

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 7, 1944

Volume No. 1055

Published weekly, 30s. yearly post free

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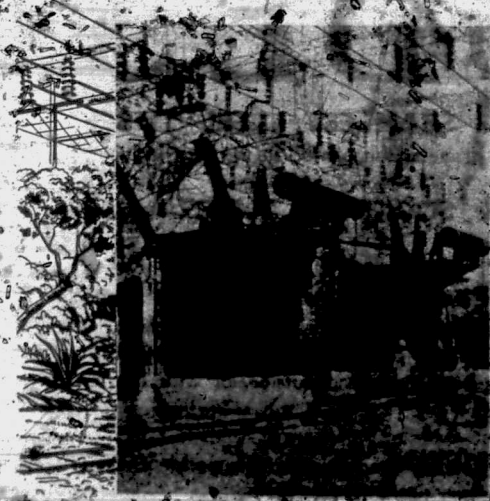
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Thursday, December 7, 1944
Volume 21 (New Series) No. 1055

6d weekly; 30s 6d quarterly
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor:
F. S. Nelson

Registered Offices:
21, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1
War-time Office:
60, East Street, Chichester, Sussex

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, who is about to leave England by air for Nairobi to take up his new duties as Governor of Kenya, has spent the whole of his official career in Eastern Africa except the past two years, during which he has borne heavy political responsibilities in Fiji, which is very much in the picture in the Pacific war zone. It is an open secret that he was sent there when Japan was at the zenith of her success because the situation called for a strong leader who could also see the point of view of the other man. Indeed, there were three internal sections of opinion (European, Indian, and Fijian) to reconcile, and relations with the American forces to put and keep on a basis of mutual friendliness and helpfulness. That these delicate tasks were satisfactorily discharged is proved by the fact that the Imperial Government already feels able to allow Sir Philip to leave the Pacific for that part of Africa of which he has so extensive knowledge, to which he has already given such manifest service, and in the future of which he has illimitable faith.

He is too well acquainted with East African affairs to underestimate the difficulties with which he will be faced. No man has had clearer

evidence in his day-to-day duties of the essential need of closer union of Kenya, Services During War, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory. Did he not take the unprecedented step of resigning the office of Governor of Uganda in order to become Deputy Chairman of the East African Governors' Conference in the hope that he might make even that machine work? That this selfless act of public service was rewarded of the success it deserved was in no sense his fault. The Colonial Office and the three Governments still preferred shilly-shally, the comfortable routine of peace-time, and the hollow notion that each Administration is sovereign in its own affairs. While these theorists in big places muddled and fumbled, General Wavell, then Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, acted. He suddenly appointed Sir Philip Mitchell, his Chief Political Officer, with the rank of major-general and responsibility for the military administration of the Italian Colonies into which Allied armies were sweeping. A corner of the veil of secrecy which still covers that period has been lifted in the official pamphlet "The First to be Freed," but little of the story of the Owen Sound Territory Administration has yet been told. Adjustment of British relations with Ethiopia after the return of the exiled Emperor was another problem with which Sir Philip Mitchell had to grapple, and he it was who signed the two-year

agreement in the name of the General Government. While most Colonial Governors have dealt solely with the Colonial Office, he has had close personal contact with the War Office and the Foreign Office also, with senior representatives of the United States, and we presume with the Secret of Australia and New Zealand. Moreover, he has personal knowledge of Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa, and thus brings to his new office exceptional experience as well as manifold talents.

In my view, fortunate to have him as his Governor at a time when the country so badly needs a man of his qualities. We make bold to predict that his term of office will be made memorable by the im-

press of his personality and of a definite policy, by the restoration of that leadership

from Government House which has been so largely abdicated; by forthright and action in place of the muddled shuffle from one commission to the next which has passed for public opinion during most of the war except, of course, during the Acting Governorship of Sir Walter Harragin, whom the Colonial Office has nevertheless been content to waste as a Colonial Chief Justice. The new Governor has no easy legacy. He becomes head of a Civil Service which has so deep a sense of grievance that some months ago it took the unparalleled course of petitioning the Secretary of State to appoint a commission to investigate its representations, and more recently a committee of its own creation has been bluntly critical of the local Government for its continued failure to deal fairly with its servants and fulfil its undertakings to them. Never in thirty years' experience of Eastern African affairs have we known such discontent among officials anywhere as that which has been general in Kenya within the past year or two. This situation must clearly demand immediate attention. It has been aggravated by procrastination, lack of sympathy, and broken promises. A fair hearing and prompt and just action can, we believe, mend the mischief; and we shall be surprised if there is not a quick and quickening change in the relations between the Government and its servants.

Yet it is to be expected that more than a few of them will be retired in the early future, for many senior men who have outlived their usefulness are brakes on the machine, and are breaking the spirit of far

able subordinates. Some departmental heads have failed so signally that they seem to grope a public as Kenya's non-officials have passed

formal resolutions demanding their dismissal. There are other departments with good men at the top and in the lower sections of the staff list, with an intervening stratum of weary and wearisome spirits who endanger the general structure. The whole tone requires to be raised, and we trust and believe that that will be the first concern of the new Governor. A good mixer, he is neither pliable nor dilatory. A good sportsman, he will insist that his team shall play for the side. A good administrator, he will substitute policy for vacillation. A good co-ordinator, he will do all in his power to introduce a new era of close and friendly collaboration with Tanganyika, Uganda, and the problems and personalities of which he knows thoroughly.

The projection of Government policy and intentions is ostensibly the responsibility, the main responsibility indeed, of the Information Office. That department has, however, been

uninspired and uninspired. Part of the

responsibilities of the Information Office, has lain with higher authority, which

shrinks from strong leadership, but the most indulgent observer cannot pretend that the Information Office in Kenya (or in either of the neighbouring Dependencies) has acquitted itself with even moderate credit.

The Colonial Office itself must realize the accuracy of this statement. Until Kenya's Information Office is made a much more efficient instrument it will be incapable of discharging its most serious

functions. Routine announcements about the distribution of eggs, or the number of letters written to *askari* by scribes in some province, or the state of locust infestation are minor mat-

ters which cannot justify an expensive Information Office. It has a justifiable place in the official structure only, if it fulfils the far more valuable function of representing Government

policy of encouraging thought on the major problems of today and especially on those of tomorrow. Because this is so manifest, and because he will at once find how great is the gap

between the need and the performance, we expect that Sir Philip Mitchell will give early attention to this whole question—including that

of the public relations officer who, as we reported last week, has been appointed on the very

eye of the new Governor's arrival. It seems to wish Sir Philip and Lady Mitchell years of happiness and success in a most attractive

Colony, which has, we believe, a great future before it in a devoted and efficient which the new Governor will assuredly do his best to knit

in closer bonds of unity.

Future of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland

By Sir Alfred Beit, M.P., Addressing the Royal African and Empire Societies

THE EIGHT MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT who recently visited parts of East, Central and Southern Africa as an Honorary Delegation, and only three of whom visited Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, have returned home after that brief acquaintance with I cannot guarantee that some of our friends will not do so.

As our Chairman thus speaks, Sir John Chancellor, has told me in private, the late Sir Alfred Beit, assisted Cecil Rhodes in the formation of the British South African Company in 1889. The history of Rhodesia really began with the Chartered Company, which was held responsible for the administration until 1923. When Southern Rhodesia became a self-governing Colony after a plebiscite had been given to decide whether it should or should not join the Union of South Africa. The decision was against that course, and I believe that the present position is likely to continue. While Southern Rhodesia became independent, Northern Rhodesia remained under Colonial Office control.

Much More Development under Self-Government

Divergence has become more noticeable in the meantime. There would, I think, have been divergence even if the Colonial Service was perfect. Southern Rhodesia has raised its own Civil Service and developed its own industries, and it is notable that there has been very much more development in Southern Rhodesia than in the territories under the Colonial Office, though there has, of course, been great progress on the Copperbelt. The white population of Northern Rhodesia has tended to look south, while Southern Rhodesia has looked north for markets for its increasing manufactures.

It is not surprising that a desire for amalgamation should have developed—a desire limited to the European section of the population—but when we pointed out in Southern Rhodesia that Northern Rhodesia had in the past not balanced its budget, enthusiasm for amalgamation cooled off somewhat. There is another point—that if Northern Rhodesia were to join Southern Rhodesia it would no longer be eligible for grants for development and welfare from the Imperial Exchequer. At the moment Northern Rhodesia has a surplus of three or four million pounds, but that state of affairs is not likely to continue under normal conditions.

The same progress is not to be expected in a country governed from a distance, even if it has a Legislative Council, as in one which is self-governing. That is the first difference between the two Rhodesias.

A Preconception Abandoned

The second is in regard to Native policy. The Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia are popularly alleged to be reactionary in Native policy. Most of the members of our Delegation had that preconception before our arrival. All of us have, I think, had to revise that impression.

There is a tendency in Crown Colonies for an undue emphasis to be placed upon political rights—pure and simple, and much attention is paid to problems of franchise and democracy as we know it here. In Southern Rhodesia and the Union the tendency is to set more importance upon the economic position, education and health of the African, and in these directions we found as much progress there as in the Central African territories under the Colonial Office, and in some respects a greater measure of advancement. Political rights of little use to a man whose economic position is such that he cannot avail himself of them.

We were all most pleasantly surprised by the quality of the Administration in both the self-governing territories. They have done some things not yet attempted in the other territories. In Southern Rhodesia, where there is a clear cut demarcation between areas reserved to Europeans and those for Natives, there is just a new experiment with the object of creating the type of woman farmer whom we know in this country. In addition to Native areas Southern Rhodesia has Native areas and trust areas where farms of from 50 to 200 acres, together with a house, can be bought freehold on easy terms by educated Africans. We saw the beneficial effect of ownership of land by Africans who had been taught proper agricultural methods. They would sow land and take care of it more than less than seven and a half million acres have been set apart for this purpose. The intention is to expand this experiment, unobtrusively, and build up a community of African farmers who will preserve their land.

People in this country are reluctant to agree to the transfer to the Union of South Africa of the so-called High Commission Territories for which the Crown is responsible because such action would submit Natives to Government with an allegedly reactionary policy. I will not discuss that allegation, but I will point out that we were most impressed by what we saw of the work of the Native Affairs Department. The best backward areas in Central Africa are the places like the High Commission Territories, not in Southern Rhodesia.

The Problem of Overstocking

One of the great problems of Africa is overstocking, which is the result of the general belief of the African that a cow is a cow. He has not learnt that a good cow can differ from a bad one as much as half a crown differs from a penny. Destocking is difficult because it clashes with tribal custom. The alternative is to start by explaining to the African that it is a good idea to fence certain grazing areas in order to introduce rotational grazing. While agricultural officers can recommend such a policy, they cannot enforce it; the local chief must be persuaded that this is a good thing for the tribe. A difficulty, of course, is that the chief is almost always an old reactionary. Very seldom does he accept a new idea put forward by an agricultural officer.

