be Abolished

Verdict of the African Society's Symposium

THE ROMANIAN quarterly publishes in the current issue of its quarterly journal a most interesting symposium on "The Future of the Mandates." Twelve people accepted the Society's invitation to briefly their attitude to General Smuts's suggestion that "the mandate system has outlived its time."

LORD LEIGHTON, who was the Permanent Mandates Commission Secretary-General to the League of Nations from 1919 to 1933, writes that "the system has several defects became manifest, and continued."

The main defects of the system were the economic and political powers of the Permanent Mandates Commission. While some of its members had had with a successful personal experience of the administration of territories analogous to the mandated territories, others had the former German possession territories, others had the political knowledge and was apt to put forward proposals of an unreal nature. Finally, some members were not members of the Commission for the political purposes of the Governments of the country of which they were national. There was a constant objection for such a purpose the Commission was supposed to be entirely independent of governmental control and responsible only to the Council of the League. This absence of power has been pointed out.

Another objection springs from the fact that the Mandates Commission cannot be considered by the inhabitants of certain mandated territories as an administrative authority superior to the Mandatory Power, and the confidence of the latter was consequently weakened. In some mandated territories opportunity was thus given to dissatisfied agitators to work on the feelings of the inhabitants and to set up discontent by stirring up the inhabitants of the Mandates Commission. The right of any inhabitant or group of inhabitants to make petitions to the Mandates Commission, though such petitions had to pass through the hands of the Mandatory Power, became a weapon in the hands of unscrupulous persons, and was sometimes used to do mischief between the inhabitants and the administration.

In short, the system, as it matured, tended to diminish the authority of the Mandatory Power, to render the administration of the territories more difficult. Any fresh plan should, I think, be founded on two main factors: (1) the issue of annual reports about the administration of the territory during the previous year, and (2) annual or at least biennial meetings of the responsible administrators of territories which have more or less common or similar problems. In order to facilitate such meetings, territories might be grouped according to regions.

Evolution towards Greater Local Autonomy

LORD HARLECH, who, as an Opposition member, was the first British member of the Permanent Mandates Commission in 1922, and was later Secretary of State for the Colonies, writes:

I consider that the mandate system should be abolished and some other international organization or organizations created. The mandate system and the Mandates Commission served a useful turn, and its indirect influences were almost wholly good. But it tended to become legalistic, stereotyped and rigid. It had in effect to the enforcement of the particular articles of the several mandates drawn up in the documents in 1920—mostly negative in character. The problems of 1920 are out of date.

The election of Germany as a member of the League revived in the minds of Germans in the Mandated Territories, and in the world at large, the idea that Germany still retained some special sovereign interest in her former Colonies, and still more the idea that they might be returned to Germany. And the responsibility of the Mandatory Powers eliminated. Uncertainty as to who is and will be effectively responsible for Native administration is most undesirable, and the handing over of Native peoples from one European Power to another, without their consultation, and will simply to please the temporary political convenience of European foreign diplomacy, is morally indefensible.

Continuity is essential for the progress and wellbeing of the inhabitants of the Mandated Territories, and this can best be assured by some one Power with the necessary personnel, resources and experience undertaking full sovereign responsibility for their administration.

But international co-operation, advisory and even supervisory, is clearly desirable. I strongly favour Regional International Advisory Councils. Such Councils should not be tied down by any narrowing terms of reference, but should be capable of autochthonous growth as they prove their usefulness

and through the assistance of its members in the International League of Nations. I would like to see an International Advisory Commission established for the Africa south of the Sahara, for the Pacific Islands, and for the Caribbean area. Each separate Commission should be created by the common problems of their area of activity and promote co-operation between the many Colonial Powers who are concerned, as well as regularly inform the League of Nations of its activities and progress in their respective areas.

The fundamental axiom is that these tropical Dependencies should be developed, not in the sole interest of the political or economic of the European Power, but in the actual inhabitants irrespective of race, colour or creed.

Many of these tropical territories are now inhabited by one or more of the great races. Areas of high and varied populations of very varying capacities and at very varying stages of backwardness of development. The whole would feed their exportable surpluses of minerals and tropical products, and their markets must be organized and not destroyed.

I do not believe in the idea of international administration, and I do not believe in international control, and I do not believe in international control of the external Colonies, but in every-thing, as tropical Dependencies. The evolution must be towards greater local autonomy.

Lord Leighton's Questions

LORD LEIGHTON followed Lord Harlech as a British member of the Mandates Commission, said:

The work of the Mandates Commission has been generally considered to have been valuable, and even if the ex-mandatories undertook to observe the principles of the mandates, the abolition of the Commission would mean the loss of the publicity to which that success was admittedly due, and also of the right of appeal by the inhabitants to an impartial tribunal. These rights are limited in the case of some of the mandates, but are guaranteed only by consent of the League, and when the inhabitants can stand alone.

Other contra, there are some who strongly argue that all Colonies should be placed under international mandates. The Colonial Powers, they say, must restrict their sovereignty over their Colonies by accepting supervision—which means ultimate control—policy and perhaps constitutional inspection by agents with less experience than themselves.

National honour and prestige should be the best safeguard for just and humane administration and observance of the obligations of the Atlantic Charter. Local discipline and loyalty are discouraged by dual control and foreign intervention. Such success as the Mandates Commission may have achieved was, I think, due to the fact that it had no authority (for which several mandatories insisted) or desire to offer advice on administration. It aimed at co-operation, not captious criticism.

Will private enterprise and capital, and of State grants and loans continue to be attracted when a Colonial Power becomes only a mandatory? Would the service continue to attract the best men? How are all the financial needs required for international inspection and supervision (including the subsistence and travel expenses of many Mandates Commissions) for all Colonies to be found and paid for? Britain alone has about 50, and the present Commission meets twice yearly for three weeks to deal with only 13.

As an alternative suggestion, pressure might be put on all Colonial Powers to undertake to allow: (1) the access to all foreigners, to tolerate a free local Press, and to publish an annual report.

LORD CANNON, who has had much experience of the difficulty of settling white settlement to a Mandated Territory (Tanganyika), said:

Examination of the annual reports at Geneva by representatives of Powers which sometimes have their own eyes to grind the mill, is a farce. Those classes in the mandates dealing with complex economic and commercial equality, and those touching agriculture, put the territories at a disadvantage compared with Crown Colonies. It would not be possible, for example, for the territory to pursue a policy of European settlement which discriminated against some particular country, however undesirable it might be to admit nationals of that country. If the Congo Basin Treaties, which were not under mandate, were abolished, the territories were not under mandate could do a better trade than the Congo Basin. It would not be possible, for example, to exploit the Territory and derived considerable benefit, they would not be able to do so. Tanganyika and Japan.

The International Commission of Tanganyika reported in 1940: "We agree that confidence in the future of the Terri-

was dependent on the Convention and its terms, and at all times he administered under the Covenant and the principles of the League of Nations. The Territory was a British Colony, and the British Government was bound to treat with it as a subject of the League of Nations. There is no doubt that the Mandates Commission should be the full development of the principle of self-determination, and should be abolished as a relic of the League of Nations in the interest of the Territory itself.

SIR DRUMMOND SAINTS, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Labour Government, 1930-1931

The Mandates Commission was a body which was set up in 1920, and its purpose was to supervise the administration of the Mandates. It was a body of representatives of the League of Nations, and its members were chosen by the Council of the League. The Commission was to be a permanent body, and its members were to be chosen for a period of three years. The Commission was to be a body of representatives of the League of Nations, and its members were to be chosen by the Council of the League. The Commission was to be a permanent body, and its members were to be chosen for a period of three years.

It has been suggested that the Mandates Commission should be replaced by a body which would be a permanent body, and its members would be chosen by the Council of the League of Nations. This suggestion is based on the fact that the Mandates Commission was a body of representatives of the League of Nations, and its members were chosen by the Council of the League. The Commission was to be a permanent body, and its members were to be chosen for a period of three years. The Commission was to be a body of representatives of the League of Nations, and its members were to be chosen by the Council of the League.

Expert Advice More Important Than Criticism
SIR BERNARD ROBERTSON, former Governor of Uganda and Nigeria said —

The suggestion that we should internationalize our administration is a very good one. It is a suggestion which is based on the fact that the Mandates Commission was a body of representatives of the League of Nations, and its members were chosen by the Council of the League. The Commission was to be a permanent body, and its members were to be chosen for a period of three years. The Commission was to be a body of representatives of the League of Nations, and its members were to be chosen by the Council of the League.

What is essential is that the underdeveloped parts of the world should have the benefit of the best social, political and economic ideas of the world, and the experience of all the more advanced nations. It is possible in some cases that they should have access to the best of human resources, their own and that of other nations. It is possible in some cases that they should have access to the best of human resources, their own and that of other nations.

Without wishing to detract from the merits of the Permanent Mandates Commission, which on occasions offered valuable advice, I suggest that the duties of the new body would be entirely different. It would be to offer the best possible expert advice rather than to criticize, to assist performance rather than to guard against it, and, possibly, to provide financial assistance.

MISS MARGARET PERHAM, Reader in Colonial Administration at Oxford, wrote —

The main guarantee of positive, humane and progressive colonial administration lies in the conscience of the ruling people. Ever, however, with such rule, there need to be a fully and the resultant elasticity and discretion, acts as an expansion of the mind and well-considered administration. With less liberal and democratic empires, the right of an international commission to inquire and comment may have some negative effect with regard to the more obvious abuses. But there are very full opportunities for misreading and misunderstanding the international agency. I have seen the poorest conditions of the spirit and letter of a mandate, with regard to which the Mandates Commission was ignorant or impatient.

A great increase in international morality and will to cooperate is the long-term need for successful Colonial supervision. A short-term reform might be to advise for all Colonies a system, inclusive and voluntary, like that of the I.L.O., in contrast to the theoretically limited and legally static mandates system. Thus, from the point of view of the ruled, the system would maintain and extend the marginal value it had before as its basis, from the standpoint of international relations the system would be self-sufficient. It needs to some extent to be jealous, and criticisms provoked by imperialism, by providing means to assert the rights and interests of non-Colonial Powers, which General Smuts's regional system, itself for other purposes, could not do.

MR. CRECH JONES, described as the leading authority within the Labour Party on Africa, wrote —

So far as the Dependencies are concerned, there should be no ambiguity as to their status of authority, sovereignty and responsibility. But the territories under which territories should be administered, and the constructive purposes of the Mandates should be set out for all responsible authorities in an international Convention. It should apply to all Dependencies.

An International Bureau should be set up to deal with economic and social planning and development. It should be a body of representatives of the League of Nations, and its members should be chosen by the Council of the League. The Bureau should be a permanent body, and its members should be chosen for a period of three years. The Bureau should be a body of representatives of the League of Nations, and its members should be chosen by the Council of the League.

An International Commission would supervise the administration of the Mandates, and bring to the notice of the Council of the League the views of the people of the Mandates. The Commission would be a body of representatives of the League of Nations, and its members would be chosen by the Council of the League. The Commission would be a permanent body, and its members would be chosen for a period of three years. The Commission would be a body of representatives of the League of Nations, and its members would be chosen by the Council of the League.

Testimony of British Representatives

MR. P. S. JOHNSON, editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, wrote —

The essence of the mandate system was that former enemy territories were placed under the supervision of the League of Nations. The League of Nations was a body of representatives of the League of Nations, and its members were chosen by the Council of the League. The League of Nations was to be a permanent body, and its members were to be chosen for a period of three years. The League of Nations was to be a body of representatives of the League of Nations, and its members were to be chosen by the Council of the League.

Many of the accredited representatives of the British Empire who appeared before the Mandates Commission were Ministers, Governors and other senior officials. At different times told me of their experience of the Mandates Commission, and of the courtesy of the Commission, and of the importance of some of their interrogations.

How often such a body is expected to engage the confidence of the people of the Colonies? Official views from the Colonial Offices were, in my experience, the most impartial of the Mandates Commission, that represented the British Empire, who emphasized that the philosophy of Whitehall was one of responsibility of the part of the Mandates Commission, and of the Governments of the Union of South Africa, France, and Belgium, and themselves driven to regard the Mandates Commission as the servants of the P.M.C.

British Colonial opinion recognized, of course, that the Imperial Government had nominated two outstandingly able and fair-minded members to the Mandates Commission, Lord Lugard and Lord Hailey. Neither hesitated to cross-examine accredited British representatives searching, and both were supported by some other members of wide Colonial knowledge, but the joint contributions were expert and impartial, and could not offset the harm done by their experience or prejudiced colleagues.

Driven by 20 years' experience of the Mandates Commission, to this view of Colonial opinion, so far as any rate as East and Central Africa are concerned, is more than anxious to substitute for that body a Regional Council with adequate representation from the British Eastern African Dependencies, the Rhodesias, the Union of South Africa, the Sudan, the Belgian Congo, Portuguese East Africa, and, of course, Great Britain. So far as I know, no one leader of opinion in the territories between the Nile and the Cape expressed a proposal for one or more Regional Councils in Africa, and I would far more effectively than any other body which between the wars were proposed in the British Empire.

The other contributors to the symposium were Miss Freda White, Dr. Rita Hinden and Mr. Leonard Woolf.

Police, has been awarded the D.F.C. He is serving with the Central Medical Bureau Air Force.

The following Rhodesians in the Buffs have been mentioned in despatches: Wing Commander W. Bryanton, Squadron Leader W. Langley, Flight Lieut. F. H. Taylor and W. Casser, Flying Officer J. A. Rowan Parry and S. C. Strickland, Warrant Officer R. M. Clark, Flight Sergeants J. J. N. Palmer and I. H. Ledger, Sergt. A. Rubenstein, Platoon Armistrap, S. Ebedes, K. Hirsch, P. H. Hume, L. Kelly, P. F. Kelly, P. R. Needham, R. Quick, D. H. Corder, S. P. and J. D. Young.

Casualties

Air Marshal Sir Francis Lindell, K.C.B., C.B., who was killed in a road accident last Friday, was appointed Deputy Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the Middle East in February, 1942.

Captain Arthur Gordon Quinlan, C.O. 7th Aspinair Squadron, Airborne Corps, has been awarded a Distinguished Action Medal for his gallant and skilful action in the capture of the town of Bodo on August 23, 1941.

Leut. Hugh Basil Edwards, M.B.E., The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, attached to the King's African Rifles, is reported killed in action in the capture of the town of Bodo on August 23, 1941. He was the youngest son of a Major, headmaster of Highfield School, Liphook, Hants.

Cadet Donald Frank Godding, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Godding of Grouse Hill, London, N.W. has been killed in a flying accident in Southern Rhodesia.

Leut. A. G. Cole, The Irish Guards, in Kenya, has been wounded.

A statement issued from G.H.Q. in the Middle East, in London, says that, "by agreement with the British Government, it has been decided to allocate or release in accordance with the principle applying to personnel from the United Kingdom." It draws attention to the fact that East African forces are required primarily for the war against Japan.

African troops demobilized in the Belgian Congo are to be exempt from tax payments during 1945.

Sir Charles Frederick Bevan, Judge of the High Court of Nyasaland from 1924 to 1927, has just been appointed a second lieutenant in the African Colonial Forces, the appointment to date from April 16, 1942. In 1942-43 he was Chief Legal Adviser to the Occupied Territory Administration of the East Africa Command.

The Rev. Patrick Devlin, of the Roman Catholic Society of African Missions, who at the outbreak of war was serving as a missionary in Nyasaland, is now a chaplain to East African troops in the Middle East. During the campaign in Ethiopia he was attached to the Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

Mr. Frank Wingate Carpenter, and Mr. Richard Geoffrey McCamas, holding Governor's commissions in the African Colonial Forces and the Sudan Defence

Force respectively, have been granted emergency commissions as second lieutenants in the above case from September 11, 1943, and for the other from April 5, 1944.

Blawayo Brothers Meet in the Strand

Two brothers from Blawayo, who both joined the R.A.F. in July, 1940, met in the Strand the other day for the first time in more than four years. The one, Lieut. Edward Bennett, a gunnery officer, was shot down near El Alamein and was in prison camps in North Africa, Italy and Germany until he was repatriated in September. His brother, who was also a gunnery officer, served in the Middle East, India and recently came to England. On the day after his arrival in London he was met by his brother on the east side of Rhodesia House. It was his brother.

The Blawayo Railway and the Rhodesia Railways, and the Government have received more than £100,000 for the purchase of a building.

The Central African Branch of the British Red Cross in Canada has sent a further £100 to the Duke of Gloucester.

The Air Force War Family Committee recently sent £100 to the British Red Cross, £150 to the Royal Air Force Club, the Air Force Club, and the Air Force Club, £100 to St. Dunstan's.

The Air Force Club, the official club of the A.F.C., wrote recently.

The Rhodesian A.F.C., which arose from the now extinct Air Section of the Southern Rhodesian Cadet Corps, was originally formed in May, 1943. Its strength has not yet gone up to the 100 mark, but the number of about 200 cadets, but the population of the country is not very large, and those cadets who do not go to training are very keen.

The Rhodesian A.F.C. has been successful in the past in the question of forming an A.F.C. was first considered. It was thought best to establish units only at those larger boys' public schools which already had a cadet corps. Several of these schools and a Catholic school were invited to take part in the scheme, the training to be done during the normal cadet training periods. It was not possible to arrange for training during evenings and weekends. These eight schools each have an A.F.C. unit situated in the nearest R.A.F. station; the cadets visit these stations regularly, and lectures and practical instruction are given by the A.A.F. Officers and N.C.O.s in their spare time.

A.F.C. units in Rhodesia now have their own uniform on Air Force line and with Air Force ranks. A new training syllabus on a three-year basis is in operation, and a third annual camp was held in August.

One Erosion Directorate for East Africa

The whole area from Jigjiga to Mogadishu and from Zanzibar and to Nairobi, and indeed most of the area surrounding the Ethiopian highlands, should be brought under an East African technical political and erosion control similar in scope to the proposed East African Anti-Locust Directorate. This Erosion Directorate would seek to conserve and create pasture by all means, such as the control of grazing, the provision of markets for stock, and the improvement of internal markets for both imports and exports. It would thus try to prevent the formation of desert. Captain Edward F. Peck, in the *East African Agricultural Journal*.

Banish Tropical Diseases This Century

Professor J. F. Brock, Professor of Medicine in the University of Cape Town, who has just completed a four months' journey through Kenya, Uganda, the Belgian Congo, French Equatorial Africa, and the Rhodesias, told the Press on his arrival in South Africa a few days ago that what he had seen made him believe that all the parasitic diseases of the tropics could be conquered within the next 50 years. With the parasites detected and with all buildings properly treated, there was no reason why European immigrants should spend the whole of their lives in the tropics and bring up their children at a level of physical and intellectual activities comparable with that of Europeans in cold climates.

Twenty Years Ago

From the *East African*, November 13, 1924.

The Joint East African Council has issued its first annual report.

Mr. Alan Hogg, the retiring Attorney General, is one of the most popular officials Uganda has ever had.

During the past seven years, EAST AFRICA has been approached by 11 British firms, wishing to appoint agents in the territories.

Advocates of imperialism are already riled to Germany. Month by month new Colonial Clubs spring up. Nearly all towns of any considerable size have their Colonial Association pledged to work for the return of the old German Colonies.

Mr. C. L. N. Pellin, General Manager of the Uganda Railway, has stated in the Legislative Council that the preliminary survey of the line from Tororo to Iganga is now being completed and that such had also been undertaken on the Solai and Kitale lines and beyond Nyeri.

Nairobi's African Population

Native Quarters on Garden-City Lines

THE NATIVE POPULATION of Nairobi has doubled within the last decade, and is now 47,600. The drift to the towns, which is taking place in East Africa, as elsewhere throughout the world, is not confined to any one race or colour. Depopulation of the countryside can be arrested only by raising the standard of living and increasing the amenities in rural areas adjacent to large towns.

But the Nairobi's the Kenya Government and the head-quarters of the Kenya-Uganda Railways, industry inevitably tends to become centralized. As an omelette cannot be made without breaking eggs, so a Colony cannot be made a town without population. Urbanization and detribalization are not bad things in themselves. Instability is: For good or ill, there is now a permanent nucleus of the population in Nairobi. A goodly number are engaged in their own account as barbers, cobblers, and shopkeepers, but many are in clerical, industrial or domestic employment with Europeans. Asians are engaged as clerks, servants, labourers or artisans. The very stability of the present Nairobi is due in a large measure to the fact that the first class of white via a decent home.

Where 10 years ago there existed in the Native Quarters of Nairobi only hundreds of barrack-like structures, shacks and unwholesome, there are now scores of trim two-roomed cottages with separate doors and kitchen, water-borne sanitation, and electric lighting. These cottages are built on garden-city lines. In these locations live 100 African men, women and children. Active workers are being made on another building scheme, to house 200 more people and cost £200,000. The new buildings will include a communal centre, a post office, shops, a play centre, and another clinic. (This housing scheme separate from the quarters provided for their 3,170 African employees by the Railways Administration.)

Well-Built Cottages

In the African locations of Pumwani, Kariakoo, Starehe and Shauri Moyo, the African occupants of well-built, well-planned cottages are as cheerfully "house proud" as their white sisters in Welwyn or Hampstead, and keep their new homes tidy and clean. The cottage rents are from 10s. to 20s. per month being what is known as "sub-economic rentals", that is to say, they are adjusted to the incomes of the African tenants, not based on the usual percentage return on capital outlay. Nairobi Municipality has for years carried a loss on its Native housing plans. Of how many other British Colonies can that be said? Moreover, these houses are within easy reach of the work places of the men folk, and entail no long hours of daily travel.

Among the amenities are five clinics, where babies are weighed weekly and medical treatment given; nurseries and playgrounds where toddlers can be packed in safety while their mothers and fathers get on with a job of work; a primary school for African children, the Lady King Maternity Home for African Women; and the Pumwani Maternity Home, centre of the social life of these busy and contented communities. Here they have their own cinema shows, billiard table, darts, table tennis, draughts, chess and a well-stocked library. For the men there is a municipal beer hall, and for outdoor sport there is the African Stadium seating 8,000. Several cups are open for competition among three football leagues, and for inter-territorial contest for the George Cup. For the young idea there are seven troops of African boy scouts and cubs. Lectures and bar games, hikes and other activities are organized by voluntary scout masters and others.

Tribal associations keep a busy schedule in desiring cases among their own clansmen and women, organize dances and run football teams and choirs.

Disputes affecting African tribal law and custom are settled in the *Kiamas* court by a bench of elders, and juvenile delinquency is dealt with but firmly dealt with by a Juvenile Court. Once a month the Native Advisory Council meets to make suggestions affecting the economic and social welfare of their people, including matters of rationing, hospitalization, water sanitation, etc.

All these activities entail a good deal of work, which is done, for the most part voluntarily, by a band of devoted men and women social welfare workers. There has always been present in the ranks of the white men and women of Nairobi an awareness of the social and economic inequalities between themselves and their African fellow citizens. Within the last 10 years, and especially during the war, the social conscience of mankind has awakened, Nairobi is no exception to this rule.

There is no room for complacency, but Nairobi need not hang its name in shame, even if many of its ideals could not be translated into deeds during the years of slump because of a man-made world-wide financial stringency. In Nairobi white men and women are striving to raise the social and economic standards of African living, and to fulfill the Government and missions' mandate. What is more, they are succeeding.

Ex-Official's Opinion of Kenya Government

The Government of Kenya must be prepared to face its grave and solemn responsibilities and declare its policy in detail and either in favour of caste or of the colour principle. Prostitution, evasion, facilitation, mediation, special committees, and similar manoeuvres must cease. It must accept its responsibility to govern."—Lieut. Colonel A. W. Sutcliffe.