In the Transkei, which has a quite admirable Native Affairs Department, they persuaded the community to agree to fencing—one of the results of which was that more boys went to school because they did not need to spend their days watching the cattle any longer. When grazing was restricted by physical boundaries, the people agreed that there must be a limitation of the number of stock eating the grass, and now the Government of the Union is providing £4,000,000 to fence the whole 16,000 square miles of the area.

What of the industrial colour-bar? There seems to be a certain contradiction in Southern Rhodesia and the Union where economic conditions are a better than they are in the Colonial territories. The further south you go from the Equator, the poorer the economic conditions of the African. Nyasaland is the worst territory; its principal export being Native labour. Africans earn about 15s. a month in Nyasaland and £3 in Southern Rhodesia, and they smuggle themselves into the latter country and earn up to £5 a month under war conditions. Theoretically, they can rise among their own people to any height under the policy of racial segregation.

While the Native benefits from the admirable work of the Native Departments of the self-governing territories he is depressed by the European industrial trade

unions. All the members of the Parliamentary Delegation are critical, but we fully recognize the difficulties. The Colonial territories have not to take the problem of a white working class, such as exists in the Union and Southern Rhodesia. But under stable development and stable conditions of labour it is our firm view that there is a magnificent opportunity for the whites to remain in the main in their own countries and raise the standard of living of their African subjects.

When speaking of white labour or European capital we generally think of the European capitalist, though he may be a farmer with only small capital, but nevertheless able to give some employment to others. Development in Southern Rhodesia is largely due to the fact that there is fairly well scattered throughout the Colony a sprinkling of farmers who have shown the Colony a simple but a better way of agriculture and the way in which no African officer could

Is There Africa's Greatest Curse

be found to overcome Africa's greatest curse—misery. We were shocked by the inertia of the millions of Natives in Central Africa. White settlement which can though a better example is the best thing we can offer.

Such settlement has not been much encouraged in Nyasaland or Northern Rhodesia. Many of the European tobacco growers in Nyasaland have only a 21 year lease, this is not so surprising that there are complaints that the Natives have been butchered. There is apparently no intention of any expansion to the period. It is that reasonable and should be some greater guarantee. In Northern Rhodesia white people own considerable tracts of land, but they showed us that they are ready to let the land.

A great deal is being done for the improvement of the health of the African, but the African Commission recently a committee was established by the Colonial Office to coordinate the various departments which is responsible for sanitary services. In Northern Rhodesia is slaughtering tens of thousands of head of cattle a year in some areas because of the disease on the ground, an undeniable fact that where there is development and no bush there is the disease and no sleeping sickness. It is a disease which has been cleared by Africans clear only small amounts of land and they have been cleared in other words, they make no real clearance.

In Northern Rhodesia one is struck by the dominance of the copper. Without it the country would not have been founded, and there would be little traffic for the always. It is the economic heart of the whole country, and it gives a great amount of employment. I do not hesitate to call it an African do.

Standards Cannot Last

In the midst of a jungle, for it is more jungle than bush you find the Natives with a living standard, where Europeans who are paid wages two or three times as high as the ruling of the Natives. It is difficult to imagine that the standard achieved by European labour can be maintained. Painful readjustment will have to be faced after the war, in Northern Rhodesia will have to see what else can be developed besides copper.

Can more secondary industries be set up and farming extended? There seems to be certain scope, but as markets are so distant involving great transport costs, the real opportunity is in the development of the home market which means improving the standard of living of the Natives workers. The Northern Rhodesian mining companies are paying better wages than they used to do, and there are still higher wages in Southern Rhodesia. There are enormous possibilities of raising the standards of life of some 1,000,000 Africans.

Castoms for instance, has a new factory mill, and one of the Natives. The Natives have said that factory was more modern than any which he had seen in his own country. Now a weaving industry is also being started in Southern Rhodesia to produce cheap textiles which used to come from Japan and India.

Before the war it was a difficulty in all these countries to export all manner of raw materials, often at uneconomic prices, even though the Natives and Native inhabitants was deficient. Shortage of shipping was shown during the war that there is a local market and that the Natives populations are beginning to consume great quantities of these foodstuffs. It is to be hoped that these countries will never return to the bad old policy of exporting for the sake of exporting.

Southern Rhodesia is an orderly, attractive and well-

the country, with great confidence in itself. Its farming is remarkably progressive, and there is a great future for tobacco and cattle. While mining provides a livelihood for the large number of people. Apart from the gold, there is a highly organized industry in asbestos and chrome. I believe that the country has a very great future.

It is our view that it is prepared to accept a great many more white settlers. They have the prospect of some on their very doorstep from among the Royal Air Force recruits in the country. We visited some of the camps, and found that quite a proportion of the men want to stay many have already married those girls. We heard that some of the Natives thought that those who do desire may be demobilized in the country which offers a great prospect for anyone who is prepared to work hard. The country does not seem to have any money grows off-trees.

Amalgamation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, as desired by the Natives, is a good idea, but it is a matter which would not be practicable. It is not the intention to consider that the Natives, whether rightly or wrongly, are opposed to it. We cannot see any amalgamation unless we can persuade them that it would be to their advantage. It is no good whipping up a European frenzy on the matter. What the supporters of amalgamation should do is to persuade the Natives that it is in their interest to support the idea. That will be a long time.

The Council is doing purely economic and functional lines, to be assisted by a new inter-territorial Council. I strongly support this idea, for the first thing is to put the African on his feet economically. The Council will deal with communications, including aviation, medical, nutritional, agricultural and forestry, research, health, housing, and possibly customs, taxes and telegraphs, and only when these things are well advanced, must take many years, with give-and-take as the general attitude of the members of the Council, will the future of the Rhodesias possibly lie in one hand.

Cape to Kenya Dominion

Sir James Griffiths, who presided, had introduced the lecturer that his father, Sir Otto Beit, and his uncle, Sir Alfred Beit, had been great friends of Cecil Rhodes and devoted to Rhodesia, which owed them a great debt, especially to Alfred Beit for the trust which he had created for the assistance of good objects in both Rhodesias. Alfred Beit was commemorated by the great Beit Bridge across the Limpopo River, and Otto Beit by the bridge across the Zambezi joining Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

Many years ago when he (the Chairman) had spent a day with General Sputs, that great statesman had said that he visualized a future Dominion stretching from the Cape to Kenya. Perhaps some of the younger members of the audience might see that vision realized.

The new Central African Council would serve three States in which the relations with the Natives and the general conditions of life were widely different. The provision of finance and expert knowledge by the Imperial Government to these backward territories in order to raise the whole standard of living and the constant collaboration of representatives of the three territories, might throw a new light upon the relations between Africans and Europeans living in Africa. Complete segregation would not do; if white audiences were removed the primitives would soon revert to witchcraft and sorcery. But to put African and European in too close contact was uncomfortable for both. The new Council should help to solve that difficult problem.

Sir Douglas Malcolm said that they had heard a stimulating address, the comments in which he endorsed. He particularly appreciated the tributes to the work, particularly in the economic and educational spheres, done by the Governments of Southern Rhodesia and the Union. That work was too little recognized.

Industrial Colour-Bar

A rather academic and abstract line of thought in this country would confine Africa in an anthropological enclosure within which the Natives would be carefully preserved, and government developed only very gradually under the guidance of benevolent white officials. While such an experiment might be anthropologically interesting, little would be likely to come of it. Even with the most generous grants of money, the primitive African in isolation would never overcome the inertia of which the lecturer had spoken. In his Rhodesia lecture, General Smith had said that the territories would never advance under the influence merely of white officials and missionaries, however devoted. He (Sir Douglas) said that they needed the encouragement of white progress in their very midst. That is shown by the vast difference between the state of Southern Rhodesia and that of the territories of Bechuanaland.

While the industrial colour-bar really existed only in the Union and Southern Rhodesia, in reality it existed just as much in Northern Rhodesia, which was under Colonial Office control. Industrialists, if they thought merely in financial terms, would certainly oppose the colour-bar, which increased their wage bills. It was the white

(Continued on page 320)

More Money for Colonial Development

Colonial Development Fund to be Extended and Increased

THE KING'S SPEECH at the opening of the new session of Parliament last week contained the statement:

"I have announced to you that I am making a special provision for the development of the Colonial Empire both by prolonging the period covered by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940 and by substantially increasing the provision of funds authorized to be made under that Act."

LORD RENNELL, who in the Upper Chamber, in his address in reply to the King's Speech, said that in the past insufficient attention had been paid to the welfare of the 60,000,000 Colonial subjects, and that the Government's willingness and voluntary contribution to the Empire's war effort ought to be remembered so that the promise made in the Gracious Speech should be implemented as soon and as generously as possible.

Needs of the Export Trade

HIS LORDSHIP continued:

"That two references should be made in the Gracious Speech to export trade is no doubt a sign of the importance which is attached to it as we stand on the threshold of a new period. No factor plays a greater part in our war being an economy than the export trade. The production for war purposes during the last four years has made it clear that in this country we still possess the inventiveness, technical skill and capacity to manufacture anything in our export market, we must adapt ourselves quickly to the needs of our customers in our Colonies, our Dominion, and our foreign markets. It is for the industrialists, the shippers and the merchants to see that we produce what our customers want, instead of confining our activities to producing things which we want to sell."

"Almost as important as the question of the relations between merchants, shippers and manufacturers and the Government Departments with which they have dealings. Controls cannot be swept away the moment hostilities cease, but if the export trades are to regain their footing, the manufacturer and shipper must have confidence in the Departments with which they deal; and the present frame of mind, which is rightly or wrongly exists in so many quarters, that the Departments concerned are mainly engaged in finding out what Tom is doing in order to tell him not to, must alter, or we shall get nowhere. If the officials employed in these Departments were of their own initiative to offer assistance, instead of accompanying every form, return or permit with a threat of fine or imprisonment for misuse or fraud, they would readily and quickly reconcile the public to the continuation of controls. The example of other countries in this connexion is one that we should do well to follow."

Lord Rennell added that it should never be forgotten that it was the French Colonies in Equatorial Africa which had given us the air reinforcement route from West Africa to the Middle East, without which the course of events in the Middle East might have been very different.

VISCOUNT SAMUEL, welcomed the proposal for increased Colonial development, said that there were great air routes to be made good, and suggested that the enlarged programme would command unanimous approval in the House of Lords.