The Lukiko Needs Reform

The *Lukiko* of Buganda constitutes a grand school where the powers of debate and balanced judgment may be developed when new laws and measures are being discussed for the improvement of the people. The great drawback is that the *Lukiko* is composed almost entirely of chiefs. It would be of supreme value if at least a third or half of it were non-chiefs. There must be many Baganda farmers, business men, schoolmasters, or wide readers, and others who have ideas on the advancement of their people that would be valuable. It would go so far as to say that the Baganda cannot very well clamour for representation on the Legislative Council when they are debarred from their own *Lukiko*. Their admittance would be a step towards democratic government. The same applies to the Councils of the other Kingdoms."—Canon A. Mortais Williams, of Uganda.

Lack of Co-Ordination

Some machinery must be created whereby the policies of the Agricultural, Veterinary, Forest, Game, and Public Works Departments (and maybe others) can be integrated. At present there is a tragic lack of co-operation. There are conflicting ideas and there is no semblance of an effort to tackle the problems of the distressed and devastated areas by a concerted attack of all the resources of the State. As a simple illustration, there is no means whereby it can be decided whether the reclamation of a given piece of land can best be achieved by the planting of grass, by afforestation, by soil surgery, by agriculture, by animal husbandry, by land tenure, by any combination of these segments of progress, or whether all or any of them will merely provide a procrustean until the problem be regarded as practically solved. So long as the various segments are unlikely that progress will ever come with the human needs of an increasing population and the declining ability of the land to supply those needs.

Kenya Weekly News

Medical Policy of Nyasaland

Recommendations for Progress

ALL MEDICAL WORK SHOULD BE A CO-OPERATIVE EFFORT in which officials and non-officials should be organized to take their part. We stress the need for close professional liaison between neighbouring territories.

We consider that the aim which should govern medical policy in Nyasaland is gradually to set up a Medical Service which would be free for all patients. Obviously special attention should be paid to the health of mothers and children, and to the general health education of the adult population. Prevention is better than cure, but curative work is of greater importance.

It is idle to suppose that any tropical Dependency can afford a sufficiency of imported staff to bring to the people the benefits of preventive medicine, and it follows that a staff must be obtained from the people of the country.

We anticipate that the economic development of Nyasaland will call for an increase in production which in its turn will demand greater physical efforts from the African population. The response to this call is not likely to be satisfactory because a large proportion of the Native population suffers from the debilitating effects of malaria, hookworm, trypanaria and other parasites. In addition, malnutrition exists to some degree.

Living Standards Must Be Raised

If medical science is to improve the health of the African, his standard of living must be raised and the full co-operation of the population must be secured. Much could be accomplished to improve conditions in the villages by sanitation, water supplies and the reduction of preventable diseases through an efficient rural sanitary staff working under adequate medical supervision. Today the rural African cannot afford to purchase cement to render his house either tick or rat-proof, to build adequate latrines, to use soap as freely as is desirable, or to wear shoes to protect him from nook-worm infection.

There has been no lack of appreciation in Nyasaland of the fact that patients admitted to our hospitals constitute only a small proportion of the population who are suffering from disease or from its effects, and that, had their environment and ways of living been better, many of the patients need never have been admitted to hospital. Medical surveys carried out in 1934, 1935 and 1936 for the purposes of obtaining information about health conditions in rural areas revealed that Natives are born, live and die under the most insanitary conditions, and that, despite the long history of missionary effort, they are ignorant of the elementary principles of hygiene. European health inspectors are required to conduct schemes of public health, enforce measures of control, and supervise the activities of African sanitary assistants.

It is to be remembered, too, that the chances of new diseases entering Nyasaland, such as yellow fever, which have hitherto been regarded as negligible, are now possibilities.

Our hospital and dispensaries are far from perfect, even though the buildings are said to compare favourably with similar institutions in other African territories. We lag behind our neighbours in the standard of nursing, diagnostic facilities, equipment and medical transport services. We are backward also in the development of maternity and child-welfare clinics.

The rural dispensaries have never been adequately supervised, and the staffs are not capable of performing anything more than palliative treatment.

The Commission is of opinion that these dispensaries should become rural health centres, and that the staff should consist of a hospital assistant, a sanitary assistant and a midwife. The equipment should include a microscope. In addition, there should be a dispenser posted to every centre where the volume of work justifies additional help, to relieve the hospital assistant of routine treatment and allow him to devote himself to the diagnosis and treatment of conditions beyond the scope of the dispenser's trade.

Being extracts from the Final Report No. 3 of the Post-War Development Committee of Nyasaland.

The development of maternity and child-welfare work at the local health centre cannot be undertaken until nursing sisters and health sisters are available to organize this work from the district hospitals.

Extended laboratory services, X-ray apparatus, lighting plants and the like are also essentials. We advise that X-ray apparatus and other lighting plants should be installed in the hospitals at Harare, Mazumba, Lilongwe, Kotakota, Ntchou, Fort Johnston, and Fort Herard.

There are only two ambulances to serve the whole of Nyasaland, one belonging to the Red Cross stationed in Blantyre, and the other to Government stationed in Zomba. These ambulances should be stationed in Blantyre, and ambulances should be stationed in Mazumba, Fort Johnston, Fort Herard, Lilongwe, Dedza, Ntchou and Mazumba. A simple and inexpensive type of ambulance can be made locally.

Training Medical Assistants

The Director of Medical Services has told us that there has been no continuity of medical policy in Nyasaland. We think that a medical training school for hospital assistants should be provided before any large-scale scheme for expanding the dispensaries into health centres is undertaken. But there remains the insufficiency of educated personnel.

The establishment of a joint medical training school to be shared between Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia is the subject of recent investigations by the two Directors of Medical Services. We have been informed that the two Directors were of opinion that, supposing both Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia needed 30 trained hospital assistants each year, and that the period of training was four years, it would be necessary to have at least 300 Natives undergoing training, and that this would make the classes meet monthly, further, that while it might be possible to overcome the difficulty of numbers by the provision of more staff, it would not be possible to give this number the requisite clinical teaching at a joint institution.

In these circumstances we agree with the proposal of the D.M.S. that a medical unit should be established in the neighbourhood of Blantyre containing 36 European, 175 Native, and 30 non-European and non-Native beds. This unit should be constructed in separate blocks, and there should be two separate operating theatres. Attached to this hospital unit should be a medical training school, which, allowing for wastage, should be designed to accommodate four classes of 15 students each in order to secure 12 qualified hospital assistants for each year after the fourth. At the same institution should also be taught a similar number of sanitary assistants, whose course would, however, be one year in duration.

An immediate aim is to train Natives as hospital assistants at this unit, and to leave the higher medical education of those of outstanding ability to Makerere College, Uganda. We hope that much of the African staff needed for our plans will be obtained from demobilized soldiers of the East African Army Medical Corps.

African Nurses

We propose that the present practice of concentrating the training of Native nurses at Zomba should continue. We endorse the intention to continue the training of midwifery at the Church of Scotland Mission Hospital in Blantyre, where we understand that after the war the mission will also give training to Native nurses of the health visitor type. A certain amount of success has been achieved in the training of Native widows, but no solution to the constant problems of the young Native girl seems possible to us save the gradual spread of education and the steady raising of the standards of living. There is also the problem of wastage due to early marriage.

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Exports to East and Central Africa

A BOARD OF TRADE WHITE PAPER entitled "Accounts Relating to the Export Trade from the United Kingdom for the Years 1938, 1942 and 1943" has been published by H.M. Stationery Office at Is. net.

The declared value of exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom to East and Central African markets, during the past six years are shown in a table from which the statistics relating to East and Central Africa show the following facts:

	1938	1940*	1941*	1942	1943
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Southern Rhodesia	3,610	2,887	2,006	3,187	2,875
Northern Rhodesia	1,262	26	663	179	883
Tanganyika Territory	600	273	273	317	513
Zanzibar and Pemba	110	72	68	56	100
Kenya	2,689	2,392	2,311	2,005	1,788
Uganda	343	248	280	205	196
Nyasaland	207	187	271	136	170
Somalia	52	15	1	1	1
Seychelles	34	20	21	15	35
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	556	1,243	986	972	643
Belgian Congo (including Rwanda and Urundi)	417	354	344	1,128	1,600
Portuguese East Africa	1,423	1,079	678	892	387
Italian East Africa	3				
Ethiopia					

* Including shipments by Government Departments of aircraft and other vehicles (except tires and parts for road vehicles) and arms, ammunition and military and naval stores.

There have, of course, been heavy falls in exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof. Quantities and values were the following:

Northern Rhodesia, 1938: 20,574 tons, £392,127; 1942: 5,431 tons, £172,650; 1943: 2,203 tons, £27,580; Southern Rhodesia, 1938: 36,200 tons, £620,100; 1942: 2,686 tons, £118,400; 1943: 2,212 tons, £34,177; British East Africa, 1938: 33,032 tons, £772,000; 1942: 2,510 tons, £232,000; 1943: 3,347 tons, £144,560; Sudan, 1938: 8,300 tons, £129,697; 1942: 3,272 tons, £91,865; 1943: 3,868 tons, £206,200; Portuguese East Africa, 1938: 14,220, £206,092; 1942: 252 tons, £41,245; 1943: 376 tons, £15,705.

Shipments of Machinery

Exports of machinery have likewise fallen. Another analysis gives the following facts:

Northern Rhodesia, 1938: 5,107 tons, £523,507; 1942: 1,112 tons, £150,868; 1943: 2,580 tons, £402,510; Southern Rhodesia, 1938: 4,141 tons, £441,870; 1942: 1,600 tons, £286,983; 1943: 2,147, £368,618; British East Africa, 1938: 4,406 tons, £505,227; 1942: 1,555 tons, £243,266; 1943: 2,149 tons, £396,700; Sudan, 1938: 1,229 tons, £183,505; 1942: 407 tons, £75,657; 1943: 862 tons, £117,395; Portuguese East Africa, 1938: 2,406 tons, £254,326; 1942: 146 tons, £25,156; 1943: 378 tons, £48,917.

There are several tables in regard to exports of cotton yarn and manufactures.

Shipments of grey, bleached piece goods were:

Southern Rhodesia, 1938: 652,000 sq. yds., £12,438; 1942: 230,000 sq. yds., £10,223; 1943: 103,000 sq. yds., £7,585; British East Africa, 1938: 264,000 sq. yds., £6,584; 1942: 245,000 sq. yds., £19,903; 1943: 297,000 sq. yds., £14,928; Sudan, 1938: 95,000 sq. yds., £1,890; 1942 and 1943: nil; Belgian Congo, 1938: 18,000 sq. yds., £260; 1942: 37,000 sq. yds., £559; 1943: 32,000 sq. yds., £1,130; Portuguese East Africa, 1938: 433,000 sq. yds., £4,820; 1942: 3,000 sq. yds., £492; 1943: 16,000 sq. yds., £244.

White bleached piece goods were thus supplied:

Southern Rhodesia, 1938: 1,659,000 sq. yds., £22,820; 1942: 630,000 sq. yds., £30,684; 1943: 578,000, £27,683; British East Africa, 1938: 1,428,000, £31,235; 1942: 136,000, £7,713; 1943: 269,000, £4,184; Sudan, 1938: 747,000, £15,115; 1942: 86,000, £4,799; 1943: 5,000, £233; Belgian Congo, 1938: 96,000, £2,251; 1942: 203,000, £12,018; 1943: 362,000, £24,079; Portuguese East Africa, 1938: 818,000, £16,911; 1942: 110,000, £9,685; 1943: 598,000, £7,005.

The printed piece goods table shows exports to:

Southern Rhodesia, 1938: 7,234,000 sq. yds., £172,187; 1942: 5,660,000, £248,009; 1943: 3,710,000, £207,490; British East Africa, 1938: 2,501,000, £50,361; 1942: 1,720,000, £25,287; 1943: 1,049,000, £52,384; Sudan, 1938: 338,000, £7,952; 1942: 9,000, £215; 1943: 1,900, £358; Belgian Congo, 1938: 1,358,000, £41,950; 1942: 780,000, £23,207; 1943: 5,940,000, £37,622; Portuguese East Africa, 1938: 2,788,000, £66,718; 1942: 322,000, £16,474; 1943: 141,000, £9,665.

In dyed piece goods the statistics were:

Southern Rhodesia, 1938: 6,221,000 sq. yds., £152,182; 1942: 3,465,000, £215,123; 1943: 2,408,000, £156,292; British East Africa, 1938: 22,363,000, £22,688; 1942: 1,794,000, £137,437; 1943: 1,524,000, £118,443; Sudan, 1938: 491,000, £1,601; 1942: 242,000, £16,000; 1943: 11,000, £1,665; Belgian Congo, 1938: 390,000, £12,900; 1942: 851,000, £67,078; 1943: 204,000, £59,104; Portuguese East Africa, 1938: 2,134,000, £53,134; 1942: 245,000, £12,608; 1943: 113,000, £13,240.

Coloured cottons were shipped to:

Southern Rhodesia, 1938: 487,000 sq. yds., £11,647; 1942: 122,000, £7,019; 1943: 334,000, £11,823; British East Africa, 1938: 52,000, £1,842; 1942: 80,000, £3,462; 1943: 19,000, £2,262; Sudan, 1938: 71,000, £4,411; 1942: 2,000, £300; 1943: 2,000, £283; Belgian Congo, 1938: 47,000, £2,640; 1942: 226,000, £12,354; 1943: 77,000, £8,282; Portuguese East Africa, 1938: 333,000, £8,398; 1942: 5,000, £88; 1943: 6,000, £554.

Piece Goods Exports in Three Years

Thus the totals of piece goods of all kinds exported to East and Central African destinations in the three years were:

Southern Rhodesia, 1938: 14,657,000 sq. yds., £371,214; 1942: 10,107,000, £521,587; 1943: 6,982,000, £408,287; British East Africa, 1938: 6,524,000, £183,589; 1942: 3,918,000, £227,767; 1943: 3,170,000, £195,456; Sudan, 1938: 1,686,000, £30,266; 1942: 389,000, £24,814; 1943: 21,000, £2,100; Belgian Congo, 1938: 1,688,000, £59,308; 1942: 4,067,000, £22,5614; 1943: 7,118,000, £430,517; Portuguese East Africa, 1938: 3,473,000, £155,981; 1942: 659,000, £32,771; 1943: 843,000, £31,468.

Exports of vehicles were valued at the following:

Southern Rhodesia, 1938: £749,441; 1942: £127,283; 1943: £248,517; British East Africa, 1938: £646,113; 1942: £290,527; 1943: £305,084; Portuguese East Africa, 1938: £119,303; 1942: £6,828; 1943: £9,095.

Miscellaneous manufactured articles sent to British East Africa were valued at £227,301, £99,308 and £130,913 in the three years, and exports of tobacco to the same markets were £181,258, £177,780 and £254,495.

Exports of beverages and cocoa preparations to Southern Rhodesia fell to £7 last year, compared with £85,175 in 1938, and £43,828 in 1942. Shipments of the same goods to British East Africa (which for the purpose of the White Paper means Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Pemba) totalled £145,716 in 1938, £184,800 in 1942, and £190,615 last year. Exports to Portuguese East Africa in those three years were £36,437, £6,833, and £7,978.

Background to the

Russia and Germany. — "The alliance between our country, Great Britain, and the United States is based not on accidental or temporary motives but on vital and lasting interests. The United Nations are on the threshold of the triumphant completion of the war. Our task is to make impossible the revival of aggression, if not for at least for a lengthy period. Germany, after her defeat, economically, militarily, and politically. It would, however, be simple-minded to think that she will attempt to regain her strength and embark on fresh aggression. Everybody knows that the German rulers are already preparing for a fresh war. History shows that a period of 20 to 30 years is enough for Germany to recover from defeat and restore her power. What means are at our disposal to prevent fresh aggression, or should she go to war, to strangle her at the very outset and give her no chance to extend her operations? History shows that aggressive nations are generally better prepared for war than the peace-loving nations, who, not being interested in a new war, are generally late with their preparations. This is illustrated by the incident of Pearl Harbour, the loss of the Philippines, and of other islands in the Pacific. This, likewise, is accounted for the loss of the Ukraine, White Russia, and the Baltic regions. It would be naive to explain these incidents by the personal characteristics of Japan or Germany, by their superiority over the British, the Americans, and the Russians, or by their foresightedness. They had accumulated during this period of preparation great reserves of strength, and were therefore bound to be better prepared than peace-loving nations. It must be a new, special, plenipotential international organization which will have at its disposal everything essential to defend peace and prevent a new war. . . . The creation of the Second Front has drawn off 75 German divisions from the east. Whereas last year there were 240 divisions opposing us, this year, after all their mobilizations, there are 204 German and Hungarian divisions. Of these no more than 180 are Germans. As a result of these operations about 120 enemy divisions had been put out of action. Now before the Red Army lies its final mission — to finish off together with the Allied armies, the Fascist beast in his own lair, and to hoist over Berlin the flag of victory. There are indications that this will be carried out in the near future." — M. Stalin!

The Italian Campaign. — Since the assault on the Gotthard Line last winter the Allied troops have fought back against 30 German divisions. From those divisions 60,000 have been taken prisoner, 34,000 killed and 104,000 wounded. More than 51,000 square miles of territory have been liberated in the 500-mile advance from Perugia to Bologna in the last 14 months. German war material captured in Italy includes 310 tanks, 900 assault guns, 710 anti-tank guns, 100 other artillery pieces, and 1000 locomotives. Five major ports — Civita Vecchia, San Sepolcro, Piombino, Egehorn, and Ancona — have been recaptured; they have handled 150,000 men and over 1,000,000 tons of supplies between them. Salerno was won after a fortnight's very grave anxiety. One German counter-attack got to within 1,000 yards of the shore. At no time during the Italian campaign have we had anything but a slight superiority in numbers. It is true that we have had complete air supremacy, and more tanks and guns. Against that, the enemy had all the advantages of ground and the flexibility of one army against the many Allied forces under my command. I had British, Americans, Canadians, New Zealanders, South Africans, Poles, French, Greeks, Italians, Brazilians and Indians. I do not think any allies have ever got on so well as the British and Americans. Kesselring has handled his job on the whole, especially when things have gone badly. Your German hangs on and fights back very boldly and bravely, but never too long to be cut off. Why are the Germans holding on in Italy? I think the answer is that when things went wrong in the east, in the west, and here, he said: "We must call a halt on every front, otherwise the whole thing will slide out of our hands. So we will hold our fire, winter, and then see how we can re-group our forces." There are raw materials and manufactures in Northern Italy. Maybe bloody-mindedness is also making him hang on. The objects of our summer campaign were to destroy as many German divisions as possible and produce a first-class victory in Italy. Before the Second Front was launched, Rome fell 48 hours before the invasion. When the history of this war comes to be written the Italian campaign will be judged as one of the most brilliant and successful fought. — General Alexander.

Hun Barbarities in Greece. — "I told General Kelmly, Nazi commander in Athens, that if inhuman, atrocious, continued the Germans would create an unbridgeable gulf between the Greeks and the world of Greece. But they persisted to the last. In the course of the war almost the entire population of 1,000,000 was wiped out by the Germans. On December 13 last year, they assembled all the male population over 14 years and forced them to line up. They then shot the women and children in a school building on the other side of the square where we were standing. Then the Germans rushed and guillotined the men and they knelt and set fire to the school. They burned the famous monastery of Agialvra, killing the priests by hurling them down the cliffs. When these outrages happened immediately made violent protest to General Kelmly. When 14 persons were shot by the Gestapo in Athens, I demanded the names and threatened to have the bodies exhumed for identification and Christian burial. I was told that anyone making the attempt would be fired upon. So I set out to do it myself. They did not fire on me. The exhumation was carried out, the victims were identified by their relatives, and the Te Deum was recited at the graveside. The Germans started the practice of surrounding churches during services and killing all male members of the congregation over the age of 14." — Archbishop Damascinos of Athens.

Naval Shipbuilding Triumph. — "In the first year of the last war we produced 114 naval vessels totalling 316,000 tons. This time in the first year we produced 231, a smaller tonnage — 144,000. In the second year of the last war we produced 548 vessels of 514,000 tons. In this war the figure was 714 vessels of a tonnage of 452,000. In the third year of the last war the number of vessels produced was 502, about 400,000 tons. In the third year of this war the number was 900 and the tonnage 509,000. In the fourth year of the last war 490 vessels were produced of a tonnage of 365,000. In the fourth year of this war we produced 1,984 vessels of 600,000 tons. The yards, ship and workers. I think it an amazing result." — Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty.

the War News

Opinions Epitomized.—In this war 115 V.C.s. have been awarded. The total for the 1914-18 war was 100. —*Daily Mail.*

A penny on the beer tax raised £30,000,000. —*Mr. William*

"After the war the Government could spend at least £1,000,000 a year on aeronautical research."

—*Henry Lazar.*

"I cannot but make the Britain of the future a land in which industry shall suffer want."

—*Mr. William Cavendish, M.P.*

"The German Command offering to every soldier who brings in an American prisoner half a bottle of brandy or a cigarette." —*Paris Radio.*

"In one way or another about 3,000,000, or 4% to 7% of our total population, depend on the success of British shipping and shipbuilding."

—*Colonel Greenwell, M.P.*

"England has now the most advanced agriculture of any country in the world." —*Dr. R. A. Noble, F.R.S., Scientific Adviser to the Middle East Supply Centre.*

"If this country must economize it seems only sensible to do so on imports of food rather than on imports of raw materials." —*Mr. R. S. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture.*

"The appetite for position feeds on the growth of it. Privates don't want to be sergeants, sergeants want to be corporals, corporals want to be sergeants." —*Mr. Anthony Cottrell.*

"No Archbishop since the Reformation had such a place of popular esteem as Dr. William Temple had won in 33 months of office." —*The Rt. Rev. F. R. B. Fry.*

"German prose, sales talk, follows one pattern: They hate the Nazis; they never wanted to fight; they have never fired at an American soldier." —*Mr. John Hall, war correspondent.*

"How can anyone believe that the social situation is being taken seriously when wilful absence has been exalted to the virtue of voluntary absenteeism?" —*A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.*

"The cost of living must not be allowed to rise. To cancel a social security plan and then whittle down its benefits by letting prices rise would be a betrayal of all that social security means." —*Lord Spens, M.P.*

"British civilian air raid casualties between June 25, 1940 and August 1, 1942, were covered all the heavy raids, totalled 1,303, made up of 7,280 dead, 1,184 injured and detained in hospital, and 1,789 others killed." —*Ministry of Home Security.*

"When one says 'God Save the King,' or 'God Save the People,' for 'King is of the people.' —*Mr. Eric Baume.*

"I asked a certain Ministry a question on how to treat defaulters. In the reply my simple phrase had been turned into methods of dealing with defaulting personnel." —*Mr. Wilfred Massey.*

"The peopled island of mind, suffering from Land Lease lassitude, vaguely imagines that by filling up forms and attending conferences we can induce other countries to send us the means to live." —*Sir Ernest Benn.*

"Every citizen had upon a nation should become a justice of peace. Who is better fitted by the learning and knowledge of religious ethics to administer justice, blended with mercy?" —*The Rev. Algernon Atherton.*

"Before the war 26 Ministers and 24 Parliamentary Secretaries were paid total annual salaries of £163,000. Now 59 Ministers and 40 Parliamentary Secretaries are paid £224,700." —*Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

"An incentive to export could be provided if a form readily understood by all if a promise were made to reduce excess profits tax by the same percentage as the export trade bears to the whole turnover of the firm." —*Mr. W. B. Hartley.*

"The lines of communication of the East African Command extend over 20,000 miles. They are the longest lines of communication in the Empire stretching as they do throughout Africa and to the East." —*Records Information Office.*

"I have conducted every big American orchestra from Vancouver to New Orleans in the last three years. Their standard is not as high as ours." —*London Philharmonic.*

"The greatest orchestra on either side of the Atlantic." —*Sir Thomas Beecham.*

"Since Pearl Harbour the U.S. Army Air Force has sent 18,000 combat and transport planes overseas. With them went 1,082,000 personnel. The Army Air Force has lost 42,000 planes; 14,000 of these were in on combat missions overseas. 27,000 were destroyed; 27,000 enemy planes. Battle casualties to personnel have totalled 72,000 killed, wounded, and missing, and 60,000 battle casualties. Five million bombs, totalled 1,000,000 tons, have been dropped on German and Japanese cities." —*General Arnold, G.O.C., U.S. Army Air Force.*

"In practically every town and village of less than 30,000 population the low ceilings were built up to 10' 0" which in case of invasion could have permitted the immediate substitution of about 9th, a head of emergency biscuits, corned beef, tinned soup, a few sugar, tea and margarine." —*Ministry of Food.*

"The last 20 years ago it is surprising to believe that their really was a German machine."