United Kingdom and the Colonies

THE HON. MR. CRANBORNE, who spoke for the Government, said that as a former Secretary of State for the Colonies, he warmly welcomed the statements to the importance of developing the Colonial Empire made by Lord Rennell, who had been a diplomat, a banker, and a major-general, and had thus what might be fairly called a liberal education.

"As Dominion Secretary," he continued, "I should like to draw attention to the admirable relations which exist between the various parts of the British Commonwealth. It is clear that we should really be one British Commonwealth and Empire, an indivisible part from the rest of the rest of the world. I do not mean that we should take up in any sense an isolationist attitude. That, to my Commonwealth, which has such world-wide interests as we have, would be in any case quite an impossible position to take up. We must always regard ourselves as a part, though an

essential part, of a greater world organization which we must work in collaboration with other peace-loving nations. But it is vital that all members of the Commonwealth, while reserving an absolute right to come to their own decisions, should meet as far as possible together, not only so that we be able to wield the full strength of our financial, economic and geographical resources, but also so that we may be able to meet as far as possible together."

"If it is important to us who live here in the United Kingdom, it is I suggest, even more important to other Commonwealth countries. After all, we with the Colonial Empire, our strategic position at the gates of Western Europe, and our far-flung economic and financial interests, are naturally to be a Great Power. We have a far wider spread territories and comparatively limited populations, could not alone speak with that full authority which we should all wish to see. For that reason I suggest that the interests of this island and of the other Empire countries are in the long run best served by a close and intimate relationship of views which was shown in the first important meeting in May last year in London, an event of the first importance to the Commonwealth itself and to the world. The statement that I made at that time, and which I regard as of decisive importance, I believe, is far stronger than ever before."

Labour Party and the Colonies

MR. THOMAS FRASER, who seconded the address of thanks to His Majesty in the House of Commons, said that he was gratified by the reference to the Colonies in the Gracious Speech, for Great Britain had a great responsibility towards the 60,000,000 Colonial peoples.

"The Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940 provides for £5,000,000 per year over a period of 10 years, to be spent on the economic and social development of the Colonies," he said. "That was a telling figure. Many of my very good friends have complained that the terms of the Act have not been implemented, but we have been advised that, for reasons outside the control of the Government—it may be that the war had something to do with it—only a small part of that sum has been spent."

"So we are delighted to learn that legislation is to be introduced extending the scope of the 1940 Act. Now that the war clouds are lifting, we should imagine that the supply position will be made easier, and that before we have such legislation laid before us, the Act of 1940 will have already been extended in relation to what has been done in the last four years."

MR. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, also speaking for the Labour Party, said:

"My party holds that in our political relationship with our Colonial Empire, and still more in our economic relationship, much was left to be desired. Speaking generally, these peoples have been magnificently loyal during the years of trial. They deserve better treatment in future than they have had in the past, and my party is determined that they shall have it. Their standard of living must be raised, their social conditions improved out of all knowledge, their status lifted to a higher level."

"We recognize that these projects will involve money for their development, and that at a time when we ourselves may find it difficult to make ends meet, but it is essential in our opinion that these sacrifices should be made. It will be an investment that will yield rich returns, not merely material but of good will and loyalty in the days that are to come."

"I want to ask the Leader of the House to give an assurance that the Government is alive to the importance of these issues affecting our Colonies, and that it is not thinking of merely sliding back to the pre-war position—for that spells disillusion and disaster—but that they are determined to press forward with an active policy of progress, and to put the whole Colonial Empire on a new footing of active co-operation with this country."

MR. SHINWELL said that much help service had been paid to the need for the resurrection of our export trade, but that those who had tried to restart it had met with little but obstruction and delay from Government Departments. The Board of Trade and Department of Overseas Trade ought to be

275th WEEK OF WAR

The War

East African Division Captures Kalewa

Greatest Feat of Arms of Askari in This War

EAST AFRICAN TROOPS of the 11th East African Division, including men from Kenya, Uganda, Malawi, Nyasaland, and the East African States, captured Kalewa, the important Japanese base on the Kibira River, and in some respects the gateway to the plains of central Burma.

Just after dawn last week men sent to press received a review issued by the South East Asia Command of the fighting in Burma for the week ended November 24. It stated:

On the Chindwin, troops of the 5th Indian and 11th East African Divisions, after no time in pushing a lead in the direction of the important Japanese headquarters on the Davao-Budong, fought a hard on the link-up between the two divisions, when men of the Rajput Corps of the 11th East African Division, by side into Kalewa, the main East African troops, having cleared an advance party at Indongga, by passed in their advance down the valley to Kalewa, had captured the village of Kyigon, 12 miles north-east of Kalewa. This, for the remaining 12 miles to Kalewa, was a long haul to the enemy. In our advance from Kalewa to Kyigon ample evidence of the haste of the Japanese withdrawal was afforded by the amount of stores and office equipment which fell into our hands.

Meanwhile other East African troops moving down the Kibira valley from the north engaged the enemy at Khol, about 16 miles north of Kalewa. These troops, from the 11th East African Division, from the north and the east, from the west, are converging on Kalewa. A technical pattern of accurate and repeated attacks, it is important in the river plain of the only two highways which join the East India—the Tiddim road, along which the 6th Indian Division made fought their way, and the Davao road, running through the Kabaw Valley, down which the 11th East African Division advanced to link up with the 5th Division.

Japanese in Strong Positions

The communiqué of November 28 stated that the East Africans, supported by tanks, were within five miles of Kalewa and war correspondents reported that they were fighting their way through strongly timbered bunkers, weapon pits, barbed wire barricades, stockades, protected by sharpened bamboo stakes, and trench systems. Hurricane bombers supported the attack, which was held by strong artillery fire.

On the following day the Command announced:

Fighting is still in progress in the Mytha Gorge, five miles west of Kalewa, where East African troops, supported by aircraft tanks and artillery, are assaulting strong enemy positions.

By November 30 some ground had been gained, further advances against stiff Japanese resistance were reported on December 1, and on the following day the East Africans were steadily resisted to the west and north of Kalewa.

The correspondent of *The Times*, then telegraphed: "Forward troops of the 11th East African Division are across the 2000 ft. fall-line on the northern bank of the Kibira Gorge, with narrow passes on the north. The high cliff-like escarpment, running north and south from the River Mytha, presents a good natural defensive position to the Japanese, and the most formidable obstacle that the Africans have encountered."

"These Africans have very good physique and great stamina and are very adaptable."

"They adapt themselves more quickly to jungle conditions than United Kingdom or Indian troops, they find living in a hole in the ground less distasteful, and can get comfort from little things, using for themselves with amazing speed, using their long knives, called pangas, with great dexterity."

"East African troops have fought Italians in Ethiopia and Vichy French troops in Madagascar, neither of whom had their heart in the fighting. They all agree that fighting the Japanese is a very different sort of war. The officers and most of the N.C.O.s are British. These are probably as many as 50 different tribal languages in use among the troops, and the information platoon of the division distributes newspapers in 35 vernacular languages."

This platoon, unit peculiar to this division prepares a daily news-sheet in Swahili, Chinyanja, and English, a weekly review of the division's activities in Swahili, and a fortnightly periodical in English called the *Rhino Review*. Under the command of an able young officer, who used to be a member in London, the platoon has several interpreters, projectionists, and four African interpreters covering 14 different languages.

The pay of the Askaris is a high one, but they would invest more money in war savings if the latter carried a 10 per cent interest, which puzzles them and amuses their officers.

Their dress is the same as that of British troops, except for their pangas and their coronal badge of a rhinoceros. Their rations are the same except that they like more beef in the form of bully beef and rice. They are cheerful under duress. They are quite contented with their conditions and equipped. They get on well with their officers and behaved in an exemplary fashion towards the Japanese.

Their advance from Indongga to Kalewa, the 11th East African entered Kalewa after a hard fight from Taungnyika led down back the Japanese in bitter hand-to-hand fighting. They found the little town completely wrecked by the bombing and shelling it had suffered, but evidence that it had been a great enemy supply base. A further advance on the east bank of the river, with tanks and troops, contributed greatly to the Japanese retreat.

Their progress is a credit in terms of the Japanese praise of the *Askari*, more than one asserting that the taking of Kalewa was a greater feat of arms than any thing in the campaign against Italian East Africa or Vichy-controlled Madagascar.

S.E.A.C. messages on Monday stated that East African troops of the 14th Army were preparing to take Kalewa preparatory to a great push through the narrow Kalewa Gorge into the heart of Burma.

Casualties

Lieut. H. B. E. Mills, who is reported to have been killed in action in Burma on October 31, was a master at Malvern College at the outbreak of war. Commissioned in the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry in 1940, he was later attached to the K.A.R. in Kenya, where he contracted rheumatic fever. He became A.D.C. to General Sir William Platt, and went to Burma earlier this year as a brigade intelligence officer.

L/Cpl. J. A. Jameson, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been killed in action. He was in the Education Department until he attested in January 1941. His father, Mr. J. C. Jameson, lives in Solihull.

Leading Aircraftwoman Patience Boulton (née Walker), who recently died in Southern Rhodesia after a long illness, was formerly well known in Bulawayo for her part in amateur theatricals.

Major A. G. Campbell, M.C., The Black Watch, attached East African Forces, is reported missing in Burma during this month.

Inspector R. S. Wilsher, British South Africa Police, attached Middle East Forces, is missing from a recent raid on an Aegean island.

The following official list of casualties have been received from Southern Rhodesia: Died in Johannesburg, Flight Lieut. John Conyers Budd, son of Lieut. Colonel C. Budd of Kenya. Died while a prisoner of war, Warrant Officer J. O. Leo. Deaths officially presumed, Flight Sergeant Arthur Miller, of Bulawayo, Flight Sergeant Arthur Cox, of Salisbury, and Flight Sergeant Drummond. Drowned as the result of a flood, Warrant Officer A/Wing Commander Miles Andrew Johnson, who was previously reported missing, believed killed from air.

operations, Squadron Leader John ... M. Lusaka, formerly of the Southern Rhodesian Department of Posts and Telegraphs, ... Warrant Officer ... Paul, formerly of the Southern Rhodesian Cold Storage Commission, ... John Molyneux Kidd ...

Following Southern Rhodesian prisoners of war ... Ross, ... D. G. O. Reynolds, D.F.C., ... Bennett, ... Peters, ... Wadsworth ... and E. J. Haynar.

... of the Sudan ... service ... the R.A.F. on the outbreak ... and was shot down and taken prisoner in North Africa ... has now reached Allied territory.

Awards

Lieut. Commander H. J. Hall, D.S.O., D.S.C. ... superintendent in Lusit for the ... until the outbreak of war, ... awarded a Bar to his D.S.C. for outstanding courage and skill ...