"We are all too ready to persuade ourselves that the first world war was just an unhappy accident, for which no one in particular was to blame. Now we are paying the grievous penalty that is always exacted from those who are involved in the truth when it is revealed." —*Mr. Herbert Law, M.P., Minister of Education.*

"Hitler's fondness for birds has grown into an obsession. He is frantic when one is ill, and has long lists of black birds to decay, who one dies. He peculiarly recoils from his melancholia by breaking a sumptuous lunch for the feathered creature, and the bright gardens at Berchtesgaden contain dozens of tiny graves with minute inscribed epitaphs." —*Mr. Harold Nicolson, in the Daily Mail.*

"When the technical history of the war is written it will be found that Britain, with its meagre research equipment, has contributed far more than any other country. A working partnership between industry and the State has grown up, but the initial exploitation of new ideas must be left to free enterprise, which alone can dare to gamble."

—*Mr. Harry Ricardo, President of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.*

"Germans in many countries have proved to be uncomfortable citizens. Nobody wants to maintain colonies of spies and saboteurs. The desire of the Czechoslovaks, Poles, French and Belgians to get rid of these centres of revolt is justified. For Germans living outside Germany, Deutschland has always been *über Alles*. Let them go then to Germany. This is no cruelty or revenge, but mere justice." —*Central European Observer.*

"Britain's output of bicycles can be increased to 6,000,000 a year within 12 months from the end of the war. At the outbreak of war there were about 150 manufacturers of bicycles, 82 of motorcycles, and 200 of components and accessories or materials. Thirty-one bicycle component manufacturers can resume peace production at once, but only 11 makers of motorcycles or their components." —*The Union of Cycle and Motor-Cycle Manufacturers.*

PERSONAL

A daughter has been born in Nairobi to the wife of Mr. Brian Pockley.

Mr. A. F. M. Crisp is on his way back to Mombasa by the Mthethwa Cape.

Mr. Allan Scott Kerr, third son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Kerr of Aberdeen, died of a sudden death at Nairobi. He has been married in Nairobi.

The Ethiopian Minister in London held a reception last Thursday at the Embassy in celebration of the anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor.

Mr. John William Cox, of Nairobi, and Miss Eliza, both Joan Rendall, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Rendall, of Hillside, have announced their engagement. Major I. H. Bowman-Edgar, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, attached The King's African Rifles, and Miss Valerie Bastard were recently married in Nanyuki.

Mr. A. F. Burke, late deputy director general (technical) of British Overseas Airways, has joined the board of the De Havilland Engine Company, of which he is also general manager.

The address of Sir Richard and Lady Rankine is now Farland House, Tunbridge Wells (Telephone 138). Sir Richard was British Resident in Zanzibar when he retired from the Colonial Service in 1937.

Major Richard Percy Wholan, The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, and Miss Elizabeth Veronica Bingley, W.R.N.S., only daughter of Major A. R. Bingley, of Nakuru, have announced their engagement.

Father Arthur Hughes, formerly of the White Fathers, Mission de Uganda, has been appointed Papal Envoy in the Middle East. We recently reported his appointment as regret of the Apostolic Delegation in Egypt.

Captain Spence Hardy Lyth and Miss Alice Hobart-Titchborne, youngest daughter of Dr. Hobart-Titchborne, formerly of the East African Medical Service, and Mrs. Hobart-Titchborne, were married last Friday in London.

Sir Patrick Asnley Cooper, Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, arrived in Ottawa last week following a tour of the company's posts along the Mackenzie River. He was a member of the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Royal Commission of 1938.

Mr. W. G. Hall and Mr. A. Pearson, Labour M.P.s. for Colne Valley and Pontypool, respectively, have been visiting Tanganyika Territory on their way back from South Africa to which they went as two of the members of the British Parliamentary Delegation.

Brigadier J. Stoddart D.S.O., The Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, whose re-election to the board of Nyasaland Railways Ltd. is reported on another page, has also been elected a director of Central Africa Railways and Great Western of Brazil Railway Company.

The Earl of Listowel, who was last week appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India, has for some years shown an interest in East and Central Africa affairs, and has voiced his criticism in several debates in the House of Lords. Recently he became a member of the Social Welfare Committee set up by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Lord Listowel is 98 years of age.

The following promotions of Sudan Government officials are announced: Mr. J. Smith, to be Deputy Director of Agriculture and Forests; Mr. E. R. John, to be Assistant Director of Agriculture (Business); Mr. W. Ross, to be Assistant Director of Agriculture (Administration); Mr. E. A. V. de Cardolle, District Commissioner, Darfur Province, to be Deputy Governor, Northern Province; and Mr. C. A. G. Wallis, District Commissioner, Equatoria Province, to be Deputy Governor and Assistant Civil Secretary.

Governors' Conference

A meeting of the East African Governors' Conference is being held in Nairobi this week.

Colonel Oliver Stanley

Nobody who knows the Secretary of State for the Colonies would conceive him to be 65 years of age. Yet,

a regrettable oversight, was recently reported that he had reached his 65th birthday. That Colonel Oliver Stanley was, of course, not the Minister who has entered so wholeheartedly into his responsibilities for the welfare and development of the Colonial Empire. Our Colonel Stanley was born in 1879, not 1870.

Ndola Election

Mr. Godfrey Pelletier, the validity of whose re-election to the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia for the Ndola constituency was challenged by the Labour Party, which had also unsuccessfully challenged his return in 1942, has decided to withdraw his candidature. The contest will therefore be between Mr. Charles Allan (Labour) and Mr. Robert Malcolm Williams. Mr. Pelletier is one of Northern Rhodesia's best known business men, and his retirement from the Council will be widely regretted.

Nyasaland's New Chief Justice

Mr. Edward Enoch Jenkins, Attorney-General of Fiji, who at the age of 49 is to succeed Sir Claud Seton as Chief Justice of Nyasaland, was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1924, entered the Colonial Service in the following year as a cadet in Nyasaland, was acting Attorney-General for several months in 1927, and was then transferred to Northern Rhodesia as Assistant Registrar to the High Court. He became Crown Counsel in 1930, acted as Attorney-General on many occasions up to 1937, as a High Court judge in 1934, and Solicitor-General in 1936. He went to Fiji in 1938 as Attorney-General and has acted as Chief Justice. During the last war he served as a lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery.

Mr. J. C. Mundy

Mr. J. C. Mundy left London last week for Nairobi after a four weeks' visit to discuss post-war taxation problems with the Colonial Office. His first went to Kenya in 1937 in connection with the introduction of income tax, and after the outbreak of war his duties were extended to cover Tanganyika Territory, Uganda and Zanzibar. The introduction of excess profits taxation in 1942 added to his responsibilities—and a very substantial yield to the revenue of the Dependencies. During the war he has also undertaken a number of other duties, such as the requisitioning of motor vehicles in Kenya at the outbreak of war, the chairmanship of the Colonial Awards Board for Pension Purposes and of the Hospital Fees Committee (the report of which should be available shortly).

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Obituary

Lord Moyne

LORD MOYNE, D.S.O., Minister Resident in the Middle East, who was murdered in Cairo on Monday afternoon, was well known to East Africans, for he went to Kenya in 1932 to report upon the finances of the Colony, and recommended the introduction of income tax, and since revisited East Africa more than once, and in 1932 was Secretary of State for the Colonies and Leader of the House of Lords.

Born in Dublin in 1883 as the third son of the first Earl of Iveagh, he became the first Baron Moyne 12 years ago. After serving through the South African War he was returned to Parliament as Unionist member for Stowmarket in 1906 and represented Bury St. Edmunds from 1907 to 1931. He was twice Financial Secretary to the Treasury (while still Mr. Walter Guinness), and is still regarded as one of the most successful occupants of that office between the wars. He also did well in difficult circumstances as Minister of Agriculture, and as Chairman of various Royal Commissions, the most important being that of 1938-39 to the West Indies. Few Colonial documents have had a more immediate and far-reaching effect than its report, which powerfully influenced the decision to change the whole basis of financial assistance by the United Kingdom for the welfare and development of the Colonial Empire.

Secretary of State for the Colonies

Following the sudden death of Lord Lloyd Lord Moyne became Secretary of State for the Colonies early in 1941. Within a few months, and despite the state of the war, he was urging Colonial Governments to proceed with developments which could be carried out without making demands upon British shipping or material, and he fostered the wartime production of many Colonial products, especially those required to replace supplies previously obtained from the Far East and the French Colonies.

Firmly believing that the peoples of the Colonies must play an increasing part in the Government of their own country, he planned to increase Colonial recruitment for the Colonial civil service. Lord Moyne publicly admitted the need for drastic reform of the Colonial Service as an essential to progress. One of his ideas was that official salaries should be made uniform throughout the Colonial Empire, with local allowances to rectify inequalities in the cost of living, so that the transfer of an official from one dependency to another should no longer be affected by considerations of monetary advantage to the individual and perhaps prejudice of the public mind. His plan also envisaged the early retirement on proportional pension of officials whose early retirement had waned before they had reached the normal retiring age.

His quiet manner and reticence were in striking contrast to the vigour and drive of Lord Lloyd, who had brought something of a whirlwind into the Colonial Office.

In August 1942 Lord Moyne was appointed Deputy Minister of State in Cairo to assist Mr. A. G. Cassel, and when Mr. Cassel went to Bengal as Governor he succeeded him as British Minister Resident. He declined the salary of £3,000.

The Home Minister said in the House of Commons on Tuesday:

Lord Moyne fought in the last war with distinguished courage, rising to the command of a battalion and passing through the very worst of the fighting year after year, both on Gallipoli and in France and Flanders.

When the present Government was formed he accepted without the slightest hesitation or demur, the post of Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Agriculture, although he had formerly for several years been its chief. This was characteristic of his whole conduct towards the public. His work as Secretary of State for the Colonies was admirable and only the exigencies of political change led to his leaving the Government for a short while.

At the beginning of this year he became Resident Minister in the Middle East. This was the great period of his life. During this year the mass of the most difficult, tangled, anxious and urgent problems were thrust upon him, often forcing him to take decisions at the shortest notice and without reference home. The despatches and telegrams which he wrote were a model of clarity and vigour. I was deeply impressed by the expansion of his mind under the stress of responsibility and events. In particular Lord Moyne devoted himself to the solution of the Zionist problem. The Jews in Palestine have rarely lost a better or more well-informed friend.

Mr. E. C. Clifton-Brown

Mr. E. C. Clifton-Brown, senior partner in the Anglo-American banking firm of Brown, Shipley and Co., who died on November 1 at Air Buckinghamshire, had been a director of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. since 1921, and in that capacity had taken a keen interest in the territories with which this newspaper is concerned. He had been Chairman of the London Homeopathic Hospital, Great Ormond Street, since 1929, was Vice-President of the Greater London Conventions Association, a member of the City of London Income Tax Additional Assessments, a member of the Public Works Loan Board, a Justice of the Peace for Buckinghamshire, a director of the Westminster Bank for 10 years, and a member for 42 years of the board of the Royal Exchange Assurance, at which he became Deputy Governor in 1937.

Dr. George Dimes, Director of the Royal Naval Service, died in Cairo on October 22 while en route to England.

Mrs. Kathleen Clifton-Brown, Mrs. H. H. Savory, formerly of the Colony of Kenya and Uganda, died in Sidmouth on Monday.

Mr. Stanley Clifton-Brown, whose death at the age of 54 is reported to have been due to a cerebral aneurysm, was a director of British Calk Kneff Ltd. and a director of Messrs. J. H. Sankov and Co. Ltd. He had been keenly interested in the development of the East African Dependencies.

Sir James Mackenzie, Bart., M.P., Conservative M.P. for the constituency of Division of Westminster from 1921 to 1935, died on Sunday at the age of 74 at his home in Grosvenor Square, London, S.W.1. He was the father of Mr. Derek G. Erskine, of Nairobi.

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War Record of Kenya Indians

THE WAR RECORD of the Indian community in Kenya has been examined and commented upon by Mr. S. V. Cooke, an elected member of the Legislature and a former official in both Kenya and Tanganyika Territory, who wrote recently in the *East African Standard* of Nairobi:

"Many of our Indians have both heres father and son, for generations and regard Kenya as their home. Some of them are excellent citizens and honorable and upright men. The main reason for this is that they are not uneducated and content to acquiesce without by the mass of the countrymen which is a menace to the progress of the African and a threat to the very conception of a civilized mode of living."

"Before the war there were a number of people in Kenya not sympathetic to the local Indians. I was one. We tried to believe that given a chance, they would make good. We were wrong. The war came. The Kenya there was a commendable response from the Indians to a call for recruits."

"The British Europeans and Africans and their own fighting men had to make the supreme sacrifice while they sit back and reap the financial harvest reaped by the middle man in war-time? At the beginning of hostilities local Indians declared a political truce, but at the same time they obtained their permits to obtain an economic foothold on our big islands, yet wishing that in the ensuing peace it is more that will count."

"There is a general feeling in this country that Indians are in a privileged position vis a vis Europeans and Africans and that they obtained that position by astute, political maneuvering. That feeling is shared by settlers and Service men alike. It may be contended that settlers are prejudicial persons, but this can hardly be said of Servicemen, who come from every rank and every part of the Commonwealth."

"Why has this feeling arisen? Because the Indian and his volunteer for ambulance service, and unlike any other race, have not been considered in the same three times as numerous as Europeans, they pay only one-tenth of the income tax, they are permitted to open their accounts books in their own language, and in that way conceal their transactions; they came very badly out of the Customs and Excise. A few years ago and yesterday few were prosecuted, they were permitted with little interference to engage in black market activities here and in India; they habitually escape the usual consequences of undischarged bankruptcy by the simple expedient of starting again in another name; they act on a large scale as receivers of stolen property and are seldom brought to book; during the war they have indulged in most reprehensible and provocative utterances for instance at the Indian Memorial Meeting in Mwanza (last year) and have not brought to trial."

"They are the principal allegations and claims on all sides to which the Indian leaders have returned. No adequate answer, indeed, some of these leaders attacked the Mwanza conference and applied to have acquiesced in the provocative speeches. They have, therefore, only themselves to blame for the strong feeling in this country. These allegations can have a formidable content in the people who claim to be good citizens, members of the Legislature and Protectorate of Kenya."

Tanganyika Sisal-Labour Bureau

WE recently reported the formation by the Tanganyika Sisal Association of the Tanganyika Sisal Labour Bureau, and the appointment of Mr. L. A. W. Wickers Haviland as its chief executive officer.

Several attempts had been made during the previous decade or so to establish such a recruiting organization, of which the late Sir William Lead was a strong advocate. War has brought the conscription of labour for essential national purposes, but such conscription of labour is not popular with the local Indians, which renders a volunteer force.

Almost all European employees in East Africa recognize that the Native labour should be healthy, well-fed, and well-housed. A natural corollary is to ensure that the conditions of transport for getting of the recruited labourer from his home to the estate and back from the estate to his home when he goes on leave should be as satisfactory as possible. Hitherto these matters have been the responsibility of the employers, registers and transport organizations, and the objects of the Bureau are to absorb these responsibilities of bringing them within its ambit, and to supervise the feeding and transport arrangements between the recruiting areas and the plantations.

A large permanent central depot is to be built in Kilosa for the reception and distribution of labour employed on the Central and Tanganyika Railways. This depot will be under the supervision of a European official; it will be built on a large scale, including recreation rooms, kitchens, playing grounds, etc. The intention is to rest the men here for two or three days instead of rushing them from the main to lodges and back to the estate. Medical attention will be provided.

Those for the Tanga area will go by lorry to Korogwe, a stopping place made half-way for the serving of a hot meal. At Korogwe they will be received in a small depot and fed and rested for one night. Other small depots and camps are to be set up to follow in due course.

The overwhelming measure of support for the Bureau is evident from the fact that a meeting recently held in Dar es Salaam was attended by persons representing an annual output of 90,000 tons, or about 60% of the total annual output of the Territory, and that it was unanimously resolved to ask Government to levy a cess of 5s. per ton annually for the overheads of the Bureau, and a further cess for one year of 3s. per ton to meet initial capital expenditure.

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New Central African Council

Under the heading "Imperial Sponsorship" which wrote in the issue of Friday last.

The formation of a Standing Central African Council is in many ways a sound measure, particularly in that it will associate non-officials in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland with the work of the Council, and must not prevent *Truth* from being able to inform the public of the facts even after all the "good" has been said by the Council. It is all the more important in view of the changes of this kind to be made without prior reference to Parliament in the countries concerned. I cannot do better than quote from a leading article in that admirable journal *EAST AFRICA*—

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has, in a few days, announced the formation of an official advisory body, the Legislatures of Northern Rhodesia and the Congo, and neither has the House of Commons, nor the House of Lords, had any opportunity of discussing the proposed measure, which, though it had been approved by the Minister, has, in fact, not yet been passed by either House. It is not that any mandate has been given, or that anything of the kind has been done, but that the House of Commons has not yet had a chance to discuss the measure.

To reply that the Order in Council is a necessary step in the normal course of government is to ignore the fact that the Order is not being made in the ordinary way, but that it is being made in a special way, and that the House of Commons has not yet had a chance to discuss the measure. The Secretary of State has, in fact, acted in a way which is not only in violation of the ordinary rules of government, but also in violation of the ordinary rules of common sense. It is not that any mandate has been given, or that anything of the kind has been done, but that the House of Commons has not yet had a chance to discuss the measure.

The position is, therefore, that the Council has not been more explicitly defined, and that the Government has not more explicitly defined its policy. The Council has not been more explicitly defined, and that the Government has not more explicitly defined its policy.

Purchasing Board for African Produce

"I FEEL STRONGLY about the qualitative value of British colonization and administration in Africa," said Mr. Negley Farson, the well-known American journalist and author, in a recent "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C.

"I know how infuriated an English settler or Colonial official must feel to read some foreign person's opinion of what he calls 'British imperialism'—but he has never transported himself through the 'imperial bush'—never had even a glimpse of the truth of the average British Colonial official's position, half his life being spent in the charge of men who are always fighting starvation, disease, and avaricious people.

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To Stabilize White Settlements

This subsidizing should come—I do not say that it will—through a Government-controlled Central Buying Board for Colonial Products. The Germans did that in Tanganyika before this war with sisal and coffee. Not that any British settler will ever want to be subject to the German method, which kept every German in Africa in a state of terror and half-dead by his own Government; but there is a strength in this central buying idea, which gives the individual settler some fixed price, with a profit, to build a decent life upon.

"I think that these young people in Africa have this certain amount of assurance given to your lives, this minimum guarantee that you will then have the freedom of mind to develop the life of the entire community that you are settled in.

Stable settlers cannot fail but lead to a stable British civilization—which does not mean that it is going to be detrimental to a parallel and close African civilization growing up close beside it. Only blind and obsolete prejudice would hold that the white civilization must necessarily be a bar across the road to an advancing black civilization.

An economic base for the lives of thousands of active, contented, and progressive black men can be automatically furnished by a stable white civilization once this stability—the most important point—is made certain.

The British are not at all bad people when it comes to the humanities. As settlers that is their most outstanding characteristic; they mean well by the local Africans that work for them. But a settler worried to death as to whether he is going to be ruined or not by a quick market fall in the price of coffee or a drop in sisal would not be human if he could still feel the cause of the Native worker as the chief concern of his troubled heart.

British settlers should be tried out of the competitive world for some years after this war. The British Parliament should be educated to see the value of such a long-distance plan. Otherwise you will never get them to vote the money for such a scheme or to give the required interest in, say, a Purchasing Board for African Produce.

Such purchasing boards will be set up in Great Britain after this war. Just because such a board will be the strongest weapon that Great Britain will have in international trade, Britain being the biggest buyer of some of the most important products, can control the price of these products by the price she will be willing to pay for them. These purchasing boards will be formed—as sure as there is snow on Kilimanjaro—for the benefit of the people of Great Britain before the war even ends. I see no reason why, just the same type of board should not be formed to guarantee a certain definite market for the British in Africa.

Parliament's Life Extended

So that Men on Service May Vote

Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has consistently declared that Rhodesians on service outside the Colony ought to be given the fullest possible opportunity of participating in any political action and he has not disguised his lack of satisfaction with the Soldiers' Voting Act passed some months ago under which Servicemen could vote only for parties which had equal candidates in the Colony. When that Act was passed it was thought that the war with Germany might finish about the end of this year. Since the view of the Government of the Empire is that it will not now end until the spring of 1947, Sir Ernest Guest, Minister of Internal Affairs, introduced in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament last week a Bill the life of the Legislature should be prolonged for a further six months to May 9, 1947. Under the constitution a two-thirds majority is required. The vote was 23 in favour of the motion and six against, of whom Captain C. S. Harris, Minister of Agriculture, was one.

It had been expected that most M.P.s. would wish to speak, and two days had been set aside for the debate, which lasted only two hours. There were eight breakers. After the adoption of the motion the Prime Minister stated that the Government could not continue on a caretaking basis, since the affairs of the Colony must not stand still. The Cabinet would therefore face the consequences of acting in what it considered to be the public interest. Prolongation of the present Parliament was justified only by the right of Rhodesians on active service to vote, and a general election would be held as soon as most of them were back in the country.

Northern Rhodesia's New Council

The opening of the first session of the eighth Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia has been provisionally fixed for Saturday, January 6, 1947.

Mr. Kenneth Bradley

Mr. Kenneth Bradley, who was Information Officer in Northern Rhodesia from the outbreak of war until his transfer to the Falkland Islands as Colonial Secretary two and a half years ago, is, we understand, likely to leave the Islands of the South Atlantic for the hurry and scurry of Washington. The appointments for which we believe him to have been selected will give scope for the qualities which made him so successful as Information Officer in Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Franklin, his successor in that Protectorate, has also done well. Northern Rhodesia is indeed, the one territory under Colonial Office control in East and Central Africa which has provided a good information service throughout the whole period of the war.

Opportunity for M.P.s.

To Lorry Newspaper Nonsense

Among the Legislative Delegates who recently visited Southern Rhodesia were some members of the Labour Party. The editor of the British left *Review*, the *Labour* newspaper, how absurd it makes itself by publishing such nonsense as is contained in the following paragraph:

"It is the Labour Party which with Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and a backward of all members of the Executive Committee of the British Labour Party. He has, it is said, been elected to the House of Commons a surgeon-in-chief, and he is the only man in the world who is a member of the party before the war."

The writer of such nonsense clearly knows nothing of the Labour Party of Southern Rhodesia, and is probably no more about the whole. It may surprise him to know that Sir Godfrey is not only one of the best surgeons in the whole of Africa, but one of the most modest, self-sacrificing, and unassuming men in the world. He has, it is said, saved thousands of young men in the last few years, and now, say from their own experience, who are still in Southern Rhodesia, has been elected.

Fostering Good Farming

The Southern Rhodesian Government has guaranteed a price of 30s. and a bonus of 5s. a bag for all wheat delivered to millers by European farmers in the Colony in the 1945-47 seasons, provided certain conditions of sound farming practice are fulfilled. Growers must plant a green-mature crop consisting of an approved variety, which must be ploughed in before wheat is planted on the land, or they must apply compost or kraal manure to the land at a rate of not less than five tons an acre immediately before planting the wheat. A certificate must also be obtained from the Irrigation Department that the land under wheat is properly protected, and, in the case of irrigated lands, that the watering is done by approved methods.

Flourishing Secondary Industries

The Department of Statistics of Southern Rhodesia has issued a memorandum which shows that the total output of manufactured articles produced in the factory and workshop trades of the Colony increased 50% between 1938 and 1942, within which period the number of operatives employed rose by 48%. In 1938 the total output was valued at £1,561,000 and in 1942 at £2,377,000; if the 1942 total had been valued at the price ruling in 1938 the total would have been about £1,750,000. Food, drink and tobacco naturally headed the list, with an output valued in 1942 at £1,520,000. These came chemicals, fertilisers, soap and allied trades, £670,000; leather and clothing trades, £319,000; and building materials trade, £906,000.

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Questions in Parliament

No Non-Officials as Ministers

Control of Rinderpest in E. Africa

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week Colonel Lyons asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, with a view to associating the people more closely with the Government in some of our Colonies, he would consider by way of experiment the appointment of a limited number of experienced non-official members of a legislative council as a whole-time head of a department.

Colonel Stanley: "There is a fundamental distinction between the system by which the head of a department is a civil servant and that under which he is a minister. The ministerial system is at present in force only in Ceylon. No doubt it will be extended to other Colonies as a course of constitutional development, but I do not consider that the experiment suggested by my hon. and gallant friend would be practicable."

Mr. King asked for a comprehensive statement of the scheme authorized under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for the Colonial territories in East and West Africa.

Colonel Stanley: "I have already made returns, including East and West African territories, to March 31, 1944, under Command Papers 6422, 6457 and 6582. In accordance with the requirement laid down by Parliament in the Act, a further return will be made to March 31st, 1945, as soon after that date as possible."

Captain Sidney asked what assistance was given from public funds to the Imperial Institute or other organizations towards the cost of providing lectures or cinema displays in the Colonies for educational purposes.

Colonel Stanley: "There is no special provision from public funds for this purpose, but Colonial Governments are supplied regularly and free of charge by the Ministry of Information and the British Council with films, a proportion of which may be used for educational purposes. British Council representatives in certain Colonial territories give frequent lectures, particularly on the English language and on British life and thought, and recently a lecturer from the Ministry of Information toured widely in West Africa."

Disposal of Enemy Properties in Tanganyika

Captain J. A. L. Duncan asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what action he was taking to ensure that land in Tanganyika Territory alienated to enemy subjects was not disposed of until he could be satisfied that it was not wanted for Native development in the future.

Colonel Stanley: "The disposal of any enemy properties in Tanganyika which come into Government hands will be subject to my approval, and I recently informed the Governor that the possible future needs of the African inhabitants must be the first consideration."

Captain Duncan asked how many outbreaks of rinderpest had occurred in Kenya during the last 12 months, and what steps were being taken by the Kenya Government to control the disease and prevent its spread to Tanganyika and the Rhodesias.

Colonel Stanley: "The latest information available for the year 1943. There were no fresh outbreaks of rinderpest in Kenya during the year. The season's 13 outbreaks, not counting a few which might be attributed to contact with insects, came almost entirely from outbreaks which were suppressed by inoculations and mortality was light."

In the Native areas, outbreaks, with a low incidence of infection, were reported in reserves where an almost complete cover was obtained in the 1942 mass inoculations. In other reserves, where for various reasons (shortage of staff, unfavourable weather conditions or the attitude of Native stock owners) mass inoculations could not be undertaken, the incidence of infection remains high. At the end of the year there was found a belt of immune cattle, varying considerably in depth but almost everywhere extending to the railway line."

The Directors of the Veterinary Departments in Kenya and Tanganyika work in close collaboration in the control of rinderpest, and at a conference held in Tanganyika early this year plans were made for simultaneous inoculation of cattle on the Tanganyika side of the border and of the initial calf increase in the Kenya side."

Mr. De Chair asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that a complaint had been received from a Wymondham aerian, used, and whether this would give consideration to the desirability of obtaining a less size from the Service as soon as they could be made available.

Mr. De Chair: "I am grateful to my hon. friend for the information given in the first part of this question. Consideration is being given to the general question of disposal of surplus aerian and Service stocks, and I am sure that it will be taken up by the Service as soon as it becomes available and as required by Colonial Governments for the improvement of internal communications in the Colonies."

Imperial Air Conference

Mr. O. Simmonds asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the principal decisions of the Imperial Air Conference held in Montreal, and the air circulated the following reply:

"The conversations between Commonwealth officials at Montreal were held in order to facilitate the exchange of views concerning civil aviation. It was not intended that final decisions should be reached at the meeting since the matters to be discussed were to be subject to further consideration by the Governments concerned."

"There was agreement as to the paramount importance of co-operating with the other nations of the world in framing an International Air Convention and setting up an International Air Authority to regulate civil aviation in the interests of public security and the orderly development of transport. Consideration was given to schemes for expanding air services on routes connecting the various parts of the Commonwealth and Empire so as to provide a complete system of Imperial communications."

"Provisional conclusions were reached on a number of technical questions of common interest, including war-time routes, commercial routes, methods of operation, ground facilities, air navigation, radio facilities, meteorology, air-worthiness, equipment, standard practices and standardisation."

"The delegates agreed to recommend the establishment of a standing Commonwealth Air Transport Council to facilitate consultation and the exchange of information between the Governments of the Commonwealth and Empire countries. The conversations were inspired throughout by a common desire that the status of the British Commonwealth should make their maximum contribution to an efficient and economical international system of air services. The results of the meeting have amply fulfilled the hopes which the Government entertained when they accepted the invitation of the Canadian Government."

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Nyasaland Railways

The report covers a financial year ended December 31, 1943, when the gross revenue was £210,141 (against £222,000 in 1942) and the expenses £192,000 (£199,627) leaving a gross surplus revenue of £18,135 (£22,473). Income from investments, principally in particular debentures, bonds and shares in the Central Africa Railway Co. and the Trans-Zambesia Railway Co. totalled £75,395.

Taxation requires £5,702, interest on the 2% debenture stock £31,185, on the 4% B. B. debenture stock £22,714, on the 5% B. B. debenture stock £33,656, and on the 5% debenture stock £22,622. After providing £20,654 for the redemption of the debenture stock, the balance for the year is £1,000.

The total tonnage carried during the year, not including the passenger service, was 1,03,637, compared with 97,902 in 1942. The passenger service carried 5,189 tons, compared with 5,749 in 1942. The number of passengers carried over the railways was 273,405 against 211,930, and in the motor 13,725 against 10,121.

The issued share capital is £172,459, and debentures totalling £3,410,056 are outstanding. There is a £360,000 special reserve fund and £224,718 is held for the redemption of the debenture stock.

The railway line from Port Herald to Mzimba appears in the balance sheet at £2,177, the Northern Extension from Mzimba to the Nyasa at £12,055, Lake Service craft and equipment at £60,200, and there is an investment of £1,000 in shares and debentures of the Central Africa Railway Co. Ltd., and £900,000 in income bonds of the Trans-Zambesia Railway. Investments in British Government securities appear at £166,881, tax reserve certificates at £1,150, cash at £55,433, and stores at £61,021.

The report contains an interesting table showing receipts for each of the last 10 years of passengers and baggage, general merchandise, tobacco, station, tea, salt, and other goods. Gross traffic receipts for the past year, which amounted to £238,004, were the highest within the decade.

An interesting item is the report on the death of one of their employees, Brigadier J. S. Carey, C.B.E., and that they have appointed Brigadier J. S. Carey, C.B.E., and other members of the board are Mr. W. M. Cochrington, Chairman, Sir Frank M. Haddley, Brigadier-General J. H. Hanmond, and Mr. Vivian L. Jones. The general manager is Nyasaland, Mr. R. C. Duggan, and his secretary and London manager, Mr. C. M. Carey.

The report Mr. Cochrington's statement appears on another page of this issue.

Mozambique Company

The directors of the Companhia de Moçambique declare in their report for the year ended December 31, 1943, that they are convinced that the Company is destined to play an important part in furthering the prosperity of the Portuguese Colonies. The decision of the Portuguese Government, in the Colonies, in regard to a scheme submitted by the company in connection with proposed settlement in Mozambique, is awaited. The formation of a large Colonial forest working scheme is being inaugurated, and during the year the company subscribed 10% of the capital of the Companhia Nacional Algodoeira, which has a capital of 5,000 contos, and half the capital of Mocambique Commercial Limitada, which has a capital of 1,000 tontes.

Following the termination of the company's administrative responsibilities in the territories of Meseta and Soma, the character of the wholly agricultural, commercial and industrial activities has been a delicate period of transition, and the board pays tribute to one of its members, Colonel Gonçes Pereira, who stayed in Portuguese East Africa for more than a year in connexion with such matters and the liquidation of the administrative functions. Property ultimately assessed at 68,000 contos, and comprising buildings, furniture, ships, plant, telephones, and telegraph materials, was transferred to the State and, not unaturally, the transfer has given rise to different views as to the value of the assets. The report states:

The negotiations entered into with the Government for the liquidation of the property of the company have therefore two points of view, which the company has to accept in its own defence. The Ministry of the Colonies prompted the latter company to refer the matter to arbitration. The Government, on the other hand, has a reserve of our Colonies, and the ownership of such in sub-territory companies.

The Government claimed the right to take possession of the gold bars, the company held, that it was not bound to hand the gold bars, but only to pay the notes collected by the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, if, however, the Government were very interested in obtaining possession of the gold, the

company would be prepared to hand it over at its actual value.

As regards the shares, the State claimed that they be handed over to it without any compensation whatever to the company, whose foreign powers it had taken over. The company held that the shares were its property and that the matter was a claim on the part of anyone.

The Court decided that the reserve gold was to be handed over to the Government, but that the company was to be paid part of the price, and for the other part, the greater with the value of gold for monetary value.

The second and third arbitration referring to the shares followed. The second was in respect of the 120,000 shares in the Companhia de Moçambique, and the third in respect of the shares held by the company in sub-territory companies. The awards given in these arbitrations were in favour of the share in dispute being recognized to be the property of the Companhia de Moçambique.

Among the shares included in the arbitration awards were those of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, one-third of the shares of which is held by the Mozambique Company.

The debt balance for the year was small (3,003,011 escudos). At the end of the year the special reserve totalled £29,102,202, which sum has now been allocated as follows: special reserve fund, £14,102,202; dividend resulting fund, £10,000,000; provision for expenses in connection with arbitrations and other liquidations, £5,000,000. These appear in the balance sheet at £21,732,500 and £16,150,310.

Kenya Coffee Crop

The average sales value of Kenya coffee in the season 1943-44 is estimated by the Coffee Control at 90.61s. per cwt., an increase of 15.70s. per cwt. over the average value of the previous year. The estimated realization after deduction of insurance and pool bagging costs is 88.5s., and the final payout at an average of 87.20s. for Kenya and 77.20s. for Uganda coffee. The overhead and operating costs of the Coffee Control absorbed 1.41s. per cwt. for 1.55% in terms of value.

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COMPANY MEETING

Nyasaland Railway Limited

Mr. W. M. Codrington's Address

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF NYASALAND RAILWAYS, LIMITED, was held at 8 Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.A. 1, on Thursday, November 2, 1944.

Mr. W. M. Codrington, M.C., the Chairman of the Company, presided.

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

The death of Mr. Norman B. Dickson, Chairman of Shire Highlands Railway from its formation in 1905 until its absorption by Nyasaland Railway in 1931, and from then until his death a member of the board of Nyasaland Railways, has deprived the company of a man whose combined wide technical knowledge and experience with a spirit of enterprise and a fund of shrewd common sense. His sound judgment was at all times at the service of his colleagues, who mourn the loss of one who was at once a wise counsellor and a good friend of Nyasaland.

In Mr. Dickson's place, Brigadier J. Storar, M.I. Mech.E., who since 1924 has served the company in Africa as chief mechanical engineer, has been appointed a director.

Increased Traffic

The accounts for 1943 show that after putting to reserve for renewals a gross total of £31,887 (compared with £30,642 in the previous year), the excess of gross receipts over working expenses amounted to £96,215, as compared with £90,452 in 1942.

Provision during the year of £20,344 for redemption of 6% A debenture stock has reduced the amount of that stock outstanding to £612,032. A further £10,941 of 5% B income debenture stock (Lake Service) was issued, reducing the amount of that stock outstanding to £49,267.

In the last 10 years the number of passengers carried has risen from 83,102 to 277,672 and the tonnage of goods from 44,344 to 105,917. It is of interest to note that whilst the 12216 tons of exports earned in 1944 produced an average revenue of £7.19s. per ton, the average receipts per ton from the 27,228 tons of similar traffic carried in 1943 was £5.11s. Hitherto it has been possible to cope with this steady increase in the volume of traffic by more and more economical use of the relatively small amount of rolling stock which we possess. Our general manager, who has recently visited England for consultation with the board, has, however, pointed out that the time is approaching when additional rolling stock will become necessary if the traffic, which we all hope may increase still further as a result of accelerated development in Nyasaland, is to be handled with efficiency and dispatch.

More Powerful Main Line Locomotives

Accordingly, the board, in conjunction with the Trans-Zambesia Railway, has invited tenders for seven new main line locomotives of a considerably more powerful type than those at present in service, and orders have been placed for six new boilers for the existing type of engines. Tenders are also being invited for two new shunting engines, and specifications for the additional rolling stock required are being prepared.

The introduction of more powerful locomotives than have hitherto been used by us is made possible by the approaching completion of the programme of strengthening all bridges on the line up to a 134 ton axle load—a work delayed for obvious reasons during the war, but now approaching completion.

Tonnage carried by the Lake Service has also in-

creased progressively year by year from 1,662 tons in 1936, the year in which at the request of the Nyasaland Government we took over the service, to 5,280 tons in 1943. To provide for this and for the further increases which we hope will result from our policy of quoting low development rates, we have sent out a new twin-crew vessel designed and built for us by A. & J. Inglis, Ltd., of Glasgow, which will also accommodate 12 European, four Asiatic and 300 African passengers. This vessel, the M.V. Viper, has been re-fitted on the shore of Lake Nyasa by our own staff and launched on June 14 last, is now having her superstructure and engines fitted, and should be ready to go into service early next year. She has a length of 140 feet, displacement of 450 tons, and is powered by two Porter diesel engines each of 300 h.p.

Good progress is being made with the construction of the 500 houses for our African staff on the site of 612 acres at Limbe which we have purchased for the purpose.

Nyasaland Development Programme

Thus we are providing for the needs of the future, as far as they can be forecast, by our own. The rate of expansion of our traffic in the future will be affected by many factors, of which perhaps the most important is the progress of the general programme for Colonial development in Nyasaland. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has invited the Colonial Governments to prepare development programmes for a period of years ahead; and the Nyasaland Government has appointed a Post-War Development Committee to assist it in fulfilling this request. No announcement has yet been made about the programme sanctioned for Nyasaland, but we naturally hope that it will comprise measures for the progressive improvement of the health of the 2,000,000 African inhabitants of the Protectorate and for their education, particularly practical agriculture. Accelerated progress in these two directions would have a far-reaching effect in output per head of the population, and would thus raise the general economic level throughout the Protectorate on which its prosperity and that of your company depend.

The Chairman added that since his statement had been sent out to the shareholders it had been announced that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had approved a free grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of a maximum sum of £345,000 to be made to Nyasaland to assist the Government of that territory in carrying out proposals recommended by the Nyasaland Post-War Development Committee for a comprehensive five-year plan for educational development in the Protectorate.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, Mr. Vivian G. Gurr and Brigadier J. Storar, the retiring directors, were re-elected, and Messrs. Reat, Warwick, Mitchell & Co. were re-appointed auditors of the company.

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COMPANY MEETING

Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd.

Mr. Maurice Hays Hutchinson's Statement

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LIMITED, was held yesterday, November 8, 1944, at 11.30 a.m. at the House of the Chartered Insurance Institute, 20 Aldermanbury, London, E.C.2. Mr. MAURICE HAYS HUTCHINSON, M.C., M.P., Chairman of the company, had a long and interesting conference with the annual meeting and accounts a statement in the following terms:

"Operations for the year under review that ended July 31, 1944 resulted in a credit balance of £80,915, which has been added to the reserve account. The directors recommend that part of the reserve be utilized for the payment of a 4% dividend on the preference shares, and a resolution to that effect will be submitted to the meeting.

"With regard to the company's interests generally in the Union of the Haut Katanga:

"No information with regard to the operations of the years 1943-1944 has been published by that company. Operations are believed to be continuing satisfactorily, but it has not yet been possible to re-establish communication with the company in Brussels.

Benguela Railway

"The results of the Benguela Railway Company, 1943 compare with those for 1942 as follows:—

	1942	1943
Kilometres	116,250	116,250
Passengers	2,584	313,248
Tons of Goods	61,774	6,438
of which—		
Local Service	286,495	321,155
International Service	98,724	91,652
Gross operating receipts	£24,911	£35,029
Operating expenditure	£27,500	£49,205
Renewal reserve account	£65,400	£246,596
Lisbon and London expenses (less sundry receipts)	£40,442	£7,659
Excess of income over expenditure set aside towards redemption of debentures	£101,403	£59,965

RENEWALS.—The railway company's officials state that the permanent way has been kept in excellent condition and that the locomotives and rolling stock necessary for traffic requirements are in good order, also that the plant, machinery, and tools are in first-class working order and all buildings of permanent character properly maintained.

KENTAN GOLD AREAS, LIMITED.

The Kentan Company owns £27,500, 8½% debenture stock and, directly and indirectly, 89.42% of the

issued share capital of the Gelta Gold Mining Company, Limited.

GELTA GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Milling operations were governed by the available supplies of essential stores and Native labour and averaged 231 tons, compared with 240 tons per day for the previous year. The suspension of high-grade ore shipments to the mill from the Mawe Mine mine, owing to scarcity of tires for road transport, accounts for a large extent for the drop in gold output of 3,418 ozs.

	1943	1944
Gold Production	3,418	3,418
Tons of ore milled	18,920	21,788
Grade of ore (dwt. per ton)	31.54	32.60

The cost per ton is raised after charging all development expenditure, but before making provision for depreciation, debenture interest and income tax.

Mr. Dreyfus says a total of £100,000 of development work was carried out at the Gelta, Mawe and Mawe Mine mines. No development work was done at Lelatui mine, which is at the level of the Gelta mine pending the installation of the motor for the shaft hoist which has now arrived.

ORE RESERVES.—The estimated reserves on June 30, 1944, showed a total of 1,353,798 tons of an average grade of 4.2 dwts. per ton as against 1,305,896 tons of an average grade of 4.4 dwts. per ton on June 30, 1943.

Belgian Congo's Hydro-Electric Power

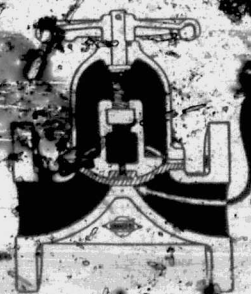
M. Alexandre Gnooutscheff, engineer of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga, estimates the available hydro-electric power of the Belgian Congo at 130,000,000 kilowatts, placing the Colony second in the world after Russia, with 270,000,000 kw., and before the British Empire, with 107,000,000 kw. Present installations in the Belgian Congo utilize only 7% of the power available. Mr. Gnooutscheff has suggested in the journal *Loyant* the construction in the Katanga Province of an electric power station which would permit the creation of new industrial centres, electrification of the railways, the processing of metals by electrolysis, the extraction of nitrogen from the air, and the establishment of various synthetic industries.

East African Shippers' Association

Mr. M. M. Gundle has been elected Chairman of the East African Shippers' Association, with Mr. W. W. Chapman as Deputy Chairman. The other members of the Committee are Messrs. D. G. Wall, R. P. Ellis, R. D. Hamilton, H. C. Hyle, T. H. Mendex and J. H. Runaces.

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News Items in Brief

A Town Council is to be set up, in similar in place of the present Town Board.

Education for African children between the ages of 12 and 16 is now compulsory in Broken Hill and Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.

The Posts and Telegraphs Department of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory had a cash revenue last year of £206,407, compared with £180,000 in 1942.

M. Brelo, an entomologist in the service of the Government of the Belgian Congo is studying locust problems in Northern Rhodesia in collaboration with British experts. He is making a film to show all the stages of anti-locust work. The task is expected to take two years.

War-time necessities in Great Britain are to be asked to make special appeals to their members in support of the Princess Tsahai Memorial Hospital, and which hopes to raise more than £400,000 for the building and equipment of a hospital in Addis Ababa. Nearly £10,000 has so far been collected.

Following the immunization of more than 2,500,000 head of cattle in Kenya in 1942 and 1943, there has been a striking reduction in the incidence of rinderpest. During last year there was only one small outbreak in South Kavirondo, one in North Kavirondo, and two in Central Kavirondo; there were four outbreaks in the Nyeri, Embu and Meru reserves.

In Tanganyika empty shell cases, some dating back to the last war, are being used for making charcoal irons, and are being supplied to farms and laundries, where they are used in preference to cast iron ones, which are easily broken. The same concern is also making spare parts for oil mills, sisal decorticators, flour mills, rice mills, diesel engines, motor cars, and electric and mining plant.

LATEST MINING NEWS

The Outlook for Copper

Copper producers within the Empire are estimated by the financial editor of the Manchester Guardian to calculate on producing at least 600,000 tons of the metal annually at the present rate, whereas only about half of that quantity could be absorbed immediately by the United Kingdom, and they only if imports from the United States, Chile, and other foreign countries were suspended. He recalls that a 10% tariff preference for Empire copper was agreed at Ottawa in 1937, but never applied, and suggests that the home market for producers that it will be introduced after the war. His disappointment, since Great Britain will be reluctant to place itself to the United States not to make any such "disappointment."

The article mentions that the world output of copper, stimulated by the use of the electrical industry, rose from 800,000 tons in 1913 to 1,600,000 tons in 1934, and that between the outbreak of the last war and 1937 it had been more than doubled, reaching 2,300,000 metric tons in the last mentioned year, chiefly on account of the progress of electrification and the rise of the motor-car industry. He puts the present productive capacity at about 2,750,000 metric tons (whereas some other authorities put it at 2,500,000 metric tons) and after a 2,000,000 tons.

Private civilian consumption is considered never to have exceeded 1,000,000 tons annually. The Continent of Europe has, of course, been greatly under-supplied during the last five years, but though that means a substantial deferred demand, the countries concerned have meantime accustomed themselves to the use of other metals and materials, where copper was once thought indispensable.

Metal and scrap at the disposal of Governments itself, is suggested, not be less than 2,000,000 tons at the end of the war, and the Governments of the metal-producing and consuming countries are therefore urged to set up a stock-piling committee in the case of tin and rubber, to see what agreed action can be taken to liquidate war stocks and regulate future production.

Tanganyika Concessions

Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. reports that for the year ended July 31 last there was a credit balance of £80,937 after crediting £16,000 reserved for income tax and not requiring a 4% preference dividend was paid.