... Vernon Sanders, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Sanders of Bulawayo, has been awarded the D.F.C. Flight Lieut. Sanders, who is serving with No. 206 Squadron, has destroyed eight enemy aircraft, and on two occasions has been catapulted from a ship in the Atlantic, once succeeding in damaging a U-boat before it escaped into cloud. He has destroyed an enemy minesweeper and also helped in the destruction of a ... On all occasions he has pressed home his attack and has shown great keenness and a fine fighting spirit, setting a splendid example to other pilots.

Flying Officer Albert Edward Egan and Daniel O'Leary and Flight Lieut. Edward Joseph ... who received their training in Southern Rhodesia, have been awarded the D.F.C.

Flying Officer Leslie William Harding, R.A.F. V.R., No. 1 Squadron, who received his training in Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the D.F.C.

Sergeant P. Pearson, R.A.F., who has been awarded the Military Medal, hails from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Corporal Malakwen Sitieni and Pte. Kasulu Nyaka, both of The King's African Rifles, have been awarded the Military Medal for gallantry in Burma.

Rescued an Askari from Drowning

Lieutenant J. R. Granville, The Dorsetshire Regiment, attached East African Forces in Ceylon, has been recommended by Lieut. General H. de R. Wetherall, G.O.C. Ceylon Command, for rescuing from drowning an askari who sank to the bottom of a 20-ft. pool during instruction in watermanship. Lieut. Granville made several attempts to rescue the man, and twice got him on the surface, but was dragged under by the soldier's water-logged equipment. Later he managed to unfasten the man's life and equipment, bring the man ashore, and carry him to the shore.

Group Captain A. G. ... D.S.O. and Bar, D.F.C. and Bar, perhaps the greatest fighter pilot of the R.A.F. in this war, is being recalled to South Africa to train future pilots. He is known as 'Sailor' throughout the R.A.F., because of the certificate of a second Merchant Seaman, for which he qualified while serving with the Gunpowder Castle Line. Group Captain Malan is now only 35 years of age. He is officially credited with having shot down at least 52 German aircraft, with another 25 probables.

News has been received ... party of Rhodesians serving with the West African forces in the India Command. Majors Patterson and A. K. Collett, both of

Salisbury. Captains Owen Harrison and John Evatt, Lieut. John Goffin and ... Sergeant ... Lieut. Joe Lamb, of Northern Rhodesia, were among a detachment of 200 troops behind the Japanese forward lines of communication.

It has been made known that there are three Rhodesians in the crew of the new freighter Good Hope. They are ... of ... and ...

... Captain W. A. ... his commission on account of his abilities.

... staff of the National Savings Committee, was in Kenya for some time before the outbreak of war. ... his better known by his stage name of Paul ...

Only Woman in Royal Air Force

The death of Wing Commander ... Wynne-Eyton, D.S.O., D.F.C., which we announced last week, recalls that Mrs. Wynne-Eyton is the only woman serving in the Royal Air Force. ... and his wife who was also a qualified pilot, was running an air service in East Africa ... offered the use of ... to the R.A.F., which accepted, appointed Wynne-Eyton a squadron leader, and, by a special order signed by the A.O.C.-in-C., Middle East, gave Mrs. Wynne-Eyton a job as a sergeant pilot in the R.A.F. She was presented with her wings, and is still a Service pilot on the East African mail route, now with commissioned rank.

Miss Ann Waterson, sister at St. Columba's Church of Scotland, Pent Street, London, has been selected as the first woman assistant to a chaplain to be sent overseas. She is going to East Africa in response to a request from the A.T.S. all live in the A.T.S. camp at Nairobi and visit other camps in Kenya. She will represent all the Churches, and has been selected by the Committee of the Churches' Work for Women in the Forces. Miss Ethel Wilson, of Harrogate, a Church of England worker, will accompany her to help as a co-organizer of W.R.N.S. and W.A.A.F. depots in East Africa.

A new leave hostel has been opened at Nyali, on the coast of Kenya, for British non-commissioned officers and men. Separate rooms are provided, and the nominal charge is only a shilling a day.

Lusaka ... Week raised £13,000, a record for any ...

The largest investment loan made to the Treasury from the Colonial Empire during October came from Kenya, which sent £47,000. The total loans from the Colonies during the month amounted to £592,872.

The Post Welfare Cinema in Mombasa, which has been in operation for a year, proved a boon to men in all the services. Two pictures a week have been shown, and the audiences have exceeded 50,000, including many members of the Merchant Navy.

R.A.F. instructors and pilots in Southern Rhodesia recently presented an inscribed plaque and a cheque for £40 to the ... in recognition of the great kindness shown them. The names of nearly 4,000 men from the British Isles, the Dominions, and practically all parts of the world have been recorded since 1940 in the visitors' book of the branch.

Education in East Africa

Need to Provide a Future

THE FOLLOWING FURTHER EXTRACTS are taken from the Tanganyika Education Report, from which we have quoted on several occasions recently.

The value of literacy is greatly diminished if there is no opportunity for the literate to do anything for the hour. The Commission which the Government monthly publishes in the Report, and the Government monthly publications, which are published in the East African Standard, which are published in the East African Standard, which are published in the East African Standard.

What is needed is literature of a higher standard, more related to African life, more easily obtainable, and more widely distributed. It may be that the appointment of agents throughout the territory by competent bookshops, through which it may be made available to all places, missions and Government schools, might be used for recreational purposes.

Where there has been a European to take an interest in the scheme, it has generally been abandoned and succeeded by a Government official. It is to be hoped that a few months' experience will show that the scheme is not a failure.

The Provincial Education Committee, under the chairmanship of the Provincial Commissioner, would be of great value. Apart from providing machinery for a co-ordinated plan of provincial development, it would enable members of the various departments to achieve a more synoptic view of the needs of the province, and should lead to a more sympathetic understanding between those members. The Provincial Committee might be supplemented by a central committee, composed of which they could turn for guidance and assistance.

First Considerations and Requirements

For the well-being of the school structure we believe the primary considerations to be:

- (1) The need to relate the studies of the village schools more closely to village life.
- (2) Greater attention to girls' education.
- (3) The provision of women teachers for the educational village schools.
- (4) The value of rural community middle schools.
- (5) The need to train teachers in a village environment with emphasis on village interests and culture.
- (6) The eventual introduction of compulsory education in select.

We emphasize that these proposals should be put into operation with care and without hurry. Without insisting on its urgency we suggest the following sequence:

- (1) The appointment of provincial education officers.
- (2) The visit of one education officer to the main job.
- (3) The building of the suggested teacher training centres with their rural middle schools.
- (4) Provision for the training of agricultural and handicrafts teachers.
- (5) The inception of additional rural middle schools at selected centres.
- (6) Extension of the village school system.

The social implications of allowing too great a time lag between the education of boys and girls are serious. In parts of the Empire more educationally advanced the best Native

Twenty Years Ago

from the issue of December 1924

The East Africa Parliamentary Commission is still in heavy slogging stances. At least, this is what a local member of the sitting, because he said they were so.

Mr. Galton Fenzi, hood of Secretary of the East African Automobile Association, is making a plan to build a road from Nairobi to the capital of Nyasa.

The British Government has nominated Sir... as the Governor of the Uganda Protectorate, and the Governor-General of the Sudan.

leaders have been considerably aided by the fine type of womanhood many of them have married.

Need to Train African Women

Experience has shown that it is to the educated African woman that one can most usually turn for initiative help in bettering schemes for African social welfare. For instance, the establishment of the first African school in three of four municipal townships in Johannesburg was the result of initial requests from groups of African women, who raised funds before they approached the City Council and the Children's Aid Society for help.

Adaptation and assimilation is not the aim and the aim is not the aim of respectability. The aim is to have the intelligent bringing of children to the home, depend to a large extent upon similarity of educational background.

The training of African girls should give the majority practical training and skill in home craft. A small but important part should be equipped for work in education, of a more general and of a higher standard, the present relative early age of marriage will rise, as it has done in other parts of Africa, but in any case, the loss of a well-educated girl to teaching or to any other profession should not be regarded as a wastage. The aim is to have a standard of education for African girls which is similar to that of the European girls, and a selected few with ultimately the same standard as those of the European girls. The aim is to have a standard of education for African girls which is similar to that of the European girls, and a selected few with ultimately the same standard as those of the European girls.

Flying Theaters for Africa

Miss Gwen Francon Daves and Miss Marea Vane, the two well-known actresses who have been visiting Southern Rhodesia with their company, said they aimed at establishing a permanent theatre in Africa with Douglas and Colonial stars. If aircraft could now carry films, they could carry theatrical companies and all their scenery.

H.M.

Eastern African Dependencies

Trade and Information Office

Inquiries to the service of all interested in Trade, Touring, Exports, Settlement, Big Game Hunting, etc.

KENYA

UGANDA

TANZANIA

TANGANYIKA

Inquiries should be sent to:

The Officer in Charge,
H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN
DEPENDENCIES
TRADE & INFORMATION OFFICE

122, Grand Building, Trafalgar Square, London, W.1

Telephones: Whitehall 5701-2
Telegrams: H. Easters, Rand, London

The Crowing Crested Non-Cobra Testimony of Dr. G. Shircore

SOME YEARS AGO this newspaper published a number of letters on the subject of the crowing crested cobra. Indeed, in its 20 years of existence EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has had in its correspondence columns no discussion which maintained its interest for so long a period as that which produced publishable comments from such widely varied sources.

Dr. G. Shircore, former Director of Medical Services in Tanganyika, who volunteered early in the way to help the Medical Department in Nyasaland, has now written from that Protectorate to the Royal African Society on this same subject. He does not believe that this creature should be relegated to the same category as the basilisk or cockatrice, for he says in the journal "The Hornet":

"I have in my possession what is, in my belief, the bony skeleton of the bushy comb and a portion of the neck, in which are still embedded several segments of the vertebrae, reputed to come from the same source, and while confirming this, await examination by the expert zoologist. I am constrained to commit to paper data collected during the past 35 years, and to treat the subject as though the entity of the snake were no longer in doubt. It grows and is crested, in his opinion, but is not a cobra."

"Songo, the Yao name for the reptile, means, he says, 'something which strikes downwards and pricks the head'—and those who remember the correspondence in this newspaper will recall the cases cited of African women, who, having heard of a *songo* located in a tree, walked beneath it with a pot of boiling porridge on their head in the hope, sometimes realized, that it would strike and be killed."

Larger than the Hamadryad

Dr. Shircore continues (in part):—

"It is a powerful, crested, buff coloured and vicious snake, which crows. There is no hood, and it is therefore not a cobra. Full-grown specimens are 18 ft. to 20 ft. long—larger than the hamadryad. It moves with goat rapidity, and it is tree-loving like the mamba, which it resembles in several respects."