The issued capital of the company is £3,139,678 in ordinary stock and £2,305,183 in preference stock, and £786,642 is outstanding in 2% discount non-transferable notes issued to the African Railway Finance Co., Ltd. In respect of the Tanganyika Company's guarantee of the principal and interest on the company's debentures, £150,470 received from the Union Bank of East Africa as an advance free of interest against dividend which may become payable in respect of 1940 is still held in suspense, since no results for that year have yet been published and no dividend has been declared. There is also a general reserve of £162,194.

Shares and debentures in the Benguela Railway Company appear in the balance sheet at £1,770,822, shares and debentures in the African Railway Finance Company at £60,921, cash at £321,330, and shares and debentures in other companies at a total of £4,400,911, these holdings being chiefly in the Union-Miniers, Goba-Goba Mining, Kenran Gold Areas and Rhodesia Collieries companies.

The general meeting was held yesterday in London, and the address of the Chairman appears on another page.

Company Progress Reports

Thistle Etna—2,000 tons of ore were treated in October and 336 lb. of gold was recovered. The operating profit was

£15,000. The

Cam and Motor—During October 25,500 tons were crushed for a gold output valued at £16,227 and a working profit of £2,001, against £20,000 in September.

Starwood Star—Crushings during October totaled 8,800 tons, for a gold output valued at £8,859 and a working profit of £751, compared with £590 in September.

Mining Personalities

Lord Harlech has been appointed by the Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd. with effect from January next.

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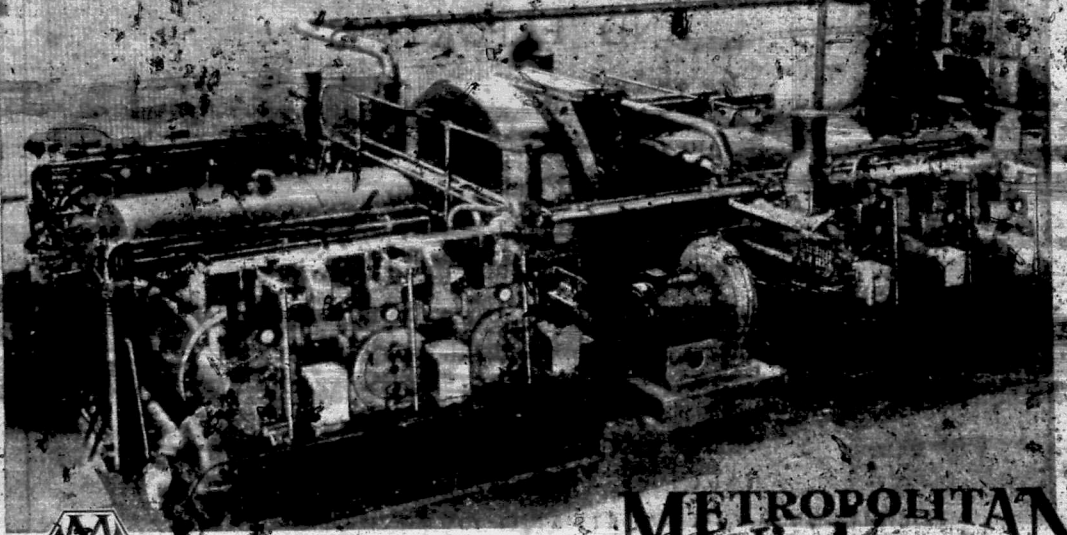
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE EAST AFRICAN ARMY EDUCATIONAL CORPS is declared by Major Young in a statement which we publish elsewhere in this issue to be giving the African a more liberal education,

Educating The African in War and Peace.

notably in matters of citizenship, than he received in Government or missionary schools before the war; he adds that the younger education officers of the East African Dependencies have found the Army Educational Corps "a glorious experimental field for ideas which their pre-war seniors had not encouraged. From the information which we have received from many quarters during the war we should say that both these assertions are justified, but, nevertheless, it would not be fair to allow this criticism of the civil administration, and still less of the missionary societies, to pass without qualification. Its fundamental error is that it does not compare like with like.

While the Army has at its disposal whatever funds it requires, there was no Government in British East and Central Africa in pre-war

days, and certainly no missionary society or station which was not compelled to postpone

Advantages of Army Educationists.

admirable plans because it lacked the wherewithal to put them into operation. Secondly, the Army has the great advantage of being able to impose upon its trainees both discipline and continuity, two of the essentials of education and progress, whereas all the Governments lacked courage in matters of discipline in peacetime and none insisted firmly on continuity in training. Business men in Eastern Africa have, indeed, pleaded vainly for many years for adequate legislation to regulate apprenticeship. Thirdly, the Army has not been dealing with average Africans, but with the best physical specimens in the tribes; moreover the fact that they are all volunteers shows them to be the men with the greatest sense of duty and/or adventure. Fourthly, these specially selected sections of African manhood are now better able to do justice to themselves and their instructors because they have been made fit for their eyes' before by the most generous rations, physical training, and hygienic conditions of life.

To emphasize that the Army educationists started with these important advantages, among others, is not to withhold recognition of the results achieved. It is evident that they would not have been

Colonial Service Misfits Promoted.

attained unless, in the words of Major Young, the East Africa Command wisely decided that the best must have the best possible mental equipment to face modern war. It should be added that Lieutenant-General Sir William Platt, who has just completed his term of three years as General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, East Africa, has taken a great personal interest in this matter, as he had previously done in the Sudan. And when the chief sets an example, his subordinates always respond. In contrast, not all Governors in East Africa have been interested in their Education Department; there were, indeed, notorious cases of Directors of Education who were never invited to Government House, and were known to the whole country to be *persona non grata* to their Governor. It would, of course, not be difficult to make a list of inter-war Directors of Education who were of sadly disappointing calibre, but we blame them less than the Colonial Office which appointed them, and that Office and the Governors for permitting them to cling year after year to posts which they did not adorn. While the Army in action dismisses its failures, or at least transfers unsuitable men to positions in which they can do little or no harm, the Colonial Service promotes its genial misfits—to the prejudice of their colleagues and the serious detriment of the public interest.

Fortunately, there is good reason to hope that the quality of Colonial educationists will be markedly higher after the war, for one of the ablest, most open-minded, and least conventional of the specialists at the Colonial Office is the Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State. Mr. C. W. M.

Cox had made a great reputation for himself in the Sudan before that Government was asked to release him at the end of 1939 for the more important duty of organizing education throughout the Colonial Empire. To enter upon his new responsibilities during the war must have been disappointing to an active mind, but Mr. Cox has not allowed a world in travail to frustrate all his plans, though some of them have inevitably been postponed. Not long ago he made a lengthy African tour, of which we have received many favourable reports; he has been active in drawing designs for the future;

and there are several recent pieces of evidence that he knows a good man when he sees him, and intends to press for promotion by merit, not mere seniority. Two of his main difficulties must be the present shortage of staff and the virtual impossibility of obtaining recruits of the right type during the war.

If some of the best men from the Army Educational Corps—and from similar branches of the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force—can be induced to join the Colonial Education Service when they are demobilized, it

Need for New Directors of Education.

will be an excellent thing for the Colonies. Some of the military education officers who have acquitted themselves so well with East African and Rhodesian troops were juniors in the Colonial Education Service, to which they will return with enlarged experience, correspondingly increased competence, and a new sense of mission. The immense expansion of Colonial educational services which is certain, and which will be limited by the availability of man-power rather than that of money, will give boundless scope for their enthusiasm if it be wisely used by the territory to which they are posted. The aim must be to build on their experience of these last years, not allow it to be discounted as an expansionist interlude possible only in war. A condition of the adoption and success of that policy must be the retirement of more than a few Directors of Education in the Colonial Empire, and we fully expect to see many changes among them as soon as possible after the end of the war with Germany.

Twenty Years Ago

From our issue of November 20, 1924

Uganda's first sugar factory has been opened by the Governor.

All, or practically all, the pre-war German farms have resumed in Mombasa.

Mr. B. P. de Watterville, the naturalist, collector, and well-known hunter, has been killed by a lion on the Uganda-Congo border.

The purchase by Messrs. Brooks, Bond and Co. of 500 acres of land in the Limuru district for the growing of tea is an event of first-class importance in the economic development of Kenya.

When Sir Robert Coryndon, the Governor of Kenya, was recently on a coastal tour, he was impressed by the suggestion of making the Tana River into a useful inland waterway. An engineer of the P.W.D. is now detailed to survey the area.

Not until the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley was opened did the British public have the opportunity of seeing the real value of our African and Rhodesian tobacco. Wembley has established British appreciation of it. — Mr. H. B. Spiller.

Accelerating Development in British Africa

Suggestion of Lieutenant Colonel Peter Penn

ALL POLITICAL PARTIES are agreed that we have not done enough for our Colonies in Africa and that we must quicken our rate of development.

One principle must be borne in mind: that capacity to import depends on capacity to export. But in Colonial Africa about 40,000,000 Africans have a cash spending power of only 1d. or 2d. per head per week. At once we see that our colonies are strapped because a large proportion of our African Colonial Empire is as closed to British trade as if it were an enemy country, and because of the low living level there is no capacity to import or export.

Therefore the problem is not what we are going to export for sale to those 40,000,000, but what are we going to buy from them so that they may have money to export what we aim to export. We must buy the African's egg before we sell him our chicken.

Tribal Trading Posts for Primary Products

Once recently one of our merchant princes expressed his willingness to become a merchant adventurer in Africa, and so I asked up to what amount he was prepared to venture. He replied: "Time will be required to establish trade and build up a connexion. I will give a year's credit in the form of goods to the value of £20,000." This merchant prince was only prepared to export credit, whereas the real solution is first of all to set up and finance tribal trading posts for primaries. Then, having supplied the primary producer with cash, to have on the spot a variety of suitable goods either manufactured in the country or exported from England. Thus the trade cycle will begin.

Someone else to whom I talked was not interested because his firm dealt with high-grade goods only. What an error of judgment! for Colonial Africa will become interested in high-class goods.

It is difficult for anyone without an intimate knowledge of Africa to appreciate the number of halts or checks that lie along the trade route from Manchester to Ujiji on the shores of Lake Tanganyika. You who trade in hundreds of thousands of pounds per annum may think a remote village in Africa very small fry, but in this respect Africa is akin to India. India, with its 400 million population, has 700,000 villages, and it is the people in the villages who are the buyers of goods, not the inhabitants of the few big towns. Similarly in Africa we must give pride of place to the villages and villagers.

Faults of the Colonial Service

Counting Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, we have in Eastern Africa six separate British Colonies, each with a Government varying considerably in energy and tiredness, courage and timidity, self-reliance and subordination. These Governments preside over local Governments which always have an official majority. So with a timid or subordinate-minded Government in office progress is static. In fact it is retrogressive because he does nothing while other Colonies attempt to march forward.

Below the Governors are the heads of provinces. Their authority to initiate any new activity is practically nil, and they have no power to establish a new order of things or a new deal within their provinces, which may be half the size of England.

The lesser Colonial civil servant is just a cog in the administrative machine. He carries on in the Victorian manner and does the work which in our local authorities at Home is nowadays performed by the secretary.

In an address to the Africa Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

third clerk in the office—frequently a woman, who does her work exceedingly well.

The halts or checks on the trade route do not end with Government departments. The big obstacle at present is the Indian trader. But it is not fair to call him a check. He is doing what you should be doing. He is showing the initiative that our Home firms lack. He is the African "Stop-me-and-buy-one."

The "Stop-me-and-Buy-one" of Africa

The Indian is hard working, lives on a very low standard, is within his sphere efficient, but is handicapped by lack of capital; he carries a meagre stock, yet makes his country of all its assets at the lowest level—that of the villager. In the hinterland it is the Indian with his little store who is a tremendous factor in the slow development of our export trade, because he takes all he can get at the very best price and sells the lowest grade goods at the highest possible figure. All his profits go to India to his family, or they remain in India to be passed from the African.

Our British agents are often based on the coast. That policy follows the line of best resistance, dabbling in any fashionable fad; the Home board requires a dividend and discourages risks. The Home board also nudges the local directorate so that their voice is that of a Government yes man rather than that of a minor Cecil Rhodes. There are the combination and continuation of Indian trader, coast policy and Colonial Civil Service is hardly likely to lead to enhanced exports from this country.

The young African in his tens of thousands has entered our ports for this war. We have accepted the cream of the Africans who have left us, and many have made us supreme scientists. If we plotted each home of those supreme scientists of African Colonies would be as pitted with noticeable gun-points as the map of Kent is studded with bomb craters. The young Africans who are blown down in aeroplanes, then carried in mechanical vehicles, voyaged by sea, been fed and clothed, and paid at a rate never before dreamed of—been made aware of an unlimited supply of all these things.

Helping the Demobilized African

What are we going to do about the African after the war? Is he to be an apostate, your greatness and our partner in peace or is he to return to his village to sow the seeds of discontent? He should walk in step with us, be a full citizen of our Empire, and have a quota of the world's goods in return for a quota of his labour.

The returning African N.C.O.s should be the future traders, men and shopkeepers of their own country. They will require help and guidance, but, having seen our greatness, they will assure accordingly.

In the old merchant adventurer days we sought the chief's permission and help in our trading ventures. Why should we not do so now? The chiefs want progress to do their subjects, and they should be co-opted into the scheme of things. In addition to being chiefs they should be the chief commercial and industrial men, the scribes. In isolated cases that is already done. It would be so in all cases if the Government give them that which encourages them to be our allies which Mr. Churchill gives to our small allied nationals. This is where the right type of Regular Army officer enters the picture. Some of them have served for years with the African, and are qualified to be liaison investigators in this vast potential market, working through the chiefs.

Forty millions of Africans want the primaries of life—more and better food, shelter, from the elements, and clothes. The Mother Country must supply money to buy these things, must in the first place give them a cash overdraft by buying their produce. To take exports to them before buying their produce, thus providing them with cash is only a half measure.

What prevents this market from opening up? The uncertainty of sale by the African and so by us. The first need is to stabilize prices. If one year an African sells 30 pounds of cotton at 1s. a pound, that will pay his post-tax of 10s. He cannot understand the situation the following year if he relies on the same quantity to pay his tax, and finds that cotton has dropped in price. The situation is still worse if he has grown a double quantity, thinking that he will have to spend double then, and the price has fallen.

First, we must insist on the African growing what he wants, allotting him a quota and guaranteeing to buy what he produces. Each Colony must be notified of its produce quota from some higher authority, e.g., an Empire Marketing Board. The quota should be allocated in due proportion to

the province, district and village, until each man gets his quota—say 10 cows, of maize.

Secondly, we must have stability and uniform prices. The Government has to guarantee the price for primary products for, say, 10 years.

Thirdly, the Colonial Civil Service must be reorganised so that white and coloured men can pay for administration. His salary may come from taxes, but his butter can come only from trade.

Fourthly, we must dress the Empire shop well. We must let the Africans see that there is a good clothing and that what he buys naturally shall improve. I know the African what he will get in exchange for his cow, of maize, of milk, of goat's milk, or his time and labour. I don't doubt that goat's milk is a good thing, but the goods market in East Africa and in the Empire, bicycles, cotton piece goods, shoes, lamps, soap, and many other articles should be cheap.

State Must Co-operate with Private Enterprise

Private enterprise can do the greatest service in the development of Africa, but it must be linked to State co-operation, for only the State can arrange quotas, can inaugurate improvements, can straighten the scheme, can stamp the hindrance of stamps on the scheme by registration and co-ordination.

In certain cases the State is neither incontinent nor backward with its hands to co-operate with private enterprise, but results may be amazing. In East Africa, just two years ago a Government decided to help a meat firm, and did so to the tune of passing 100,000 head of cattle into that firm's factory. To do this the State deputed a member of parliament for the purpose. That illustrates how private enterprise should be linked to State co-operation.

I do not preach that Government money is required or that the District Officer should act wholly as a commercial agent, but no harm would be done if every Colonial official were secondarily to turn to a commercial concern. What we need is that Government policy must urgently and insistently aim at creating the conditions in which our exports can find a ready market.

Our Colonies will stop to have the industrialised. Would

it be right to prevent a progressive African chief from importing and pressing of cotton mill? He might decide to get his machinery and employ builders from America. I say that we should be busy with the setting up of mills here that would be able to take up the lead and co-operating with the main mills and labour.

It has been existing at the end of 1941 in Bulawayo. It was a mixture of Manchester and Liechtenstein combined, of "brown" people. Coloureds were being torn the smote of industry. Let us be in all these industrial ventures. Let us push up the factories and establish the tanneries; at once, not after a wait-and-see period and then as a dying gesture. It must not be another case of "too little and too late." Surely we have learnt our lesson.

There is not a matter of dashing in and out of the end of the year. Nothing is so essential to the development of Africa may not look a good investment now, but there is more time at the disposal of the industrial future of the world than in its suicidal past.

Business needs ready and money once covering how much it needs to make an article. As I showed they are opening up on research into this African question. I think there is a great future for what I term the "Hudson" investigation. He had not been studying, but he must be a man of alert and inquiring mind, able to meet and discuss matters with all types of opinion, form a judgment and produce a comprehensive report.

In the matter of exports to Colonial Africa, we must see for what we want through the Secretary of State in London, the Director of the Board of Trade, a Director of Chamber of Commerce policy, and representatives by members of Parliament, from their scanty attendance during Colonial days, and we must insist that Colonial civil servants are able to see the position in the new order of things.

Speaking for private enterprise on September 18, Lord Hoffendun, cited State exporters were being continually thwarted by the Board of Trade. Speaking as President of the Board of Trade on September 19 to the Cotton Industry, Mr. Dalton told them to "be bold." It is hard to reconcile these two outlooks, but I say "Go and buy the primaries, and seek the warm co-operation of the State in a going for it that way and no other will a ready sale be established. The exports you manufacture in England."

Making a Film in Tanganyika Territory

By Thorold Dickinson, Director of "Men of Two Worlds"

IT IS A TOUGH PROPOSITION to give the better part of three years of your life to making one film, but that is what four of us are doing in making "Men of Two Worlds," the film I am to direct and John Sutor produce.

This dramatic film is the story of a European and an African, who coming together by chance, jointly solve an urgent problem which neither can tackle properly. The European is an English district commissioner faced with the task of rescuing several thousand Africans from an outbreak of sleeping sickness. The African, having absorbed the civilization of Europe, goes back to his own people to find that he is spiritually outcast, emotionally out of touch, he is well as a "no man's land" between two worlds of thought and ways of life.

Regarded by Government as of National Importance

In December, 1942, Two Cities Films asked the Army to release me from my job of producing military training films (my last was "Next of Kin") in order to tackle a job which they considered—and the Army agreed—to be of national importance. They wanted me to make this film about East Africa. It was not to be a spectacle of conquest or a documentary about the intimate dramatic study of the two races working side by side, photographed in the studio with a smattering of exterior location scenes.

For the sake of authenticity, I insisted that Miss Annot Robertson's idea in which we were to base the screen-play should be developed on the spot in Tanganyika, and that the backgrounds and types of Africans to be portrayed should be chosen as the story developed, so that we could achieve a subject in which fact and fiction could mingle without clashing.

Four colleagues agreed to join me—Joyce Cary, the novelist and former District Officer in West Africa, Richard

Vernon, associate producer, Desmond Dickinson, cameraman; and Tom Morahan, art director.

We went to West Africa by troopship in January 1943, when U-boats were sinking one or two tons of Allied shipping per month. Our escort consisted of a boat, the convoy had no casualties. But our movie camera and film stock, with which we were to make tests in colour and black and white, were sunk in another ship, and we had to carry on with a still camera.

Attractions of Moshi District

We flew from West Africa through the Belgian Congo and Uganda to Dar es Salaam, travelled extensively in Tanganyika, and finally settled at Moshi, on the southern slopes of Kilimanjaro, as being the district with the greatest variety of scenery. The Governor of Tanganyika, Sir Alfred Jackson, and Lady Jackson, who have throughout taken the greatest interest in our work and helped us in every way, at first challenged our choice, but a year later, after another extension of our Territory, they admitted that we were right.

The scenery of the country near Moshi and Mashigi is astounding. On the plain there are neat and sugar estates of great value to the war effort, tidy and prosperous Native farms, vast stretches of tsetse bush, which was the main concern of our story, great rain forests and many rivers flowing down the mountains; and country looking under tropical sunshine; the cold springs of water rising out of the ground; and dense vegetation of palm jungle, so dark that at no hour of the day it is possible to get any recognizable exposure with a motion picture camera.

When we had to divert a deer to produce irrigation, the Africans accompany him as always, carrying spears and bows and arrows as a protection against wild animals, particularly at sunrise and sunset. The arrows are sold locally—sixpence plain and one shilling poisoned. On the mountain also had localities. The thin red cliffs of the mountains, the banks of the rivers, and the streams flowing down the mountainside, all gave an impression of colourful abundance which made me glad that ours is a colour film. Now we can share our experiences with millions who would otherwise have no chance of appreciating this glorious scenery.

Kilimanjaro, 19,700 feet high, has two peaks, Kibo and Mawenzi, which is 2,000 feet lower. Kibo is snow-capped and rounded in appearance from below, though it contains an immense volcanic crater. Mawenzi has a jagged summit.

There is a local legend that Kibo and Mawenzi, the male and the female, a load of firewood at his request and threw in a bunch of bananas for food. Mawenzi, being lazy, ate the bananas and threw away the wood, which she had only taken to cook with. Then she went back to Kibo and asked for more wood. He gave her some and another bunch of bananas. She went away and returned too soon for more. So this time Kibo refused her requests and, picking up a bundle of firewood, went to the head of the river. And her head has broken since that day.

We spent the next few weeks in the bush, writing a complete treatment of our screen story. They were returned home, three by air and two by air and sea.

Back in England, in the summer of 1942 we developed our script being careful to bring in a new collaborator, Herbert W. Victoria, who, knowing nothing of Africa, insisted on every point of the script being done by the uninitiated and on eliminating all the points which could not be clarified in the two-hour span of a motion picture.

Time Staff Difficulties

In the late autumn we set out again. Shortage of manpower at home made furs a small unit, none of whom could be of military age. One member was aged 64, and at the other end of the scale we had boys of 15, 16 and 17. We even had a few extra coupons for tropical kit for the 15-year-old youngster. Many of the unit had fought in this war or the last. Eric Davey, the assistant director, had fought under General Smuts against the Germans within 20 miles of the location when Tanganyika was German East Africa.

We shipped more than 12 tons of gear with the first unit, and then my own gang, Robert Vernon, Desmond Dickinson, Tom Morahan and Eric Davey, went on by air to work ahead in anticipation of the shooting. We had allowed ourselves the bare time necessary to shoot our exteriors before the monsoons brought the rains from the Indian Ocean in April, May and June, but we had allowed for the difficulties of war transport.

The rest of the unit travelled to South Africa and came up to East Africa by rail, river and lake. Their journey lasted 12 weeks. It might have taken more than a year for the congestion on the South African railways is such that if our film were not considered of more than normal importance the unit could not have been allotted space on the railways until January, 1945. It took all Vernon's powers of persuasion to convince the Government authorities in Durban, Johannesburg, Victoria and the Town of the importance of our project. Even so, the unit had to travel in two parties at different times. Our rest when the 12 technicians and their cases of equipment reached Moshi can well be imagined.

But we were not so lucky. We had built a mud hut with a pitched roof and concrete floor to house our gear. A snake got in among the camera cases and had to be killed before we could examine our precious machinery. When it was assembled not a single wheel would go round properly. Motors and every gadget needed overhauling, due to heat, damp and mishandling on the journey. It was lucky for us that our cameraman, Desmond Dickinson, was a good mechanic, for we were 3,000 miles away from the nearest qualified camera mechanic. The camera crew consisted of six technicians, three of them beginners.

Cinematography Near the Equator

The south crew had a portable equipment which also needed complete overhaul. We found our records of the fortuitous accident an ace" at his job and Stanley Goddard, we had an ace mechanic and maintenance man. The third of the trio was Jerry Barnes, ex-N.F.C., whose miraculous escape from death during the German attack on the London docks. The rest of the unit consisted of a film production manager, divided out of the Royal Navy, a still photographer, another assistant director, a film editor and continuity secretary, Miss Pat Rille.

Our day was ruled by the motions of the sun. From 11 a.m. until 2 p.m. the best time for shooting in Ethiopia the sun is high overhead, and the scenery and the human photographs were taken. For instance, during their seeking for it in the bush, they found it from an hour after sunrise, far into a m. They went towards it, then knocking off for several hours to make their way from two p.m. and 5 p.m. when the setting sunlight becomes too yellow to give true colour value.

The African peasant likes to work from dawn until 11 a.m., the rest of the day being too hot for regular work until the hour before sundown, when he does a little gardening. We found the first part of the day pleasant to work in, but the afternoons under the blinding sunlight, when we were shooting, with the stifling bush round us, were dreadfully hot. In the tropics is not a picnic, and it is not coming to be so.

the calm thought and steady control which good picture-making demands.

A great compensation was getting to know the African. The African peasant is no fool and no idiot; as some people suggest. He is like the peasants one meets all over the world, including our own country.

We soon assembled a group of educated young men, courteous, alert and very quick to adapt themselves to the strange procedure of filmmaking. The quickness of their response was surprising to me, for I had had a similar experience when shooting exteriors for my first film, "The High Command," in West Africa in 1936.

The heat had put a heavy strain on the resources of our small European camera crew. The technicians had added the help of our African assistants soon after we had the coloured golving umbrellas which we used to shade our equipment. The cameras were always in the shade, but even then the heat inside them made it necessary to load the film at the last possible moment and remove it as quickly as possible. We rushed back to our headquarters, where the cameras were shipped by road to Harare and thence by air to Hollywood.

It was months before we saw the modest sample of our work in colour, so we also took tests in black and white, which we could develop on the spot to assist our own visual comparison.

Location hunting was no picnic, for, having found the locations, we had to cut dirt tracks where our paths had been to the nearest to the spot. The weather was too hot to plan so that they did not interfere with the angles of shooting. It is astounding how much undergrowth and how many trees we had to hack down before the single eye of the camera could get a clear impression of what our two eyes could see in these dense surroundings.

Our art director had, in fact, to work in reverse; to destroy nature in order to achieve the required background, whereas in normal studio work he has to create the background. Monkeys chattered and baboons whooped at us as we destroyed their habitual haunts. Even to get a simple four-foot shot of a car travelling along a road we used to spend two hours in artistic hacking to make it possible for the camera to receive an adequate impression of three-dimensional movement through the bush.

Care in Costing and Atmosphere

As we worked on through March and April the clouds began piling up out of the east, the sun became more and more obscured, and it began to rain. In one sequence we were showing the clearance of a field, its bush and the preparation to cultivate and the grain cleared ground. The rains broke before we could complete our task, and so we had to make a virtue of necessity and plant a maize crop over the entire area of several acres, waiting a scene into our film script so that we could show our farmer with a crop ready for harvest. Under the rains vegetation grew at an alarming pace, grass grew out of the ground at the rate of about a foot a week, and at the end of the rains it was as high as the tops of our lorries.

I could tell of lion and elephant met on the road, and of aeroplane flights in search of a camp, flying over mountains at 10,000 feet and over ravines at 100-foot levels. But this sort of wait on all this work has gone only to provide a percentage of our entertainment, the remainder being planned by the studio.

Thousands of feet of music and natural sound have been recorded, and tons of costumes, clothing and household goods have been bartered for, packed and shipped on a 10,000-mile journey to the studio. Research on Native customs and habits has been exhaustive. Hundreds of photographs have been taken of Native huts and village settings for use in the film. I think we gained more about the life of the East African in a few months than most people in a lifetime could get there. The story that will go before the cameras is almost as good, but the story that our cameras could be seen by slipping it all of it could be told.

Great care has been given to the casting of our "Two Worlds". Eric Portman, star of new and outstanding British films, will play the important role of the disbelieving English noble that will-known coloured actor, Robert Adams, will play Kibera, the African who finds himself between two worlds of life and death.

Lord Winterbottom and Governorships

Lord Winterbottom, who has long had interests in Northern Rhodesia, celebrated his 40th anniversary in Mombasa for his birthday. Lord Winterbottom was given an honorary citizenship of Northern Rhodesia and had refused four offers of governorships because he preferred to be the representative of his constituents in the greatest legislative assembly in the world.

The War

Praise for 11th East African Division

"Highest Fighting Quality" Shown in Burma

EAST AFRICAN TROOPS fighting in Burma have been very much in the news during the last few days.

First came the release of a special order of the Day by Lt.-Gen. General Sir Geoffrey Smith, G.O.C. in C., of the Army, containing these words:

"The 11th East African Division has lost no time in making its mark for itself. It itself to be of the highest fighting quality. Our attacks are expected by you, and the 11th Army is proud to have you amongst them. To the officers and men of the 11th East African Division I send my congratulations.

"The 11th Army has indeed in the Japanese the greatest defeat they have ever suffered. The extent to which you have made them pay for the 60,000 Japanese they beat on the soil of India and northern Burma, the great quantities of guns and equipment you have captured, the prisoners you have taken, the advances you have made, and the flight of the remnants you are still pursuing, the Japanese is easily to be put up again and reforming his broken divisions. He will fight again and viciously, but we have paid him some thing of what we owe. There still remains the business of will get it!"

Progress against Sui Resistance

The South-East Asia Command communiqué of November 9 said:

"East African troops, pushing south in the Kabaw Valley between Tamu and Kalemyi, are making steady progress against stiff enemy resistance. Other East African forces are moving the Japanese elements south of the Chindwin, north of Mawlaik."

On the following day the communiqué stated:

"East African forces, advancing on Kalemyi from the Kabaw and Kale valleys, are shelling the town. Progress is maintained by other East African forces operating against the enemy on the west bank of the Chindwin."

A cable from the Times Correspondent in Colombo on the Allied advance last week in central Burma said:

"The fall to the White after two days' fighting hastens the day when the Burmese Indian Division will emerge from the mountain country and join the East Africans in cutting a way through an enemy fighting in desperate confusion in the valley regions where he had once hoped to establish an outlet for the route back from the Manipur campaign."

The 11th East African Division went into action early in August after the capture of Tamu. They have baffled the enemy's repeated attempts to force him to withdraw, even when he held naturally strong positions covered by good rocks and minefields.

The advance of the Africans through the fumes of the monsoon, which cut them off from their supplies at times and split the force into isolated groups, is a notable example of endurance. Early this month the East Africans were operating 50 miles into Tenasserim and were approaching Mawlaik, with the enemy continuing to retreat to Kalewa.

H.M. destroyer Zebra (Lieut. Commander W. Scott; D.S.C.) was one of the ships under the command of Admiral Rhoderick Macgregor who on Sunday captured a German convoy off the coast of New Guinea and destroyed 10 out of the 11 enemy vessels. The British force consisted of two cruisers and four destroyers.

The second detachment of the Expeditionary Corps of the Belgian Congo Force Publique has arrived in the Colony from the Middle East en route for the Kalaw.

Casualties

Major David Wallace, The Buffs, has been killed in action "in circumstances of great gallantry."

Major W. A. Adams, 1st Battalion, Southern Rhodesia, has died on active service in Madras. His son, Sergt. Pilot W. Maxwell, is serving with the M.F.F.

Captain Herbert Woodward, 1st Battalion, has died on active service, was the son of Mrs. H. P. Woodward, Southern Rhodesia.

Lieut. David Thomas, who has been killed in action, was formerly on the staff of the Shell Company in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Flying Officer John Rayner Berrington, a Rhodesian, previously reported missing, believed killed in action, is now presumed dead.

Lieut. Leonard Abbott Smith, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been killed in action.

The death is reported as the result of a flying accident. Flight Sergt. Louis Hendrik Smith, before the war, was in the Southern Rhodesian Department of Posts and Telegraphs. His widow lives in Bulawayo and his mother in Ficksburg.

Flt. Daniel Bierowski, a former employee of Rhodesia Railways, has been killed in action in the Mediterranean area.

Flight Lieut. John Clifton Howle, S.A.A.F., of Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, is reported to have been killed from air operations over Italy. He was 20 years of age.

The following casualties were announced from Southern Rhodesia—Killed in action, Pte. Stuart Lane Gaach; Killed in a flying accident, Pilot Officer Radmilo Konstantinovic, Royal Yugoslav Air Force; missing, Flight Lieut. John Russell; wounded, Captain William Edward Hope-Sotherton, Lieuts. Geoffrey Carson, Edward Appard, W. D. E. Walters, and Hayden Bryan Roberts, Sergt. E. Littleton, and Cpl. T. Avliff Wilkin-

Lieut. Cyril Alexander Shackleton, of Bulawayo, Cpl. Robert Gordon Gray, of Salisbury, and L/Cpl. Charles Glass Spading, also of Southern Rhodesia, have been wounded in Italy.

Sergt. J. F. L. Cornwall, of Southern Rhodesia, previously reported missing, is now known to be a prisoner of war.

Awards

Acting Squadron Leader John Agostino Pagis, D.F.C., R.A.F.V.R., 44 Southern Rhodesia, serving with No. 64 Squadron, has been awarded the D.S.O. The citation reads:

"Since being awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross this officer has participated in very many sorties, during which such damage has been inflicted on the enemy's shipping, radio stations, oil storage tanks, petrol dumps and other installations has been amongst the targets attacked. On one occasion he led a small formation of aircraft against a much superior force of enemy fighters. In the engagement five enemy aircraft were shot down, two of them by Squadron Leader Pagis. This officer is a brave and resourceful leader whose example has proved a rare source of inspiration. He has destroyed 16 hostile aircraft."

Lieut. William Norbury, who has been awarded the Military Cross for gallantry in Burma, was born in Mombasa in 1922 and was on the staff of the Kenya and Uganda Railways until he joined the forces. Although twice wounded during the war, he is well known as "Joe" Hill, he continued to lead his platoon and took the enemy position. It was a very important action which the African troops were engaged in Burma.

Flight Lieut. David Allan, R.A.F.V.R., of Northern Rhodesia, has been awarded the D.F.C.

Mr. Harold Macmillan, British Resident Minister at Allied H.Q., Mediterranean, and former Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been appointed to the post of the Allied Commission in Italy in his present post.

Flight Sergt. Peter Charles Nightingale Green, a Rhodesian, previously reported missing as the result of

air operations in August, has now returned to the United Kingdom.

Sergeant S. M. Mintz, of Que Que, was returned to Southern Rhodesia after an absence of four and a half years. He joined the 2nd South African Division at the outbreak of war, was reported missing in the Middle East in 1942, and was later known to be a prisoner of war in Italy. He escaped after the Allies had landed in Italy and rejoined the forces. Although offered home leave, he refused it in order to remain on active service. Now he is back in Rhodesia.

Calling attention to Rhodesia's broadcast of the B.B.C., Mr. James Gray gave news of several Rhodesians now in this country. Flight Engineer Leslie Langridge, of Wakefield Farm, Headlands, near Salisbury, has arrived from the Indian Ocean after 15 months of anti-submarine patrol work in a Catalina flying boat, and David Clark, from Windale, has arrived to take his commission in the Royal Air Force in Burma in a 75-ton motor-launch which, in operations against the Japanese, travelled 19,000 miles in 10 months. David Hamilton, from Gwelo, who is also going for his commission, met three other Rhodesians (Russell Herring, Tim Green, and Dunbar) while on a course in Nelson's old flagship, the VICTORY, while I. E. Algiers, before the war a teacher in Southern Rhodesia, has been serving as a machine-gunner with the Netherlands Army for the past year or so, and has now been discharged through ill-health.

German Brutality to East African Askari

When Mr. Gerald Sayer, recently visited a camp for repatriated prisoners of war belonging to Colonial units, a number of Africans from East Africa who were captured at Tobruk told him that in Germany they were made to sleep in the open throughout last winter without any covering except two blankets. They went to work in France, and escaped when K.A.F. planes bombed the German transport column with which they were travelling. French peasants sheltered them until they could reach the Allied lines.

The President of the Association of Members of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, has been appointed a member of the Civil Reabsorption Board of Kenya, to whom a representative of the East Africa Women's League is to be appointed when the affecting women of any nationality are under consideration.

The British Ministry of Information has opened a lending library in Asmara for British troops stationed in the town.

The Savings Week total was £10,021. Northern Rhodesia raised £4,723 during the recent War-Savings Week.

Asmara's War Savings Week opened on Monday with a military parade. The Governor took the salute.

Rebel Greeks Sent to Ethiopia

Under the heading "Rebel Greeks in Eritrea," the British Ministry of Information recently issued the following statement in Asmara:—

The Greek Brigade Group were fully prepared for embarkation from Eritrea for operations overseas in April 1943. The advance party had already embarked. It was at this historic moment that the Brigade saw fit for political reasons to stage a military mutiny which resulted inevitably in their being disbanded.

After their disbandment the rebels will refuse to accept military orders of their German Chief, or of their commander-in-Chief, Middle East, and they constituted, in their mutinous conduct, a threat to security in the Middle East. They thus gained for themselves the status of internees.

Repeated efforts to persuade these recalcitrant soldiers to forget their political differences and help in the Allied war effort failed. A proportion of them were shipped away from the operational base to Eritrea, where they now hold the same status as they have since their mutiny in April.

There is, therefore, no political significance in the internment of these men; who are being treated in exactly the same way as any other mutinous soldiers, and any attempt to make it appear otherwise is clearly inspired by forces hostile to the Allied cause.

Rhodesian African Rifles

Rhodesian soldiers are fighting bravely and loyally in this war against the enemies of all men in all countries who wish to live in peace, enemies who stand for Germanic oppression of the weak races by the stronger. I am sure that after the war it will be said, and truly, of the men of the Rhodesian African Rifles rank with the best of those African soldiers, and that the leadership given them by their officers and N.C.Os. has been second to none.—Sir Evelyn Baring.

Gullible Italians of Asmara

The Italians of Asmara, happily with certain exceptions, have been and remain the most gullible community anywhere in the Middle East, wrote the *British Daily News* recently. "With very little will of their own, but with considerable mental energy in lapping up and passing from street corner to street corner, anything the Germans put out in the hope of damaging Allied relations and the Allied cause, the Asmara Italians still dance to Goebbels' tune. They anticipate a breakdown of the war effort and the integral faith of the United Nations more swiftly and completely than the collapse of the Roman Empire."

Handicap to Knowledge of the Sudan

The cheapest Press telegram exchanged between Khartoum and London costs 6.3d. per word, compared with 2.1s. per word in other points within the Commonwealth. London and Nairobi or London and Samara. The Press rate from the Sudan is very little lower than the deferred rate, and almost half as much again as the night low rate. It is most desirable that the British public should have a profound and sympathetic knowledge of the Sudan, its problems, achievements, and traditions; but it will be hard to do this at a price so high.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Lord Remell on Ethiopia

Maria Theresa Dollar and Trade

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR:—On November 2 you published an account of an address by Mr. A. D. BETHELL, Commercial Adviser to the Ethiopian Government, to a joint meeting of the Royal African Society and Royal Geographical Society on the prospects of Ethiopian trade and industry. In this report appears the following statement:—

"The rise in the Maria Theresa dollar was primarily due to our military authorities in Naples, who had a large reserve which they had brought with them in the time of the Italian occupation of Ethiopia. This reserve was used to buy gold and silver in the East. The Maria Theresa dollar could no longer sell Maria Theresa dollars for anything."

The rise in the price of the Maria Theresa dollar from 1s. 10d. to 2s. 6d. in 1942 and to 3s. later was due to the rise in the price of gold in the market, notably in Rome. A new rate of exchange of the Maria Theresa dollar was started at 2s. 6d., as compared with the first rate of 1s. 10d., was fixed by His Majesty's Government in 1942 as a result of this rise in price and to stop as much outflow as possible. His Majesty's Government had pegged the Maria Theresa dollar at the official rate of 1s. 10d. and then of 2s. 6d. and had assumed responsibility for any losses which might occur in maintaining Maria Theresa dollars at stable rates to the advantage of Ethiopia, so long as the British military authority remained responsible for currency policy in the country.

Even before the war, there was a tendency, on account of hoarding demand in Egypt and other East Sea areas, for silver coinage to seep out of any areas in which it was in current use, including, in addition to Ethiopia, Aden. It had been in anticipation of such a development that the British military authorities in Ethiopia, in accordance with the policy of His Majesty's Government, had introduced and sought use as far as possible East African shilling paper currency. In these efforts they were successful; the East African shilling currency came into current use in the urban centres of Ethiopia and also throughout Eritrea and Somaliland. It was continued to be used in these two latter countries, and is, according to Mr. Bethell, still in use in Ethiopia.

The further rise in the price from 2s. 6d. to 3s. was due to increased hoarding demand, and I know of no machinery, whether in Ethiopia or in any other Middle Eastern country, which could have stopped an outflow to satisfy this demand. The more Maria Theresa dollars supplied for Ethiopian use, the greater would have been the drain of this currency out of Ethiopia.

Secondly, it was not Barclays Bank which maintained the pegged rates, but the British military authorities so long as they were responsible for currency supply and management, in accordance with the instructions of His Majesty's Government. Barclays Bank was only one of several agents engaged to maintain the pegged rates. The silver dollar reserve referred to by Mr. Bethell was part of the silver dollar reserve maintained by His Majesty's Government in Ethiopia and in other territories for the purpose of pegging the rate during this period. No part of this silver reserve was the property of the bank.

It is common knowledge that the Emperor was advised both prior and subsequent to the signature of the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement on January 31, 1942, to peg the economy of Ethiopia from a silver currency with its attendant fluctuations, the economic consequences of which, as described by Mr. Bethell, were foreseen and pointed out. The Ethiopian authorities had the opportunity of continuing to popularize the

East African currency which had been introduced into Ethiopia by the British armed forces, but preferred to return to the use of the Maria Theresa dollars.

There is no reason to suppose that there was any undermining of confidence in the shilling at that time or since. Indeed, the statement by Mr. Bethell in a subsequent paragraph that the merchant in Ethiopia can and does use shillings for his transactions is evidence to the contrary.

There are two other points to which I should like to allude. Mr. Bethell refers to the reports of textiles in 1942. Actually substantial imports began in 1941 and continued throughout 1942. The figures he quotes show that the imports of piece-goods in 1942 were probably considerably in excess of the quota to which a country would properly have been entitled as compared with other Middle Eastern countries at a time when piece-goods were in very short supply throughout the Eastern Mediterranean, Red Sea and East African Seas. The quota in 1943 may have been exceeded, but not to a large extent.

As to the comparison of the shilling with other currencies, it is not comparable with others which are not in current use.

As to express one personal view which differs from that expressed by Mr. Bethell where he says "Railways alone can permanently solve the problem of cheap transport in Ethiopia,"

The Italian transport policy in the country was to develop well-graded and well-surfaced roads for use by heavy diesel lorries and trailers for commercial freight. These vehicles on well-graded roads will probably be competitive for a long time to come with any railway transport which can be conceived for Ethiopia. Ethiopian Government has inherited at any rate all the earthwork and nearly all the bridging of the Italian road system without capital cost. The upkeep will be heavy, and perhaps beyond the capacity of the Ethiopian revenues for some time to come, but even so, on a less luxurious scale than the Italian would use, motor transport to be far more cheaply even than to grade agricultural exports than the freight rates on conceivable railways built now or in the near future.

It is idle to consider freight rates per ton mile in any post-war period on present available data, but I am satisfied in my own mind that the Italian policy of developing communications by road transport rather than by rail transport was sound, and *a fortiori* still sounder for Ethiopia in the absence of any sizeable mineral or primary industrial development.

Yours faithfully,

RENELL

London, E.C.2.

Development of the Colonies

Businesslike Lead from South Africa

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR:—I have read Mr. G. C. Schluter's letter in your issue of October 26 with much interest. Alas, the problem of increasing the tempo of economic development is not only confined to East Africa, but to all our Colonies in and out of Africa.

As Colonial Development Board has already been suggested in Parliament and by other experienced people outside Whitehall. Meanwhile the Union of South Africa has led the way by passing the Industrial Corporation Act of 1940 under which is constituted the Industrial Development Corporation (I.D.C.) Ltd. with a share capital of £5,000,000.

Its object is "to facilitate, promote, guide and assist in the financing, first, of new industries and industrial undertakings, and, secondly, of schemes for the expansion, better organization of and the more efficient

carrying out of operations in existing industries and industrial undertakings, to the effect that industrial developments within the Union may be planned, expedited and conducted on sound business principles. The powers given under the Act are widely drawn, but lack of space forbids their recital. May I draw the special attention of your readers to the words inserted in the Act—'planned, expedited and conducted on sound business principles'—such a task demands not only competent planners and scientists, but first-class executives as well.

Unless we start planning and organizing now, where will the trade of our Colonies and this country be in 10 years' time, when the inevitable post-war period of replacement and restocking has passed?

And if nothing is done in time, what will the younger men of all races say of us when they return from the wars and want to settle quietly into their peace-time jobs and earn a reasonable living?

Yours faithfully,
P. STINA.

London, S.W.1.

Constitutional Changes

Contrast with Home Policy

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR.—Your editorial comments on the changes in which constitutional changes have been promised to Northern Rhodesia and the Gold Coast are to be warmly welcomed.

If it is worth noting on the part of the Colonial Office in presenting Parliament with what, to all intents, is a *fait accompli*, is in striking contrast with the practice of the Government in Home policy. In many matters, and particularly in regard to such questions as education and social security, the plans of the Government have been submitted to the public for comment in the form of White Papers, which have given the opinion of the country the fullest opportunity of declaring itself in advance of the introduction of legislation.

In the case of these constitutional changes in Africa, however, the opportunity left to the public and its representatives in Parliament is merely formal, as you have shown, and as was later pointed out in the House of Lords. East Africans and Rhodesians will, I imagine, have little (if any) fault to find with the proposals for reform of the Legislative Council in Northern Rhodesia, but that is not the point; satisfaction with the results should not prevent criticism of the manner of the action when it so evidently opens the door for later administrative action of which there might be the strongest possible criticism.

You have often quoted the saying of a former Chief Justice of England that it is not enough for justice to be done, but that it must be manifestly seen to be done. It is equally important for the Colonial Office not merely to act in conformity with enlightened public opinion, but to give public opinion every opportunity of declaring itself before proposals are carried to the stage of Government undertakings.

Yours faithfully,
BAILEY WILLIAMS.

London, W.C.

FOUR FROM LETTERS

Undue Sense of Importance

While some responsible senior officials can and do take a thoroughly impartial inter-territorial view, more often than not their policy is sabotaged by incompetent subordinates, so many of whom do all in their power to play up one territory against the other, perhaps not deliberately, but nonetheless, dammingly. I have often endeavoured to discuss this subject, and in almost all cases have been driven to attribute the cause to giving men an undue sense of their own importance.

Higher Education in E. Africa

Claims of the Trans Nzoia

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR.—In 40 or 50 years, or possibly much less, a university will be a necessity in Eastern Africa for both Europeans and Africans.

Even now the lack of facilities for higher education is deterring many Englishmen from leaving England with their families to settle in East Africa. Only recently I heard from a friend at home, who although both here and his wife would very much like to settle in Kenya after the war, they had refused to do so, and to settle elsewhere, because there are no facilities here for the higher education of his family. And that is not an isolated example.