"The male crows like a cock, and can be heard at a distance of several hundred yards; the female utters a cluck 'ing sound' (te-te-te-te) and both have a warning note (chu-chu-chu) which is repeated in quick succession."

"The crest is red, and present in both sexes, but points forwards and not backwards as in the guinea fowl. The male has wattles as well. The crest has a distinctive name amongst certain tribes."

"The home of this crowing snake embraces some 800,000 sq. miles, extending from the latitude of the Lower Zambesi to that of Victoria Nyanza in the North, Lake Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia in the west, and the Indian Ocean. Within these limits it is confined to areas which provide the ecological factors suitable to its mode of life."

"Periodically it selects a haunt near a road or path which traverses some forested area, and, hidden in the dense foliage of certain types of trees, coils its tail around an overhanging branch. From this it strikes at the head of any man or animal passing below. When this happens travellers are warned of the road, or, if they must go through, observe the greatest caution. The old African custom was to carry a pot of hot porridge on the head, so that the snake in striking might be burnt and deterred from attack, or kill itself."

"It subsists mostly on maggotis. For the reason that maggotis are found naturally near villages, some *songo* live in their vicinity, where, as in the example of the village-dwelling Indian cobra, a mutual forbearance is observed between snake and man. The snake in fact sounds its warning note to scare off intruders who are too close an approach, as does the rattle snake. On the other hand, the forest-dwelling *songo* is constantly vicious and attacks on sight, or even on hearing the human voice."

"The habit of taking up a haunt along a frequented path is probably governed by the seasonal variation in the distribution of game. Game scarcity compels the snake to transfer its attention to man in an attempt to secure its peculiar food. The urge to kill—and from all accounts the attack is delivered swiftly and with the utmost determination—would not appear to be waning."

After writing the above note Dr. Shircore obtained specimens from two other crowing crested snakes, one of which was reputed to have killed a man.

"One lot, from the smaller snake, consists of five lumbar vertebrae, which are 7 mm. long by 4 mm. wide, with the concave facet, for articulation with the body of the adjacent

bone, 2 mm. by 3 mm. in diameter from above downwards and side to side respectively, a piece of vertebra 10 mm. by 8 mm., two ribs 26 mm. in length of the curve, the skin tip of the crest, 6 mm. long by 3 mm. wide at the base, flattened from side to side, and having a concave surface."

A Gigantic Specimen

The other snake, reputed to have killed a man, must have been gigantic. It provides a single dorsal vertebra, from which however almost all the processes and part of the body—originally 22 mm. long by 10 mm. wide—were removed for compounding medicines for fishermen. The fragment is a massive piece of bone, and has a concave articular surface, on which the diameter at the base is 9 mm. and the depth 4 mm. in fact."

The fact that so many fragments of this snake, in three different *songo*, have been preserved, is significant, as the African tribes all other snakes that have been killed, and the *songo* pad-adder, mamba, and python, whose many of the bites are sharp and infective, and produce an intractable septic wound, or worse, when left lying about and trodden on by the bare foot."

Dr. Shircore gives several tribal names for the snake, which is known as the *songo* to the Yao, the *ngwaka* ("the killer") to the Ngoni and the *ngwaka* to the Wemba, *ngwaka* to the Nyanwet, *ngwaka* to the Ngoni, and *ngwaka* to the Livingstone *ngwaka* at Shupanga on the Lower Zambesi.

Organized Hybridization of Tsetse Proposed

Mr. W. H. Potts and Mr. F. L. Vanderplank, of the Tsetse Research Department of Tanganyika Territory, suggest in contributions to *Nature* that tsetse flies may be controlled by the introduction of large numbers of pupae of alien species of flies to country in which the infestation by the indigenous species is naturally low or artificially reduced. They hope that the indigenous species will be sterilized and exterminated, and experiments have shown the possible reproduction of first generation hybrids is poor.

VIROL

OWING to the difficulties of distribution brought about by War conditions, it is regretted that supplies of Virol, the well-known food product, are not constantly available.

Virol has proved itself so valuable an adjunct to the ordinary diet of children that it cannot fail to be greatly missed.

It is, therefore, to be hoped that the great efforts of all concerned with the Allied cause will continue to bring forth such success as will soon enable normal conditions to be restored.

When this has been achieved, every endeavour will be made to replenish stocks of Virol as speedily as possible.

VIROL LIMITED
Food Specialists
LONDON ENGLAND

Background to the

Britain's War Effort. Britain's total population, including children, is 46,757,000. In the armed forces there are 4,054,000, in whole-time Civil Defence 281,000, in munitions 900,000, and in other basic industries 6,500,000. Casualties of all kinds to the armed forces to September 1944 in the year were 563,142, including 100,000 killed, 38,275 maimed, and 17,238 prisoners. Merchant seamen killed numbered 49,000, and to August 31 last 57,298 civilians had been killed and 78,819 injured by enemy action. In June, 1944, there were 477,000 men, and no women, in the armed forces, whereas in June, 1941, numbered 600,000 men and 400,000 women, while 225,000 men and 58,000 women were in Civil Defence. During the war 5,500,000 men have served in the armed forces, but by June last about 1,000,000 had become casualties or been released on medical or other grounds. Fifty-seven per cent of the whole male population between the ages of 18 and 40 have served or are serving in the armed forces. Last June the total strength of the British Empire was 23,718,000, 4,171,000 of whom were in the armed forces, but by June last about 47% of the population were in the United Kingdom. The total output of tanks has amounted to 25,116, wheeled vehicles, 919,111; carriers and armoured cars, 74,802; rifles, 2,001,949; machine-guns, 317,000; sub-machine-guns, 3,472,000; anti-tank rifles, 17,285,000. The number of aircraft produced to June, 1944, was 102,609, monthly output rising from 730 in the last four months of 1939 to 2,435 in the first six months of 1944. Bomber heavy bombers were produced in 1939 and only 41 in 1940, against 250 a month in 1944. The weight of bombs which could be carried by a single bomber in one sortie by the monthly output of bombers increased from 216 tons in 1939 to 1,000 tons in 1944. Naval tonnage constructed amounted to 1,907,000 tons. 752 major war vessels were completed of 1,138,964 tons. Merchant vessel construction was 1,000,000 tons. Total losses of British, Allied, and neutral merchant ships to the end of 1943 were 22,161,000 tons, of which 11,643,000 tons were British. By far the worst year was 1942, with losses of 8,338,000 tons, 3,605,400 tons being British. To help pay for the war Britain has sold £1,065,000,000 in overseas assets, and in addition has incurred overseas liabilities to the amount of £2,500,000,000. Out of 13,000,000 houses in the United Kingdom 5,500,000 have been destroyed or damaged by enemy action. — From the White Paper on Britain's War Effort.

The King's Tribute to Home Guard. In May, 1940, our country was in mortal danger. The most powerful army the world had ever known forced its way in within a few miles of our coast. From day to day we were threatened with invasion. Our Army had been gravely weakened. A call went out for men to defend themselves in a new citizen army, ready to use whatever weapons could be found, and stand against the invader in every village and town. Throughout Britain and Northern Ireland the nation answered this summons. Almost overnight a new force came into being, a force which had little equipment, but was mighty in courage. In July, 1940, the Local Defence Committees became the Home Guard. During four years of continuing anxiety, that civilian force grew in strength. It was well known to the enemy that if he came to any part of our land he would meet determined opposition from men who had good weapons and knew how to use them. In this way the existence of the Home Guard helped much to ward off the danger of invasion. Then, too, our plans for campaigns in many parts of the world depended on our having a great citizen force to help in the defence of the homeland. As anti-aircraft and coastal gunners, as sentries at vulnerable points, as units for dealing with unexploded bombs, and in many other ways, the Home Guard have played a full part in the defence of their country. You have found new men from all kinds of homes and many different occupations can work together in a great cause, and how happy they can be with each other. That is a memory and a knowledge which may help us all in the many peace-time problems that we shall have to tackle before long. — H.M. The King, in broadcast.

France Needs Rhine Bridges. When General de Gaulle insisted that France must control the Rhine, he was echoing the policy so strongly advocated by Marshal Foch, who prophesied after the last war that if France gave up the Rhine there would be another war within 20 years. Had the bridges over the Rhine been held in perpetuity by Allied garrisons, Germany would not have attacked France. We must not make the same mistake again. — Professor Savorin.

Restarting British Exports. Fatigue and abstinence carried too far and endured too long can impair the effectiveness of a people. At least a much more sensational method of production. After the defeat of Germany some release of that power, increase of supplies available for essential civilian consumption must follow. Some improvement in standards and variety of national output, some devotion of certain resources to the provision of emergency housing, and a concerted effort to rebuild the export trade, which we deliberately gave up in the extremity of our emergency, but without which we cannot live in future. Those forms of sacrifice become self-defeating if continued too long. From the beginning of 1945 we shall no longer receive shipments to this country under any form of any manufactured articles for civilian use which enter into export trade, nor of materials and semi-fabricated materials such as iron and steel and some non-ferrous metals. Consequently, in accordance with the White Paper of September, 1944, we shall then be free to export a wide range of goods made from those materials. We shall pay cash for any additional supplies which we might wish to buy from the United States for export purposes. Thus one uncertainty about future conditions has now been removed. It should be possible for exporters here to work to improve plans with the assurance that they will be able to give effect to those plans. It is the possible thing when the defeat of Germany releases manpower, capacity, and materials. The Prime Minister, in the House of Commons.

The German Problem. The average German is the instrument of the State to an extent incomprehensible to us. The German people believe it the destiny of their race to dominate the world, and as we are seized by that we shall not understand the foundation of which the Nazi doctrine is built. I had the misfortune of acting as *rapporteur* at Danzig, and I saw the German method develop there, the German in effect said, "I am the master race, and if I am not so treated, I am not a German." Unless we are eradicated we shall be at the mercy of any future Hitler. — Mr. Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

to the War News

Opinions Epitomized. — The German situation is really acute, German Radio.

"When I married I married a hick in a wagon to a star. — Viscount Astor.

"I will not fight the war because my husband does not want me to." — Lady Astor.

Ministers might start treating the House of Commons as something of an adult. — Mr. Anconin Bevan, M.P.

Members of the Middle East command are like Christmas because no convey is available. — War Office.

It is a wonderful man to see a human at the end of the month. — Speer, German Armaments Minister.

It is a shame to turn a man's ability into a handicap starts politics long after he has reached middle age. — Mr. Quintin Hogg, M.P.

No little part of the credit due in this war must go to the valiant nation which Mr. Churchill has called the Constitution (George, U.S.A.).

American forces are having a ration shells. Shell production has reached this point because of people leaving defence jobs. — General Roosevelt.