If East Africa is to produce its own European officials, doctors, etc., in the future, an East African university for both races will be a need, sooner or later. A site should be chosen by the Government, and a university in the most ideal position possible and without further delay. Some people consider that Makerere (Native) College, Kampala, should become the university for the East African territories. Apparently Uganda has three leading public bodies (the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, the Cotton Association, and the Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce) consider that Makerere College should be moved from Kampala to Entebbe. But both Kampala and Entebbe are unsuitable for a centre of higher learning for Europeans, owing to the tropical heat which impedes serious study and advanced teaching by Europeans. It would be both unwise and very costly to maintain two separate universities in East Africa, one for Europeans and another for Africans. The present Makerere scheme should therefore not be proceeded with, though it may well be carried on as an African public school, from which pupils pass on to a university erected in a more suitable environment.

And what more suitable situation is there than the healthy highlands near the Uganda-Kenya border in the progressive Trans Nzoia district? Either near the town of Kitale itself or on the foothills of that rugged mass Mount Elgon a splendid site offers itself. The Trans Nzoia is planning for the future; further facilities for European education are essential. But if East Africa is to progress towards its goal of self-government, the Europeans must take the Africans forward with them. A combined university, as a combined hospital, should be the aim.

In the Trans Nzoia there is already a public museum and library, and a big expansion is being planned for post-war needs, to include science laboratories, study rooms, lecture hall, art gallery, etc. Here is a nucleus on which to build. This is a subject to which I have devoted much thought during the last 20 years or so, and it seems to me that the time is now opportune to initiate a combined centre for higher education in these healthy surroundings, with the definite objective of it becoming eventually the principal centre of learning for the whole of East Africa.

Yours faithfully,
H. F. STONEHAM.

Kitale.

Debunking a Critic

I hope and believe that after this visit of the British Parliamentary delegation Southern Rhodesia will have in the British House of Commons at least eight friends who will do something to debunk Mr. Cecil James—Sir Ernest G. B. ...

Canadians under Arms.—There are 500,000 Canadian volunteers in the armed forces and only 68,000 in the Home Defence Army who will not volunteer for overseas service; of these, only 32,000 are suitable, 16,000 partly trained, and 9,000 are ready. The late conception of the country as so small a state would greatly harm the nation in the war effort. Volunteers in the Army would not welcome conscription. Since 1939 nearly 1,000,000 men have served in Canada's first armed forces. These figures represent a tremendous achievement in raising fighting men for a nation of less than 12,000,000, particularly when account is taken of the men required for war production and vital civilian services. The problem of reinforcements concerns only one of the three services: The Navy, with 85,000 men in the service, has reached the peak of its needs. The Air Force, with 190,000 men in its ranks, has passed the peak of its requirements. The present strength of the Army, including draftees, is over 450,000 men. Of this number about 350,000 are volunteers. Over 45,000 men have volunteered for general service since January 1 of the present year. The glory of Canada's fight for freedom is that every Canadian in uniform at sea, in the air, and on every fighting front is there by his own choice. —Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada.

The British in Burma.—"In the Burma jungle 250,000 of our countrymen have been fighting in the foulest conditions for about three years. There are 30 inches of rain a month for six months of the year. The men are the lads from cities, towns and villages all over Britain. Those from the cities and towns had never been in the dark before the war. Now they are the toughest jungle fighters in the world. At Kohima the Japanese went in screaming and howling like mad beasts. Forty-eight hours later—not in the heat of battle—a Japanese officer went into a hospital and said 'Kill these men.' The Japanese went from bed to bed bayoneting our wounded, while our own men holding the creek had to listen to the cries of their comrades. The Japanese took out six of the doctors and put a bullet into every one of them. The Japanese are beasts, savages. They don't surrender. One 'old sweat' told me that he had seen more dead in Kohima than in the Ypres Salient. They fight to the last man and then the last man blows himself up with a grenade." —Captain Frank Owen.

The Rocket Bomb.—"If the enemy had been allowed to develop V2s on a really planned, as much as 6,000 tons of high explosive could be put in unloaded on London in a 42-hour period. Each rocket shell was intended to weigh about 20 tons. Technical hitches caused this to be 'broken down' until something like a workable model was the prohibitive projectile weighing about 14 tons, but carrying only about a ton of high explosive. The Germans began serious development work on V2 as early as the autumn of 1942. The Peenemünde research station on the Baltic was probably the centre of the first experiments. Mass production may have been put in hand about the middle of 1943. Fortunately for the Allied R.A.F. Bomber Command's offensive was then gathering weight. This seriously disrupted the production of V2. Later general crippling shortages of fuel were to restrict the development of the rocket weapon offensive still further. The range is probably between 200 and 300 miles. This would mean that V2 could not be fired at London from within Germany. The period of propulsion necessary to carry it to the required height for delivery of a range of 200 miles may not be more than five minutes. The enormous quantity of one and a half tons of fuel is probably consumed every minute of that upward thrust." —Mr. Colin Bednall, in the *Daily Mail*.

Support of France.—"Some 115,000 French civilians—hostages or members of the resistance movement, or simply inconvenient patriots—were executed during the German occupation. Few were tried. Many were seized in the streets without warning when they ran into manning German controls. There are still, according to official figures, 750,000 Frenchmen in German hands. They comprise 790,000 prisoners of war, 600,000 deportees, 750,000 or forced labour, and 300,000 citizens of Alsace and Lorraine. Add 225,000 workers who volunteered to go to Germany, and the grand total is 2,665,000 souls, all potential hostages. Every other French family, on the average, has a member in Germany who may now be alive or dead. Remembering all this, it is not surprising that nearly every French person I knew before the war, especially if belonging to the poorer class, seems to have aged 20 years since 1940." —Mr. David Scott, diplomatic correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*.

Background to

The "Good" German.—"Soon after Herriot's arrival in London, Stresemann invited him to a secret meeting. Reluctantly he accepted, only to learn that Stresemann wanted him to agree to the conclusion of a secret alliance between Germany and France, which Great Britain would be excluded. How Herriot wished to know could any nation have faith in Germany when a German leader who was above all identified as the prophet of German treachery was willing to stoop to treachery of so low and grotesque a character. —Mr. Sumner Welles, in *The Time for Decision*.

Shipowners' Dilemma.—"A cargo-liner owner had 18 ships under the British flag and manned by British seamen. They ran from New York to the Far East and back round the world. Eight have 'gone west' as a result of enemy action. For these he will get £1,500,000. That will buy him three ships, instead of eight. Is he to hand over five-eighths of the trade represented by those eight ships? If so, to whom? To the Americans, undoubtedly. Or is he to borrow £2,500,000 to get his fleet up to the mark? If he is not able to build up that part of the fleet which has been lost, it will be a great disservice to British shipping and the British nation." —Colonel Greenwell, M.P.

Commonwealth Unity.—"If we can have an Anglo-American Combined Chiefs of Staff, and contemplate its continuance after the war, with the Russians included, should we not aim at once at a standing organ of higher strategy having the nature of a Commonwealth Chiefs of Staff? In local theatres, such as the Indian Ocean area, where Commonwealth military collaboration is plainly essential, we should be considering plans for joint staffs and united commands. The nations of the Commonwealth cannot look to the international system for the means of their own defence against war unless they are ready to contribute as a group at least the share appropriate to a great Power with widely scattered territory and of communication centres. In that world responsibility the United Kingdom alone is incapable of discharging the share of the whole Commonwealth." —*The Round Table*.

The War News

Opinions Epitomized. — Let the Allies impose a moderate rule that no German shall appear in bottom upon any pretext. Upon any occasion that he or she is 70 years of age, Colonel Lawton says.

Week-end Pros to Paris. — From Los Angeles for 174 return will be possible after the end of the week-end in Africa.

The U.S.A. Doubled Its Exports. — During a recent period in which oil had declined by 75%.

The U.S.A. M.P. — "There was one recent week in which up to the last day the U-boats did not sink a single ship. On the last day they got one." — Mr. Churchill.

Running a cargo liner is probably the cream of the owning. The American Victory ships are well suited to that purpose. — Colonel Greenwell.

At Harvard President Roosevelt edited Tim Crimmon, and managed to get troops that started editing throughout the nation. — Mr. Walter Winchell.

British manufacturers are justifiable in their demand when the Board of Trade in addition to preventing exports, tell them to advise their customers to buy American. — Mr. Garvy Aikman.

By the early part of 1945 the United States will be spending £26,000,000 a month on rocket ammunition alone. — Air Admin. George Hussey, U.S. War Bureau of Ordnance.

The modern 10,000-ton tramp steamer costs from £30,000 to £270,000. A similar vessel would have been purchasable before the war for about £115,000. — Colonel Greenwell, M.P.

More than a quarter of the Navy's officers and men are concerned with providing, maintaining, and manning naval aircraft. — Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Cunningham, Sea Lord.

In the German Command rated the Canadians as the most formidable troops in the field against them. They were no less so in their own country.

James Channinger European headquarters from Berlin to Stockholm. The sixth correspondent of the Japanese official news agency Domei has registered at Stockholm. He has had to be employed in Berlin. The official Soviet news agency Tass has only four correspondents, not one British or American news agency has more than two. — The Daily Mail correspondent in Stockholm.

In the Scheldt pocket Canadian troops had to fight for a week on a standing waist-deep in water. Astonishingly they threw on it with little regard to incidence of trench foot.

General H. G. Warriner — "Utopian schemes for a perfect society are based not on things as they are but on things as they would be if men and women were totally different from what they are." — The Rev. J. B. Ashby.

The Government is trying to remove forever the fear of unemployment, and all the distress that goes with it. I certainly do not agree that enterprise and initiative, the when fear is banished. — Lord Waulton.

Even if the State were more efficient than private enterprise, liberty and freedom are more important than efficiency. But the State is incomparably less efficient than private enterprise. — Lord Selborne.

Nothing could have produced Hitler but that pattern or latent paradigm of superiority which has developed among the odious mass of the German race during the last two generations. — Mr. J. L. Garvin.

While we are prevented from developing British trade in the Empire or elsewhere, our American competitors are overrunning both the British Empire and the Middle East. — Brigadier-General Sir William Alexander, M.P.

In the beginning, when Hitler had no jobs to give his followers, he won their hearts by distributing 500,000 pairs of jack-boots. These symbolized martialness, militarism, even world conquest in the German imagination. — Mr. Emil Ludwig.

General Fritz von Brodowski, former German commander in Central France, who ordered the massacre of the inhabitants of Oradour, has been shot dead by a member of the F.F.I. as he tried to escape from his prison at Besancon. — SHAF announcement.

The Government must be a Governor but not a governess. We are not in being governed, not in being spoiled, not in being patted, praised, cursed, directed, fined, licensed, taxed, and controlled all the time. — Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of Production.

The British and Indian troops in Burma, numbering 750,000, hold the biggest single front against the Japanese in the whole of the Pacific War, and they have inflicted a larger number of casualties on the Japanese than any other force in the Pacific. — Air-Marshal Sir Philip Joubert.

Only a small number of our people we shall be faced with a situation of disaster. It is great as defeat of war, and we shall be no more than a few of our planning. It will be a huge and ever-increasing force to be met out of a dwindling reserve. — Mr. Chamberlain.

The Luftwaffe's first Sunday raid on the R.A.F. Bomber Command attacks the German battleship in the Fjord with 12,000 lb. bombs. There were several direct hits, and within a few minutes the ship capsized and sank. One of our aircraft is missing.

Air Ministry — "Air raid casualties were: killed (or missing) 177; injured and in hospital, 416. The killed were: men, 4; women, and 19 children under 16; 139 men, 22 women, and 53 children were detained in hospital." — Ministry of Home Security.

In 10 years Australia should be a matter of three days from New York at overnight time, 12 hours, and most capital in Europe less than a two-hour journey from London. World operators will produce planes carrying 50 to 100 people at about 500 miles an hour. — Mr. R. H. Deakin, managing director of Mosses, A. V. Roe and Co., Ltd.

After the war one of our most urgent necessities will be an adequate supply of timber. Great Britain has no margin of timber left at home. She is entitled to Germany's timber to restore the buildings which Germany has knocked down. Why pay for timber abroad to make good the damage which Germany has done? — Daily Express.

The whole world has been shocked by the devastation wrought in Holland by the German invader. So far as His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are concerned, all just claims for territorial compensation at the expense of Germany which the Netherlands Government may decide to put forward will be given energetic support. — Mr. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister.

The higher the ideals of the pulpit and the more earnestly they are expressed, the greater the chance of bringing back to the people their grand spiritual heritage, and by the same token of raising the tone of the Press. If we are to make any use of this unparalleled opportunity, they can render a service to the nation and humanity which would be pleasing in the sight of Almighty God. — Mr. Gordon B. ...

Obituary

Mr. Geoffrey Dawson

MR. GEOFFREY DAWSON, editor of *The Times* from 1912 to 1919 and from 1922 to 1941, died in London last week at the age of 70.

He was born George Geoffrey Robinson, and assumed the name of Dawson by deed-poll in 1917. He went to Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford, entered the Post Office and joined the Civil Service Commission, and was later transferred to the South African department of the Colonial Office, where he became assistant private secretary to Joseph Chamberlain. In 1901 he went to South Africa as Lord Alton's assistant private secretary thus becoming a member of the famous "kindergarten." Four of their number—Philip Kerr (later Lord Lothian), John Buchan (later Lord Tweeddale), Sir Patrick Gordon-Leslie, and Lionel Curtis—predeceased Dawson, but of that "ill-fated band," who played so important a part in South African reconstruction.

It was the insistence of Lord Milner that in 1905 Dawson accepted the office of the editorship of the *Johannesburg Star*. He had no experience of journalism, but his balanced judgment in a period of acute controversy stood him in excellent stead until he resigned five years later to return to England for family reasons. He had been the South African correspondent of *The Times* of which he was appointed editor in 1912 when he was 38 years of age. Lord Northcliffe, the proprietor, was to find that Dawson was not really bent to his will. Because of the last war and the peace negotiations he stayed in his post but resigned in 1919 as soon as circumstances permitted. He then accepted certain directorships, notably that of Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd.

About that time he married the younger daughter of Sir Arthur Lawley (afterwards sixth Lord Wellock), who had done good work in Rhodesia as a young man and afterwards as lieutenant-governor of the Transvaal and Governor of Madras. Dawson then joined with other members of the "kindergarten" in founding the *Round Table*, and in 1921 he became secretary of the Rhodes Trust.

In the following year after the death of Lord Northcliffe, *The Times* passed into the hands of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. J. J. Astor and Mr. John Walters, and when invitation Dawson returned to the editorship. He frequently wrote leading articles on imperial policy including Colonial Affairs, and in the following years supported the policies of Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

Since neither was prepared for that inflexible rejection of German aims and claims in Africa which British opinion was determined to resist at any cost.

gan a period in which East Africans and Rhodesians were frequently to consider that their fundamental interests, and those of the Empire as a whole, were being disregarded by *The Times*. For several years, therefore, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was a frequent critic of its editorial attitude, and its Editor often addressed letters to *The Times* to correct or amplify its facts or to qualify or refute its arguments. But as many of East Africa's public leaders were to discover, the world's most influential daily journal did not at that time welcome correction or comment on such matters. It would sometimes admit a few letters and then dismiss them with snubbing others, so that the issue was almost invariably in a most unsatisfactory condition from the East African standpoint. On this point the *Round Table* obituary in *The Times* says—

"Attitude to German Colonial Claims.—The Colonial Office in Germany, Dawson thought, might be urged to good account, though he was never in favour of holding back the former German Colonies, who should be accorded a reasonable expectation that it would stand against them if they were to be re-annexed. He was usually the agitator within the British Empire, but he was not so seriously alarmed by the German demand that it be valued as a means of creating a new world order. This attitude might not be given consideration as it was not to be discussed as part of a general solution of the outstanding difficulties. European and other. The principle of the Colonial problem in a programme of general European peace, the issue of security and disarmament all round, was the dominant theme of the articles written by Dawson along these lines. The sentiment that became known later as the doctrine of "mismanagement," a term which *The Times* itself criticized as "misleadingly suggestive of weakness."

That passage reveals how completely Dawson, *The Times*, successive imperial ministers, and the attitude of the British public misunderstood Germany. It was not a "reasonable expectation" that the Reich would be steered by the restoration of Colonies in Africa. The calamitous capitulation to clamour would merely have made the war still more certain, for it would have increased the probability of German victory. It was the conviction of the grave danger to which the Empire was being exposed which made EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA a consistent critic of *The Times* on this issue throughout this period.

Since his retirement at the end of September 1941, Dawson had edited the *Round Table*, thus maintaining to the end his active journalistic interest in Imperial affairs. He was also a trustee to the time of his death.

A shrewd judge of men, the intimate of many persons in high office, and a hard worker, he left the mark of his strong personality upon a great newspaper.

Lord Moyne

Last week we reported the resignation in Cairo of Lord Moyne, British Minister Resident, the Middle Eastern Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1942-43.

Lord Moyne was a member of the House of Lords, had been a member of the Upper Chamber.

Lord Moyne had to the highest degree that sense of duty which is the mark of a man of high character, and what is even more important, he possessed a vigorous spirit with a wide scientific outlook and a mature and sober judgment on public affairs. These are qualities which in modern times are seldom met in combination when one thinks of him as one of the great statesmen who made the Empire what it is today. One of the great heroes of our history, Lord Moyne was in the fullest sense of the word a modest man, with all his outstanding and varied abilities, he had no target his quiet, thoughtful and unassuming courtesy and kindness to all. He was a brave, patriotic, statesman and a devoted public servant, who has been taken from us and whose work of vital importance leaves us with a gracious memory and a glowing example.

Lord Addison said— "Lord Moyne was a man to whom his wealth made no difference except that it provided him with fuller opportunities of service."

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Mr. Arthur W. Keep

WE DEEPLY REGRET TO ANNOUNCE the death in Birmingham in his 80th year of Mr. Arthur W. Keep, Chairman of Keep Brothers, Ltd., with which business he had been connected for nearly 70 years. He had continued to take an active part in its administration until about two years ago, when failing health imposed restraint, and he maintained until the end his keen interest in the Company's affairs and its connections in South, Central and East Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. He had travelled widely within the Empire in his younger days, was an ardent Imperialist, and had an abiding interest in all aspects of development in East and Central Africa.

He had been a subscriber to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA since shortly after its establishment, and was a frequent correspondent on many subjects. Sometimes the contribution would be a postcard reading: "Spent the week-end in weeks," or "Glad you spotted so-and-so," often he would send a cutting from a newspaper published in this country or overseas, or inquire whether we had read some documents (perhaps published in America or Australia, but still likely to have a bearing on Eastern African progress), but if some news item or argument of our columns had not been made as clear as it might have been, or if he noticed a misprint, he would write at once. Not many readers have been so constant in comments.

He had high hopes of the young Kakamega goldfield of Kenya, and on several occasions asked for private advice about certain of the pioneer companies. We told him what we could, stressing the speculative and speculative character of the shares. Yet, to the fun of it, he took an interest in one company, which was to disappoint what seemed well-founded expectations. When that happened he promptly wrote to say that he regretted nothing about the venture except that those who

had done all the work had been disappointed, and he had hoped they would receive. That was typical of a man of most kindly and considerate character.

Major J. W. Langford

WE regret to learn of the sudden death of Major J. W. Langford, who served in the South African War, the Boer Rebellion, the campaigns against German South West Africa and German East Africa in the last war, and then entered the Police and Prisons Service of Tanganyika Territory, from which he retired in 1931. Rejoining the Army at the outbreak of the war, he soon reached high rank in the ranks of the Infantry, and later became commandant of a military prison and detention barracks in East Anglia. Retiring in 1939, and at the age limit, he took up full-time civil defence work.

Social Development in Africa

Professor Daryl Forde, Ph.D., Director of the International African Institute, and Professor of Geography and Anthropology in the University of Witwatersrand, will address the Bantu and Colonial Societies of the Royal Society of Arts on Tuesday, November 22, at 1.45 p.m. on the subject "Development in Africa and the Work of the International African Institute." Lord Hanley will preside.

Sheriffs

The annual ceremony of nominating the sheriffs of Eritrea and West took place at the Law Courts on Monday. Amalgamated nominees were: Sir F. J. Lovell Pole (Berbera), who repeatedly visited the Sudan at the invitation of the Sudan Government in order to report on the railways and steamers; Sir A. S. Curran (Birminghamshire), since 1931 Chairman and a managing director of the P. & O. and British India Steam Navigation Companies; and Sir J. Ashley Cooper (Lectonshire), a member of the Rhodesia Nyasaland Royal Commission of 1938.

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Medical Needs of Nyasaland

Further Proposals to Government

THE MEDICAL HEADQUARTERS STAFF of Nyasaland will require to be strengthened to cope with the developing services, and to ensure continuity by the substantive appointment of a Deputy Director of Medical Services.

In addition, European medical officers in district posts are required to be increased to allow a second medical officer to be posted to the larger hospitals and allow one medical officer to be available at all times in the district headquarters while the other is on tour. We recommend that three of these appointments be filled by women doctors with previous experience of maternity and child welfare work and of school medical inspection, and that one third of the remaining posts be filled by men with the Diploma of Public Health.

With regard to European nursing staff, there is need for 30 more nurses, preferably over the age of 35 years, of whom half would be required for the duties of health visitors, but the other half remark upon their wastage, due to marriage (a scheme which we think has possibilities would be for administrative and financial arrangements to be made with South Africa and/or Southern Rhodesia to provide nurses on two years' secondment on their approved rates of salary plus a tropical allowance for travelling expenses).

These health visitors should, we consider, be stationed with the nursing sister in charge of the district hospital, and we advise that each hospital of 50 beds or more should also have up European nursing sister in charge under the European medical officer.

Nutritional Adviser Recommended

Nutrition is an important branch of preventive medicine, and we recommend the appointment of a suitable nutritional adviser whose duty it would be to advise on the measures to be taken to deal with certain of the recommendations of the Hot Springs Conference, to investigate nutritional problems as they arise, to institute propaganda, and to collaborate with the Agricultural Department.

The African is not immune to dental decay, but at present no form of treatment other than extraction is open to him, and we are informed that the dentistry as practiced by the Natives is far from satisfactory. We recommend the appointment of two dentists, one to be stationed in Lilongwe and the other at the Group Hospital, Blantyre, where facilities should be provided for training selected student hospital assistants to extract teeth skilfully and carry out simple conservative work. The dentists would be expected to tour their respective provinces; they should be furnished with lorries and the necessary equipment in order to give treatment at schools and hospitals.

There are no qualified pharmacists in Government service. At least two are required, one to take charge of a new medical store, which we recommend should be in Blantyre, near the Group Hospital, and the other to undertake the training of students in the compounding of drugs and in store-keeping.

Every district medical officer should be furnished with a mobile unit to enable him to deal with cases on tour and to bring back cases to the hospital. On Lake Nyasa a motor boat, which should be shared with other Departments, is desirable.

At present the lunatic asylum in Zomba is administered and maintained by the Prisons Department. We consider that this control, and the building, should be abandoned as soon as possible.

Inquiries have been made of Southern and Northern Rhodesia whether these territories would be prepared to participate in a scheme for a central institution. The replies have been negative. We are, however, satisfied that a joint institution with Northern Rhodesia could not be established in the Fort Jameson-Fort Manning-Lilongwe area.

We regard venereal diseases as more a moral and social problem than a medical one, and we are convinced that the deterioration of tribal and family life and the unhealthy heavy drinking habits of males are the most important factors in their spread.

It is clear that the best methods of combating these evils are the reinforcement of tribal life, the raising of the status of African women, the expansion of educational facilities for the treatment of opiate addicts, a firm grip on venereal disease, and the establishment of an adequate number of rural health centres in charge of Africans competent to diagnose the diseases and give the specific drugs.