It is now transpires from a letter that the Burton-on-Trent bomb dump explosion was the result of bombardment with a German V-2. — Goebbels.

The Government does not feel that Count Sforza would be a particular happy choice for Italy's Foreign Secretary. — The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

M. Mikolajczyk resigned the office of Prime Minister of Poland because England and America failed to support him in his conversations with Moscow. — Weekly Review.

Canadian Army casualties from the outbreak of war to the end of October numbered 58,943, including 15,976 dead and presumed dead. — Canadian War Department.

Servicemen have found out their experiences in life and death and they may come back with a religion beyond the scope of the understanding of our complacent congregations. — Dr. Barry, Bishop of South Africa.

It is by bringing an intake of children to schools and taking them more and more on to bring you to every class and coming from every part of the land, that you preserve all the traditions and inspiration gathered in the great schools. — The Prime Minister.

Germanis dore babies from their mothers' arms and throw them into the furnace. — M.P. in Parliament.

the torture camp at Maidanek in Poland. — Evidence at Polish trial.

Belgium 60,000 sections suspended. — Professor have been arrested and judicial inquiries have been started in 1,000 cases of suspected economic collaboration.

M. Spaak, Belgian Foreign Minister, would give a first priority in demobilization to teachers and credits for educational services. How can we get the young men to finish the course, coming back from the war? — Mr. L. Rowse.

P.A.C. Bombers will set up a new record in November by dropping nearly 53,000 tons of bombs on Germany. The United States Strategic Air Force in Europe dropped 50,690 tons. — Air Ministry.

The type of United States operators in civil air transport is a basic fare round trip, and a non-luxury passenger, and a supplement for high speed and special accommodations. — Mr. Johnston, Shepherd.

Still more terrible secret weapons are coming. The military situation such as the German army conscripts themselves a happy fortune for nations, compared with the British. — German wireless spokesman.

"I am a British subject and not of British origin, but I have lived in Germany since from two brief holidays. Since the advent of the Hitler regime, my books and other writings have been strongly anti-Nazi and anti-German." — Mr. F. Kitzke, in the state of Texas.

With the vast majority of Greeks, I can only joined the constitutional Government, and should aid them to the limit of my resources and means. — Sir G. Canby, established with the Greek forces behind it and the elements of the field. — General S. — British Forces in Greece.

There is nothing in the return to American industry and the British should relinquish their world markets in our favor, while we wait the reward for our big brotherly protection. Such an attitude is in direct conflict with any movement for world co-operation. — Cleveland Plain Dealer, U.S.A.

President Roosevelt, the Commander in Chief, has overrated his Chiefs of Staff on strategy or military plans. — Mr. D. J. Ladd, U.S. correspondent of the Daily Mail.

of the perfluorocarbon to let add in operations have been 500,000 and 800,000 square feet of low space for various purposes. — Captain Waterhouse.

Great Britain's total war effort beats that of any other fighting nation. — White Paper will be a matter of increasing interest to the Hun. — They are more than able to give the information they will have with a high speed. — Mr. G. D. Bracken, Minister of Information.

Forget the growing tendency to look to the Volksschau as the German Home Guard. The title "Home Guard" has no association in the mind of the German man-power and being regarded into a force which is a standing joke with the German man-power. — Gen. Counsel, D. War Davidson.

The White Paper technique might be carried a stage further by having permanent committees of M.P.s which would trash out problems before the preparation of White Papers. — The principles of the Bill should be examined and prepared for presentation in Parliament which should decide. — Mr. Ellis Smith.

Losses of British people in the last five years of war were as follows: Armed forces: killed 16,081; missing 2,276; wounded 123,788; prisoners of war 254,688; making a total of 566,112. Merchant seamen: killed 29,320; interned by enemy 4,173; missing (to August 31, 1941) 11,045; 57,298 injured; 76,478; making a total of 139,116. — Official Report.

Weapons in use by the United States Army overseas today are in a single case, the same as those produced in the country was attacked in December, 1941. The services have shipped 40,000 tons of cargo overseas in 1941, compared with 19,000 tons in 1940. There are now nearly 50,000 United States troops overseas. — Lt. General Gemervell, U.S.A.

In the 20 years of the attempt to have a share of the world's raw materials by increasing their price, we charged for our products was the most successful and our industry in competition was that of our countries. — Official Report.

Rhodesia's New Law Officers

Mr. R. J. Morton and Mr. V. L. Robinson

Mr. R. J. Morton, Solicitor-General of Southern Rhodesia for the past 10 years, has been appointed Attorney-General in the place of Captain W. Thomas, who has been called to the Bar. Born in 1891, he entered the P.S.A. Company's administrative service in 1911. He has spent the last four years in law and teaching in 1937. During the last war Mr. Morton saw three years' front-line service in France and Italy, and was awarded the M.C. Commissioned in the Southern Rhodesia Territorial Force in 1927, he has for the past three years commanded a troop of the Southern Rhodesia Light Battery. He is Chairman of the Servicemen's Reimbursement Board.

Mr. V. L. Robinson, the new Solicitor-General of Southern Rhodesia, is the son of Mr. Leo Robinson, the well-known Rhodesian cricketer and early settler. Born in Bulawayo in 1899, the new law officer attended H.M. College, Natal, and Milton High School, Bulawayo. During the last war he served in France with the Artists' Rifles and the 7th London Regiment. In 1920 he went up to Keble College, Oxford, as a Rhodes scholar. Returning to Rhodesia, in 1922 he joined the Native Department, and eight years later transferred to the staff of the Attorney-General. For the past two years he has been Senior Legal Adviser. He has represented Rhodesia, Matabeleland and Mashonaland at cricket.

Obituary

Sir Walter Buchanan-Smith

Sir Walter Buchanan-Smith, C.M.G., M.C., who has died in Dublin, Co. Dub., at the age of 65 years, entered the Civil Service of British North Borneo in 1903, was transferred to Northern Nigeria in 1908, and served with the Nigeria Regiment from 1914 to 1918, first in the Cameroons and later in German East Africa, where he was wounded, mentioned in dispatches, and awarded the M.C. He then returned to Nigeria, of which he was Acting Governor on several occasions before his retirement in 1935, when he was knighted. He was Chairman of the Colonial Empire Committee of the Scottish Empire Exhibition of 1938; administered the Government of the Seychelles in the following year, and was a member of the Copperbelt Commission of Northern Rhodesia of 1940. During most of this war he had acted as honorary secretary-general of the Royal Empire Society, and showed eccleness and courage when the headquarter building in London was struck by bombs in 1940 and again in 1941.

Major C. L. D. Monro

Major C. L. Doveton Monro of Allan, Vice-Lieutenant for Ross and Cromarty, who has died in Scotland at the age of 76, was a survivor of the Jameson Raid. The eldest son of the late Sir David Monro, Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland and 12th Laird of Allan and Milton, he served in the Seaforth Highlanders until 1891, when he was seconded as a captain to the Bechuanaland Police. In 1896 he was transferred with "K" Troop to the British South Africa Police, took part with it in the Jameson Raid, and was sent back to this country as a prisoner with Dr. Jameson and other officers in 1896. He was acquitted because as a junior officer he had merely obeyed his orders. He then returned to Africa where he held various posts, including that of Native Commissioner of the Lomagundi District of Southern Rhodesia and acting M.C. of the Southern Rhodesia Volunteers. He served in the Matabele and Mashonaland campaigns, and returned to England in 1909 on the death of his father.

Sir John Campbell

Sir John Campbell, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., who died in Radlett on Sunday at the age of 70, was Economic and Financial Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1930 to 1932, having been appointed to that post by Lord Passfield when Sir George Schuster resigned it in order to become Finance Member of the Government of India. Sir John Campbell had served in the Indian Civil Service from 1902 to 1922.

Mr. Charles Oliver Taylor has died in Bulawayo in his 77th year.

Mr. Solomon Joseph Seider, who died recently in Bulawayo at the age of 66, had spent the past 21 years in Rhodesia.

Mrs. Ethel May Latika, wife of Mr. H. G. Latika, who is a Director of mining companies operating in Rhodesia and South and West Africa, has died in Harare.

Mr. Walter G. Walsh, M.B. Ch.B., who first reached Rhodesia from Malawi in 1896, died recently in Harare. He farmed near Bemba for years.

Mr. Harold Candy Weatherhead, M.R.C.V.S., Colonial Veterinary Service, who died in Kampala a month ago at the age of 28, was the son of the late Canon H. T. C. Weatherhead, O.B.E., of the C.M.S. in Uganda.

Mr. Dirk Johannes Briel, who has died in Gwelo, was one of the oldest inhabitants of the Charter district of Southern Rhodesia. He reached the country in 1893 and served in the Matabele war of the following year and the 1896 rebellion.

Mrs. O. M. R. Townsend, who died recently in Southern Rhodesia, had spent 45 years in the Colony. In 1914 she married Mr. J. R. Townsend, then a partner in the well-known legal firm of Coghlan, Welsh, Townsend and Guest. He died in 1924, leaving three children.

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Statements Worth Noting

"Behold, the fear of the Lord, that is wisdom, and to depart from evil is understanding." — Job xxviii-28.

"Control of malaria, linked with irrigation, is the veryynchpin of African progress." — Sir Malcolm Watson.

"The happiest times of my life were those I spent completely alone in the heart of Africa." — Sir Gordon Lethem.

"I think the National Mineral Producers' Union would be a very good thing." — The Minister of Mines of Southern Rhodesia.

"The Public Works Department has provided as much education in Uganda as the Education Department in the Colonies." — Mordecai Williams.

"The first English Church was opened its doors in territory occupied by the enemy was the English Church in Addis Ababa." — Mr. J. G. Grimway.

"The prospects of prosperity for East Africa during the transition period between war and peace are good." — Sir Henry Moore, lately Governor of Kenya.

"Precious and scarce shipping had recently to be used to import 100,000 tons of food into Kenya in order to stave off famine." — Mr. Oranville Roberts, speaking in Mombasa.

"Given a chance, the African can make a clean, neat, respectable and law-abiding householder who keeps his home as if should be kept and takes a very real pride in it." — The Mayor of Nairobi.

"A great many recommendations made by our Medical Director have not been carried out. If they had been I think his services would have been better appreciated." — The Minister of Internal Affairs, Southern Rhodesia.

"During my eight years in Northern Rhodesia I have come to look upon all engaged in African education, whether in mission or Government service, as being in one service—as indeed we are." — Mr. C. J. Tyndale-Biscoe, Director of African Education, on his departure for England.

"What the Southern Rhodesian Government has done for the advancement of the African people during the 24 years which have elapsed since the grant of self-government compares very favourably with developments in the Protectorates and Crown Colonies over the same period." — *Bantu Mirror*.