Specific Recommendations which we make are:

Being further extracts from Interim Report No. 3 of the Post-War Development Committee of Nyasaland

(1) The establishment by local government and Native authorities of controlled beer halls in as many centres as possible, in order to discourage debauches in the villages;

(2) The issue of an order under Section 8 (b) of the Native Authority Ordinance, Cap. 41, by chiefs requiring cases of venereal disease brought to light during Native Court proceedings to receive treatment at a proper medical centre until the patient is certified as non-infectious by a medical officer;

(3) The issue of pamphlets and, in particular, of a pamphlet by the Director of Medical Services and the Director of Education, informing missionaries and estate owners of the nature of the propaganda which should be used in combating venereal disease. (We remark that the Government has an important mission in this respect, and we hope the Government hopes shortly to obtain a suitable film for exhibition by the mobile cinema unit. If this could be arranged, it would be for social amenities, such as the organization of camps and the establishment of clubs and reading rooms for the natives.)

(4) The prohibition on employers from engaging persons suffering from venereal disease in a commutable form for work, e.g., lorry driving, entailing extensive travel;

(5) The provision of drugs for the treatment of venereal disease free of charge to all properly staffed medical centres, whether Government or non-Government. We also recommend that no charge should be made by any doctor for the treatment of Natives;

(6) The postponement of the demobilization of soldiers suffering from venereal disease until they have been rendered non-infectious.

We consider that Government should forthwith prepare an application under the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Act for funds for the purchase of drugs.

We have considered the introduction of a medical certificate of fitness for marriage, and while this is desirable, at present we do not think it is practicable.

The average recurrent expenditure of the Medical Department for the last 10 years was £81,100. For the last three years it has been £66,000. Our proposals would increase it to £137,500, and, in addition, some £453,125 is estimated on capital charges.

Unless the prime causes of the low standard of living of 2,140,000 Africans are removed, no real progress in public health will be made within foreseeable time.

AFTER THE WAR, REMEMBER



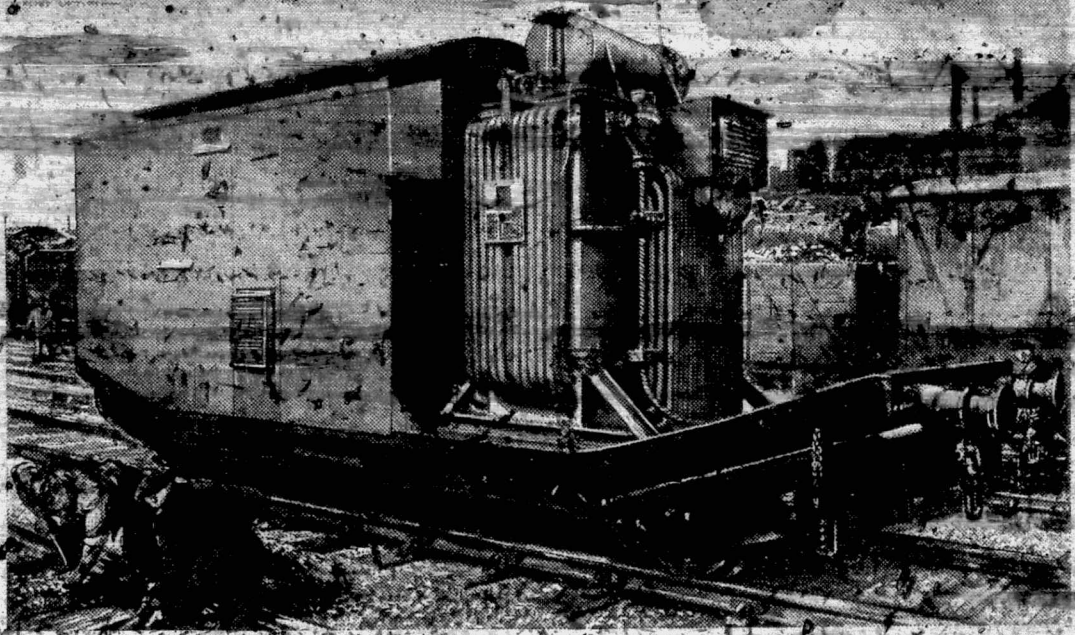
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Charter for Colonial Peoples

Some months ago we reported that the "Charter for Colonial Peoples" had been adopted by the League of Coloured Peoples, which has now been in correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies about it. Concerning the draft, Colonel Stanley wrote:

"British Colonial policy is directed to guiding and assisting the social, economic and political development of each territory according to its particular needs and capacities. We want the development of any territory to remain wholly to the benefit of all its people, whatever their race, religion or colour may be."

"I can see, therefore, that it is not conceivable that the substitution of a uniform 'charter' in place of the policy of individual treatment would help the present steady progress. Indeed, it might well create difficulties which can now be avoided by the individual method in which His Majesty's Government's policy has based itself."

"I am sure that you will not in this matter feel that I am in the least degree backward in sharing your antagonism to fear or racial prejudice, which I condemn no less thoroughly than you do."

The President of the League, replied:—

"The Secretary of State for the Colonies is too diverse for one Charter. The movement against a Charter. . . . The apology of the International Labour Office Conventions shows the weakness of such a charter. The provisions of an I. O. Convention is seldom in advance of the practice of the best British Colonies, but the Convention is nevertheless useful because it sets a minimum standard and so helps to bring into line both the less advanced British Colonies and the less advanced foreign Colonies."

"The Secretary of State answered that the best form of charter was to be found in realistic and practical efforts to establish right standards in the various phases of Colonial life, which was being well done by the committees and commissions appointed by the Colonial Office to deal with particular aspects of affairs."

Paced by a Leopard

Mrs. Eva Potter, B.Sc., who now lives in Leeds, claimed in a recent B.B.C. broadcast, which was entitled "With a Bicycle in Central Africa," that near Lake Tanganyika she once cycled behind a leopard "for about a quarter of an hour." How long did it seem to the leopard?

Social Survey

The field work of a social survey of the capital of Southern Rhodesia has just been undertaken under the direction of Professor Edward Batson and Mrs. Batson of Cape Town. The first such inquiry ever conducted in Rhodesia; it covered 800 householders "from the top of Belgravia to the bottom of the Brickfields." The field survey represents about a third of the total work involved.

Complete Reform of Police Service Urged

"The police service of Kenya requires complete reform—from a pseudo-military organization to a crime-preventing, crime-detecting, criminal-convicting, force. Personnel of all ranks must be selected for their brains, not their brawn, and promotion throughout to the highest rank must be on merit and performance, not on social charm. Guards of honour to Supreme Court judges and chauffeurs to Government House cars should be found from more appropriate sources."—Lieut. Colonel A. W. Sutcliffe.

Uganda Society's Plans

The Committee of the Uganda Society has invited members to consider the extension of its scope by the provision of a cultural and social club at which members of all communities might meet for discussion. A library and map-room, a separate reading-room, a lecture hall, lounge and offices are contemplated, with the possible addition of facilities for drama, music, painting, photography, an art gallery, informing bureau and tea-room. If these ideas commend themselves to members, it is hoped that the premises of the Society and those of the Uganda Museum would be in juxtaposition near Makerere College.

Tanganyika Labour Needs

The report of the Labour Department of Tanganyika Territory from 1935 states that the coal industry employed 39,100 Africans in the year, that 19,000 were employed in the mines (gold, uranium, tin, and diamonds), that 2,500 were employed in the collection of rubber, 1,100 on public works, and 5,000 as wage-earners on small farms and in food production.

The labour requirements in other industries were as follows: coffee, 2,700; pyrethrum, 5,700; tea, 5,200; tobacco, 2,000; rubber, 10,000; sisal, 1,100; sugar, 2,000; and other crops, 1,200. The number employed in the tin mines was about 2,500, by various Government departments and the railways, 2,800; in trade and transport, 11,000; in building and miscellaneous industries, 1,000; in cotton growing and ginneries, 5,500; in the production of timber sleepers, 5,300; and in the production of kapok, copra and mangrove bark, 2,500.

The grand total is thus 275,400, an increase over the previous year of about 16,900. About 7% of the total, or some 21,100, were women and juveniles employed in domestic services, the picking of coffee, tea and pyrethrum, or in weeding and lighter forms of agricultural cultivation. The employment of juveniles under 16 years of age and of women is subject to legal restrictions.

The total number of Africans conscribed for all purposes during the year was 22,927, or about 8% of the total in all occupations and 1.6% of the total male tax-paying population. Those conscribed were employed in the following capacities: production of pyrethrum and foodstuffs, 19,000; production of rubber, 2,000; production of coal, 4,875; production of tin, 19,000; and essential public services, mainly in the building of camps for refugees, 1,050.

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News Items in brief

An aerodrome is being constructed at Macequece, Portuguese East Africa.

Messrs. James Finlay and Co., Ltd. have announced an interim dividend of 5% (the same).

Four Eritreans received letters in English at the Asmara offices of the Ministry of Information.

The price of cattle in Southern Rhodesia has risen between £2 and £8 per head in the last four years.

Congratulations to *The Bulawayo Chronicle* on completing its first 50 years. It has been a daily newspaper for 47 years.

A general meeting of the League of Coloured Peoples will be held at 6 p.m. on Thursday, November 20, at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Particularly violent thunderstorms recently caused the Southern Rhodesian Parliament to be adjourned on two successive days because the debates could not be heard.

Sisal and low production during October on the estates of East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. was 170 tons, making 850 tons for four months of the company's current financial year.

The recent annual Methodist Conference of Southern Rhodesia, held this year in Old Umtali, was attended by 21 European missionaries, 85 ordained Africans, and 15 African lay delegates.

On the recommendation of Major W. R. Barker, Game Warden in the Sudan, professional hunters from Uganda are to be engaged to thin out herds of elephants which are proving a nuisance in the southern Sudan.

Port of Beira Development, Ltd. announces a dividend on the A and B shares of 3.46d. per share for the year to March 31 last. The distribution for the previous year was 7d. per share, 4.1d. of which was in the form of a certificate.

The Roads Improvement Committee appointed by the Government of Kenya to examine district council roads and advise as to funds necessary to bring them up to a proper standard, has recommended that £400,000 will need to be spent on improvements.

That East African traders, especially those engaged in the cotton piece goods market, have suffered serious losses during the past year was stated by Mr. S. H. Sayer, President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, at the recent annual session.

There were 17 instructional mixed farms for Africans in Kenya at the end of last year. The farms vary from two to 10 acres. The first two farms were established in 1938 near Bukura, in central Kenya. Each farm is run by a group of apprentices who undertake all the practical work for the whole of their two years' course.

Mombasa's Population

We recently stated that the Medical Officer of Health in Mombasa had estimated the European population of the island, excluding personnel of the armed forces, at 6,269. The figure should have been 1,269.

Food Chips Still Banned

An application by a European to operate a portable fried potato stall in Nairobi was recently rejected by the Municipal Council, despite the plea that "what was good for London should do for Nairobi".

Maintenance Against Locusts

Cereal growers in Kenya are to be asked whether they favour a robust insurance scheme for a preliminary period of three years. All growers of 25 or more acres of cereals will be entitled to vote, and the scheme will not be introduced unless 75% of the qualified voters approve it. If introduced it would be compulsory.

Rhodesia's Tobacco Crop

The report of the Southern Rhodesia Tobacco Marketing Board for the year ended September 30 states that within the year 69,001,407 lbs. of cured tobacco was sold by auction for against 80,284,496 lbs. in the previous year, for a total of £2,706,101, or an average price of 21.78d. This was £5,119.71 above the cash value of the previous season, and an average increase in price of 3.76d.

No Confidence in Director of Agriculture

The Solai Association of Kenya recently passed a unanimous resolution, reading: "That, in its meeting of the Solai Association records its dissatisfaction with the progress made in dealing with the conservation of land, water and forests, and feels compelled to express its complete lack of confidence in the direction of the Agricultural Department." The Director of Agriculture in Kenya is Mr. D. L. Hunt.

Dissatisfied With Kenya Government

The recent annual conference of Kenya District Council representatives, not only gave concern the lack of progress in Government schemes for conservation of soil and water, and recommended the appointment of an official of adequate standing and experience to bring into effect schemes of sufficient magnitude to deal with this urgent problem, with the greatest rapidity and thoroughness.

£1,750,000 Road Programme

Among the proposals of the Post-War Development Committee of Tanganyika Territory are a seven-year road programme costing about £1,750,000; a 10-year plan for the completion of the geological survey and triangulation survey of the Territory; the establishment of a special body to plan and supervise measures against soil erosion; early concentration upon a housing programme; and the raising of some townships to municipal status.

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Questions in Parliament

**Non-Official Legislative Councillors
Arrangements Under "Instant Review"**

Colonel Lyons asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether any non-official Europeans on the Legislative Councils in Zanzibar, Nyasaland, Uganda and Tanganyika were nominated solely by their respective Governors; whether any system of election by such members existed in any of those possessions; whether the Government invited applications from representatives of the public for vacant nominations, and if so, what the conditions of the existing arrangements were; and how many had been obtained to date.

Colonel Stanley: "Non-official European members are nominated by the Governors in all the places mentioned except Zanzibar, where they are nominated by the Sultan upon the advice of the British Resident. The answer to the second and third parts of the question is in the negative, with the exception of Nyasaland, where the Corporation of Associations is invited to submit nominees. With regard to the last part of the question, I have the existing arrangements under constant review."

Mr. Sorensen asked what had been approved and what spent in respect of development and welfare in Tanganyika under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

Colonel Stanley: "Grants made to Tanganyika under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940 total £212,148, of which £125,590 has been expended to date. I will send my hon. friend a schedule showing the various schemes for which grants have been approved. The main programme for post-war development is still under consideration."

Conscripted Labour in Tanganyika Territory

Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State the number of conscripted workers in Tanganyika, compared with those in 1943; whether he was aware of the criticism of labour conditions contained in the 1943 Labour Department Report; and what action was being taken to deal with this.

Colonel Stanley: "The number of conscripted workers at the end of July was 20,244. The number in 1943, up to the end of August, had not at any time exceeded 7,000. I have seen the report for 1943 of the Tanganyika Labour Department and my Labour Adviser is now in consultation in Tanganyika with the Governor with a view to considering what further measures can be taken in present circumstances for the improvement of labour conditions."

Mr. Sorensen asked what differentiation there was in the minimum salary scales afforded to Africans and Indians engaged in the Tanganyika Local Civil Service.

Colonel Stanley: "There is no differentiation as between Asians and Africans in the salary scales laid down for the various grades of the service, but normally Africans enter the Tanganyika Local Service in Grade III on a salary of 74s. a month, rising to 200s. a month, and Indians enter in Grade II on a salary of 150s. a month, rising to 140s. a month."

Captain Duncan asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many separate police forces there were in the Colonies; what arrangements were made for the co-ordination of their work; and whether he would now appoint an adviser on colonial police matters in his Office.

Colonel Stanley: "There are 33 separate police forces of establishments in the Colonies. Such co-ordination of work as is called for is carried out in the Colonial Office and is facilitated by the interchanges of officers and the exchange of reports. The question of appointing an adviser on police questions has been under my consideration, but I am satisfied that no useful purpose will be served by further consideration during the war."

Captain Duncan: "Is it not a fact that my right hon. and gallant friend has advisers on health, education and other matters, and is it not advisable that he should also have a police adviser?"

Colonel Stanley: "It has been considered, but I am satisfied that we should not be able to effect such a change in war time."

Ministry of War Transport Surprised

General Sir George Jeffrey asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of War Transport whether, in view of the movement to bring Servicemen who had been overseas for years back to their wives and families in this country, it was possible to make some better arrangements to ship the wives and widows now waiting here back to the Dominions and Colonial countries of their own, there to rejoin their families. Mr. Noel-Baker: "Owing to the heavy demands on our shipping resources for military needs, only a limited number of berths are available for the transport of the dependants of Servicemen to the Dominions and Colonies. The berths available are allocated by my Department to the High Commissioner for the Dominions and to the Colonial Office, and these authorities decide, in accordance with an agreed system of priorities, to whom the berths shall be given. I assure my

hon. and gallant friend that every effort will be made to increase the number of berths available in the early future."

Sir G. Jeffrey: "While thanking my right hon. friend for his answer, may I ask whether he is aware that a considerable number of these women are stranded in this country and that some are without means, their husbands having left them here? Will he do all he possibly can to increase the number of berths available for them?"

Mr. Noel-Baker: "Yes, sir. When I received my hon. and gallant friend's question, I called for the numbers, and they were much larger than I expected."

Increased Colonial Service Pensions

Captain Gammage asked the Secretary of State whether he expected to be able to make proposals for increases in pensions of retired Colonial Civil Servants in view of the increased cost of living.

Colonel Stanley: "A number of Colonial Governments have decided to grant allowances to their pensioners residing in the United Kingdom and Eire on a basis similar to the scheme prescribed by Section 1 of the Pensions (Increase) Act, 1944. Forms of application for the benefit of that Act, with a leaflet explaining the conditions of award, will be issued to pensioners concerned as soon as possible. Certain Colonial Governments have decided to award increases at different rates to their pensioners concerned as being employed separately from the Civil Service, and the High Commissioner of the Colonial Government concerned will be advised accordingly."

Captain Gammage: "Does that mean that pensioners under some of the Governments will get no increase?"

Colonel Stanley: "No, sir. I think my hon. and gallant friend will see if he reads my answer that that is not so."

The Governments of the Colonies have agreed to give temporary increases to the pensioners living in this country on the same basis as Section 1 of the Pensions (Increase) Act and have stated that the scheme may be put into effect. A list of the Colonies concerned includes Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji and Western Pacific, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Leeward Islands, Kenya, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Palestine, Sierra Leone, Jordan, St. Helena, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Southern Rhodesia, Uganda, Zanzibar. The same arrangements will be applied to Malta and the Associated States.

The Governments of British Honduras, Jamaica, Mauritius and Trinidad have decided to award increases at the rates applicable to local pensioners. The rates are generally lower than those of the United Kingdom scheme.

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British Trade with the Colonies

MR. G. F. SAYERS, formerly of the Colonial Service in Tanganyika Territory and Nyasaland, suggests in the current *Commonwealth and Empire Review* that British motor manufacturers would have their best chance of large-scale exports to the British Colonies if they combined for the co-operative production of a real "Colonial car." He writes (*inter alia*):—

It would probably pay a combine of British manufacturers of a Colonial model in the long run, though not at first, to set up their own servicing and repair shops in the Colonies. When mechanical breakdowns should be expected to be more and more frequent, and the spare parts and tools which are used in the repair of motor cars when unusual repairs are required, though, as a result of traffic with mechanical transport in the war, coloured labour should be found to be more than it was and capable of dealing with most emergencies under a skilled supervision. The large service depots would, of course, be set up in the big towns, but country service would have to be provided for the most users of cars live outside the township. Facilities for an annual overhaul by visiting mechanics would be a great attraction. The great instances to be travelled would be the relief of some years ago, but we may expect some considerable improvement of inland services in the post-war years, and a "flying mechanic" would cover a wide stretch of country in a short space of time.

This is one of their possibilities. Wireless sets and refrigerators are indispensable to the majority of Colonial residents, and if the "flying mechanic" could be trained to look those over at the same time his visit would be valuable.

This, my critics will say, has been ruled out on the ground of expense, but need it? It is true that the servicing is unlikely to show a profit, but it ought to be regarded as being thrown in with the purchase of the car, and can be adjusted accordingly. Moreover, the home resident abroad is prepared to pay handsomely for services of this kind. He will cheerfully pay £5 to the perambulating piano-tuner once a year for running over his piano, and he is unlikely to jib at a reasonable charge for overhauling his wireless and his frig.

This proposal presupposes a concentration of the manufacturers of large wireless sets and refrigerators, and, to some extent, standardized patterns with which the mechanic would become familiar. But it opens up vistas of opportunities for makers of these goods and of a stream of purchasers who are prepared to buy British.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Roan Antelope Copper

The directors of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., announce that the net profit for the year ended June 30, 1944, after providing £508,000 for taxation and £500,000 for replacements and obsolescence, amounted to £229,885. In 1943 the net profit was £594,022, £100,000 required for replacements, and obsolescence £200,000.

Owing to the uncertain conditions still existing, the directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for this year. The 17th annual general meeting will be held on December 15.

Rhodesian Corporation

Rhodesian Corporation Ltd. reports a profit of £21,000 for the year ended July 31, 1944, compared with £25,210 in the previous year. After transferring £12,953 to reserve and providing £6,000 for taxation, a balance of £13,707 is carried forward, against £11,375 brought in.

Operations at the Reed mine have a recovery of 10,000 tons, with a total yield of 11,000 tons. The Reed mine reserves were computed at 20,000 tons, averaging 22 inches over 13 inches. Land sales in Rhodesia totalled 10,900 acres. The company capital is £1,000,000 in shares of 10s. and the reserve now amounts to £200,000. Land and mines in Rhodesia appear in the Balance sheet at £30,200, mining properties, interests and development at £17,942, township plots and properties £248,557, mine buildings, plant, and machinery £25,000, mining and other stores, livestock and stock of £2,400, and 10,000, 255,242, shareholdings, £764,165, cash £2,000,000, £10,000, and gold £1,000.

The directors are Captain J. B. Thomson (Chairman), Sir Joseph Bell, Mr. A. L. L. (James) Lattin, Mr. S. O. Fortescue, Mr. T. G. Pain and Mrs. L. C. Walker. The London secretaries are Messrs. A. J. Lepp and R. P. Williams, and the secretary in Rhodesia is the Secretary General of the Rhodesian Trust Co., Ltd.

Company Progress Reports

Wantsi.—In October coal sales were 139,340 tons and coke sales 7,060 tons.

Kati G. fields.—During October 3,700 tons were crushed with a working profit of £26,000.

Katima Gold Areas.—1,351 oz. of gold were recovered in October from 3,083 tons of ore crushed at Goita.

Yandee Consolidated.—30,000 tons of ore crushed in October yielded 8,230 oz. gold and a working profit of £3,911.

Bushick.—2,500 tons of ore were crushed in October for a gold output valued at £21,547, and a working profit of £5,231.

Mining Personnel

Mr. H. W. T. Duck, M. Inst. Min., has left England for Uganda.

General Sir Reginald Wingate has been re-elected a director of Tanganyika Concessions Ltd.

Lieut. Commandant Arthur H. E. Taylor, R.N.V.R., has been released from the Royal Navy for six months to resume work as a partner of John Taylor and Sons.

United African Exploration

United African Explorations, Ltd., announce a dividend of 5% (the same).



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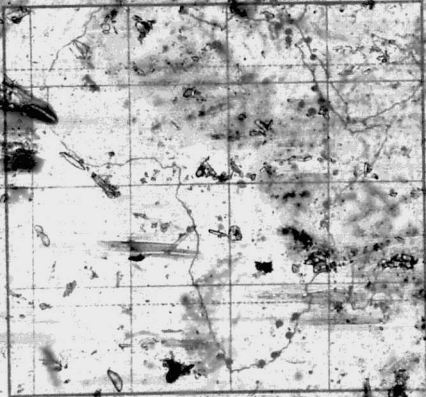
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- WM. COTTES & Co. Ltd., Durban and Point Natal.
- MITCHELL COTTES & Co. (East Africa) Ltd., Dar es Salaam, Mombasa, Nairobi.
- MITCHELL COTTES & Co. (Middle East) Ltd., Massawa, Addis Ababa, Aden, Port Sudan, Khartoum, Cairo, Alexandria, Aden, Djibouti.
- JOHN ROSS COTTES & Co. Ltd., Alexandria.
- THESEN'S STEAMSHIP Co. Ltd., Cape Town—South, East and West Africa Coasting Service.
- DINGWALL COTTES & Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
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