"Ethiopian judges take as their guide in fixing penalties the verse: 'He who knows much shall be punished much; he who knows little shall be punished little.' Thus an educated person suffers a much more serious penalty than a peasant." — Professor Norman Bentwich, addressing the Abyssinia Association in London.

...to do without the Africans, and equally certain that Africans cannot do without us. The problem is not one of rivalry or discord, but of adjustment and advance." — Mr. Campbell Roberts.

"For the real benefit of the future of East Africa, the hand for action of the territories under administrative heads must be pursued. Bonvisage, for instance, the Postmaster-General responsible to a central authority, not in the happy position in which he is today of playing off one colony against another." — Mr. Nicol, M.L.C., Mombasa.

"A farmer whose cattle carries engorged ticks is fined, but nothing is done to cure the ticks of the Native labourers." — Every employer of Native labour is liable to be prosecuted if he fails to have them medically examined. — Mr. N. A. Smith, in evidence before the Native, Trade and Productions Commission of Southern Rhodesia.

"There is real scope for development of secondary industries in Lusaka, particularly in the processing of farm produce as butter, lard and cheese, practically all of which is now imported. There is also scope for development in maize milling and the establishment of a new flour mill. Lusaka is the natural centre for the distribution of consumer goods." — Major H. B. McKee, M.L.C., Northern Rhodesia.

"In East Africa there are upwards of 20,000,000 Africans within the Empire whose actual spending power in cash probably averages no more than one penny per week per head—simply because there is no vigorous Government policy to buy primaries at a fair price over a definite period. Why not take the lead from the leave-out of the book of Canada and copy the trading principles of the Hudson's Bay Company? Let us do something at the lowest level whilst the high levels continue to prepare their reports." — Lieut. Colonel P. Penn, in a letter to the *Manchester Guardian*.

Large Grants to East Africa

Grants exceeding £3,500,000 have been made to the Colonial Empire by the Imperial Exchequer during the last three months. Uganda stands high on the list with a sum of £827,500, largely for medical services, and Nyasaland has received £345,000 for a five-year educational programme. Uganda has also been granted £278,500 for the development of rural water supplies and £50,000 for anti-tsetse work.

Ethiopia Bans Missions

A decree signed by the Emperor of Ethiopia prohibits foreign missions from working in areas predominantly populated by adherents of the Ethiopian Church. Missions may, however, work in "open areas" in which the inhabitants are predominantly non-Christian. The general language of instruction must be Amharic, which all missionaries are to be required to learn.

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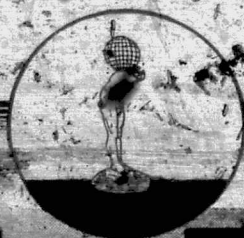
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New Industries in the Sudan

Policy of Limited Protection Adopted

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SUDAN, having decided upon a policy of limited protection for small industries, has issued an explanation which reads:

When the industries to be faced in the programme of industrial development are small, it is of course desirable to put them into an enterprise without some assistance against undue competition in the early stages.

In the past the Sudan Government had usually resisted attempts to obtain monopolies in any field of commercial enterprise, and has been accustomed to refuse protection from competition. But unrestricted participation by many in fields where success can only be achieved by a few has brought disaster to several incipient industries, and the careless but unfortunate tendency of Sudanese traders to imitate the successful has on many occasions led to the larger participants being obliged to buy out their smaller imitators or to see them to keep shut.

Instances are well known of flour mills which never opened but were built, financed, and threatened to work unless paid for to give the limited and frivolous competition of this country, coupled with a lack of appreciation of the standard required for Sudan products to find a place in external markets, has led to higher, not lower prices to the consumer, and has often given the products of the Sudan a reputation for poor quality.

While adhering to the principle that protection from competition is objectionable, the Sudan Government, anxious to foster the creation of useful and productive secondary industries and thereby give the Sudan a more balanced economy, and recognizing that in certain industries in their initial stages there is not room for more than a few participants in each case if the industry is to be the least successful, has decided to give limited protection to new internal (but not external) competition in cases where such protection is deemed to be necessary.

Sudanese Capital and Labour to be Employed

To give effect to this decision an amendment to the Prohibited and Restricted Goods Ordinance 1939 has now been passed which empowers the Government to limit participants in any specific field of enterprise to such numbers as it considers the industry can successfully sustain and for such a period as is considered advisable.

The conditions which will be attached to each license will be designed to secure participation of Sudanese capital and labour, limitation of profit and quality of output, and to increase the chances of permanency. The stringency of these safeguards shows that Government is not embarking on a policy of monopolies, but only prepared to grant limited and temporary protection to selected infant industries where the necessity or such a measure by Government is clearly likely to be in the best interests of the country.

The first industry which the Government proposes to assist in this way is tanning. The Sudan has not previously possessed a mechanical tannery, although its skins are of excellent quality and its climate good, and it is hoped that such an industry will be of permanent value to the country.

It is essential in the opinion of the Government that the tanning industry should produce leather of the best possible quality, so that the Sudan's name should be as well known for high-grade leather as for its cotton, and the Government is therefore considering the issue of a sole licence for mechanical tanning on five years under carefully framed conditions which will ensure high grade production, limitation of profits, and guaranteed supplies for local markets. It should be noted that no monopoly in the supply of leather is to be given, and that the product of the industry will have to meet the competition of imported leather in the Sudan, and the local market, while the Government will not be buying leather at a price higher than the ruling world prices either from the local tannery or by importing leather at a price higher than the ruling world prices in a worse position than they have been in before.

Sheep in Tanganyika Territory

Mr. M. H. French, of the staff of the veterinary laboratory in Mpwapwa, writing on the development of livestock in Tanganyika Territory, says in the current issue of the *Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture*:

Black Welsh Mountain ram has been imported and crossed with local type, but the results have been disappointing. There has been heavy lamb mortality, possibly because the Native ewes had insufficient milk to feed their quicker growing offspring satisfactorily. Little feeding allowed other rams to grow much more satisfactorily, but at the moment the half grades in the flock show little improvement in the general appearance on the indigenous sheep, their legs and pedicels are no better than local type, and there is a serious loss of fat and fat deposits. The cause of the failure of the half grades is Welsh sheep is probably due to the fact that the local sheep are not adapted to the conditions of the country. There is the further possibility that the Welsh (like the Avreshire) is less suited to tropical conditions than other breeds.

The fat tail is the result of centuries of adaptation to local environments and must be accepted as the best type for the existing conditions. Obviously grade European sheep will be out of harmony with that environment.

Unless we can first improve the local conditions so that fat-tailed sheep will thrive and excel, it is unlikely that success will follow crossing with European sires. It is expecting too much of half grade British animals to ask them to do what their possibly superior mother qualities in the environment which is sub-optimal for types adapted to life in semi-arid regions.

Bonus System of Kenya Planter

Kenya pyrethrum planter has recently worked out and put into practice a bonus for his labour, enabling them to benefit by good times on the farm without suffering a reduction in wages when times are bad. His method is to allocate to his labour 5% of all the pyrethrum he sells away. At the end of the year a council consisting of himself, the old men of the estate, no one has a right to a share and the bonus is looked upon as the property of the labour generally. The council holds a kind of tribunal, disqualifying the workers whose behaviour during the year has not justified their participation in the bonus, after which it is paid out on the basis of too many shares according to the size of a man's wage. *Kenya Newsletters*

Seychelles Fishing Industry

The vast Seychelles fishing industry of the Seychelles has about 100 boats from the 10 islands, each with a crew of a few men, and a few larger boats. The industry is suffering a serious shortage of boats, and the Government is to purchase a local schooner with engines and refrigerating plant as its subscription to a small local company, to the board of which it will appoint one director. The Governor has expressed the hope that this measure will lead the way to a much wider expansion of our fishing industry towards overseas markets.

My father has worked for me for 30 years and now I have five sons working for me. Mr. W. B. Richards, M.P., Southern Rhodesia.

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A Word for Kenya's Settlers

Their Attitude to the African

Under the title "What the Kenya Settlers Want," *Time and Tide* has published a page article by Mr. Isaac Goldfarb, a European elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya. He writes, *inter alia*—

"So many people in England have implied that we colonists are concerned only with our own progress and do not worry about the African. Nobody but an arrogant fool, I submit, would argue that it would be possible under modern conditions for some 30,000 people in any country to become and remain prosperous whilst the rest of the 3,500,000 inhabitants remained poverty-stricken and backward.

"To put it on no higher plane than pure self-interest, we in Kenya realize that the prosperity of the European is bound up with the prosperity of the people of the Colony as a whole, and not with the prosperity of a very small class only. I do not believe that there is any responsible body or person in the whole of Kenya who does not realize that we must improve the status and general welfare of the African at the same time as we are trying to improve the status, general welfare and opportunities for progress of the European Colonist.

"It was the settler community which insisted that the Africans should receive the same increase in wages for their labour as the declared intention of the local Government. Although at first sight it seemed to the immediate interest of the European farmers who are buyers of African maize to keep the price low, they recognized the vital principle at stake, and insisted that the Africans should get the same treatment as they themselves received."

Mr. Shinwell on the Colonies

Mr. EMANUEL SHINWELL, M.P., writing in the London *Evening News* last week on "The Empire We Have Neglected," said—

In spite of blunders of trading companies and past Colonial Office brass hats, the arrogance of Colonial Governors, and the indifference of the British nation on important questions, there is a record of magnificent achievement and social and economic progress which let us hope will be the forerunner of greater things to come.

Improved social conditions, health services, transport and educational facilities have steadily followed the flag, too inadequately, it is true, but nevertheless, British administration stands up to that of any other nation with Colonial possessions.

Oliver Stanley, the present occupant of the Colonial Office, is a man to be envied. To a man with vision the opportunities for industrial and agricultural expansion, at any rate for a long time ahead, are endless.

Without underestimating the geographical and other difficulties, it must be admitted that in the African Colonies alone there exists an abundance of raw materials of which the country stands in great need for the purpose of engaging in industrial production. The promise of improving living standards is high, leading in turn to demands on British manufactures that can help to fortify the Government's policy of full employment for our people at home. This may be regarded as a crude materialistic conception, but we must learn to live.

I am no red-in-the-face imperialist with a special oration for Empire Day. Like most progressive-minded people, I am anxious to raise the standard of living for our people. To assist in that worthy object, we should develop the resources of the Empire in a reasonable and decent fashion, without any mercenary motives, and with due regard to the social needs of the Native population.

There has seldom been any difficulty in raising money for development in South America to finance railways, air routes, and all sorts of industrial projects. Why not put a further 10 per cent of our savings into the Empire?

Give us more geological surveys. Raise the largest corps of medical specialists in fighting disease. Provide increased educational facilities on a vaster scale. In short, let the people for whom we have accepted responsibility understand that their nation over shall fulfil our obligations.

Union Castle Liners Sunk

As we close for press this is officially announced that the 2,000-ton ARWICK CASTLE was sunk by a U-boat in the Atlantic in 1942, and that the 19,000-ton WINDSOR CASTLE was wrecked in the following spring. Details are also given of the sinking of the LINDAFA CASTLE at the end of 1942 while on her way from Durban to Durban.

Trans-Zambesia Railway Company

Portugal to Appoint Two Directors

The Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, Ltd., has issued the following circular letter to its shareholders:

"Under the terms of the agreements entered into at the time of the formation of the Companhia de Mocimboa de Mocimboa was to have the right to appoint two members of the board of the company, including the Chairman, and formal expression was given to this right in the provisions of the company's memorandum and articles of association. The Nyasaland Government, in accordance with an agreement with the Crown Agents for the Colonies, has also notified the right to appoint one director in the company.

On July 18, 1942, the sovereign powers of the Companhia de Mocimboa over the territory in which the company's railway operates reverted to the Portuguese State. Following the reversion of the Portuguese State to the company, the Companhia de Mocimboa having consented to the modification of its right of appointment of members of the board, it is now proposed, with the approval of the British and Portuguese Governments, that the company's regulations shall be amended so that the Companhia de Mocimboa shall have the right to appoint two directors of the company (one of whom shall be the Chairman), the Portuguese Government two directors, the Nyasaland Government two directors, and Nyasaland Railways, Ltd. (with which company's system the company's railway connects and with which company is very closely associated) one director.

In order to give effect to the foregoing, it is necessary that the provisions of the memorandum and articles of association referred to above should be cancelled and the new rights of appointing directors substituted therefor. An extraordinary general meeting is being called for this purpose, and will be held on December 21 next.

If the resolutions recommended by the shareholders by the requisite majorities, the necessary applications will be made to the High Court of Justice for its confirmation of the alteration of the company's memorandum of association, and on such confirmation being obtained the new rights of appointing directors and the consequential alterations in the articles of association will become effective."

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News Items Brief

The dehydration plant at Umtali has now been completed.

Postal services between the Belgian Congo and Rhodesia have been partly restored.

A meeting was held in Nakuru last week by the committee of a Kenyan growers' Association.

The 19th session of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory will open in Dar es Salaam this morning.

Lewa Rubber Estates, Ltd., a company owning plantations in Tanganyika Territory, announces a dividend of 3 1/2% (the same) on its deferred shares.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., announces an interim dividend of 5% (the same) on the ordinary shares. Last year's total distribution was 14%.

The Public Health Committee of the Trans-Nzoia District Council has recommended that a group hospital be erected for all races should be built in Kitale.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., announce that a dividend of 5% will be paid on December 20 on the cumulative participating preference shares for the half-year ended June 30, 1944.

Almost all districts of Kenya now report swarms of locusts, the only free area being in the south-west of the Colony. Attacks on hoppers are being continued by military and civilian forces.

The amount standing to the credit of Post Office Savings Bank depositors in Kenya was £2,330,506 in July last, compared with £1,510,209 in July, 1943. New accounts were opened by 1,299 African depositors during the month.

United Tobacco Companies (South), Ltd., announce a final dividend of 1s. per 10s. ordinary and deferred ordinary share for the year to September 30 last, less of South African normal income tax, and a first interim dividend of 6d. for the year to September next.

Sufficient American-produced penicillin is arriving in East Africa to treat 20 cases a month. A military hospital in the East African Command has grown the mould from which penicillin is extracted, and has used it experimentally with some success even in this crude state.

A fast bus service now runs between Addis Ababa and Asmara. Leaving the Ethiopian capital on the 1st and 15th of every month, it reaches Asmara on the 4th and 18th. The return journey is made monthly on the 8th and 22nd, arriving in Addis Ababa on the 11th and 25th. Single tickets cost £8 and returns £15.

Mr. F. R. Woodley, of Nairobi, writes to the Foot-Wear Organizer that the African wants durability in his shoes, but that it must be attractive durability; that the need is, in fact, "first of all to fit his eye". The most useful leather will, he says, be tan Scotch grain or a greasy calf, but ordinary tan willow calf will probably be in greater demand in urban and semi-urban areas.

Kenya Coffee Planters' Co-operative Union
The directors of the Planters' Co-operative Union, which has now a membership of 626 coffee growers, handled 3,215 tons, or about 65% of last year's Kenya crop. The retiring directors were Mr. Ward and Messrs. J. M. Taylor and T. P. ... are elected at the 14th annual general meeting.

E. W. Tarr & Company
The directors of E. W. Tarr and Co., Ltd., of machinery, hardware and timber merchants, with branches in the two Rhodesias, announce that after proceeding for liquidation in South Africa and the United Kingdom, the net profit for the year to March 31, 1944 amounted to £24,108 (against £25,708 in the previous year), of which are asked £1,200 (£25,708 in the previous year), of which are asked £1,200 (against £1,025) from bad debts reserve not now required and £2,805 (£7,789) brought forward. £10,000 has been added to the reserve (the same), and £10,000 is carried forward after paying an ordinary dividend of 7% (the same).

Good Prospects for Produce

EAST AFRICA need not fear any substantial fall in purchasing power within the next two years, according to Sir Charles Lockhart, Chairman of the East African Production and Supply Council and Chief Secretary to the East African Governors' Conference. Addressing the Nairobi Rotary Club recently, he pointed out that at least the next two years the market should be sold forward to the Ministry of Food, that the Imperial Government has undertaken to buy all sisal produced until two years after the end of war with Japan, that a market at good prices was guaranteed for the total pyralis production until the end of 1947, that lemons must sell well because Japan has occupied other spice-producing countries, that there would be a local market for all sugar produced for at least the next three years, that East Africa's butter output would be at good prices for that period, and that the maize available for export would sell readily at a high price. He pointed out that the yield in Kenya was so low, whereas one ton was grown on seven acres in England, 10 acres in New Zealand, and 20 acres in Canada and Australia, it required 30 acres in Kenya.

African "Stickability"

Two Kenya builders, Mr. J. J. Blowers and Mr. A. H. N. Holden, recently told the East African Standard of Nairobi, that African artisans were prevented from acquiring the high degree of practical skill which comes only from experience because of their inability to stick at a job. This lack of "stickability" was, they agreed, one of the greatest drawbacks to the employment of trained African artisans. Mr. Holden suggested that a low percentage of the Africans trained before the war at the Native Industrial Training Depot would be found to be still working at the trades which they had been taught there.

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Future of the Rhodesias

(Continued from page 310)

sisted upon it. The colour bar had to be accepted along with the more obvious advantages of white settlement, white industry and white example.

The same problem is a matter of day to day practical administration. Two hundred thousand Africans, who have nevertheless to live together, something to justify the colour bar might come in time, though no such development could now be foreseen. It was the people of our own race who would prove the salvation of the African.

Sir Alfred trusted that the Rhodesias would not forget the role from which they were saved. The Rhodesias, South and North, Post-war co-operation between the Rhodesias and Nyasaland must be co-operation with the Union also. Indeed, there must be greater collaboration than before in the various matters of defence, foreign policy, and the larger interests of Native affairs from the Cape to the Sudan, and in that great area the focus of white civilization and power was in the Union. He hoped that, without political changes, there might be a closer working together of all the forces from the Cape to the Sudan which Nature had intended to be one.

Major Lewis Harries said that his department of Rhodesian life had remained neglected by Alfred Beit's generous legacy to the two Rhodesias. One result was that the country has covered by the Rhodesias and in Africa nothing could better carry forward a memory than a bridge—over which an army might not sojourn. The lecturer had gone out with no political ideology, and to come back with valuable conclusions. It had to be remembered when considering the future of Africa that immense changes would follow, the great advances achieved during the war in radio, television and air transport, which would completely transform countries now considered remote.

Not So New As It Seems

Mr. F. S. JOELSON admitted that the new Central African Council was not so much of a new departure as the official announcement might be read as suggesting. This inter-territorial body was to deal with economic matters, communications, currency, Native labour, education, research, and so forth, and the statement was so worded that those who read it without close knowledge of the facts would assume that these were all new functions. In fact, they were nothing of the sort. Native labour, currency and communications were already under inter-territorial control through the Central African Governors' Conference, through the Inter-Territorial Secretariat established in 1941. And the new Council was what the Bledisloe Commission had proposed six years ago.

SIR ALFRED BEIT agreed that it was not altogether a new departure; the intention was greatly to expand the existing Inter-Territorial Secretariat.

Mr. H. V. L. SWANZY suggested that if amalgamation were achieved Southern Rhodesia might find that it had not enough money to develop in Rhodesia and Nyasaland adequately. These territories might therefore fare better from the standpoint of the economic progress under the present dispensation, for they could now receive assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, which would be barred to them under amalgamation.

While agreeing that that would be the case at present, Sir Alfred Beit said that the system of self-government would lead to a more stable state of affairs. The present Colonial Office system was such that white people were not encouraged or were discouraged to remain. Southern Rhodesia would, however, find it difficult to raise the money necessary for the development of the two other territories.

While Mr. Swanzy asked if the advancement of Southern

Rhodesia had not been conditioned by the fact that the country itself was more wealthy than Nyasaland, the lecturer disagreed, saying that Nyasaland was extremely fertile. He added that its one mineral, bauxite, could not be developed because Nyasaland had one of the most expensive railway systems in the world.

In reply to another question he said that the Government of Northern Rhodesia had done practically nothing to provide the country with a plentiful water supply, although the rainfall was higher than that of Southern Rhodesia. The water could be not almost anywhere by damming the rivers. He rejected a suggestion that the taxation of the gold mining industry of Southern Rhodesia had been excessive and had interfered with the reasonable progress of the industry. The taxation on the industry of Southern Rhodesia was far less heavy than in the Union, and no one in the country had complained to him of having to pay nor had the burden laid upon it. Indeed, during this tour of Africa he had not heard one single complaint about the taxation imposed to maintain the war effort.

Ample Land for Africans in Rhodesia

SIR JOHN CHANCELLOR thanked Sir Alfred for having said so much in stress on the good treatment of Africans by the Government of Southern Rhodesia. Owing to the franchise of the British South Africa Company, the present Union, and the present Government of Southern Rhodesia, there was no place in the Empire in which the Native peoples were better provided, with land than in Southern Rhodesia. About 21,000,000 acres had been allotted on communal tenure, 7,500,000 acres of Native purchase areas had been created on the recommendation of the Morris Carter Commission, about 31,000,000 acres were in the possession of Europeans, and 36,000 acres still remained unallotted, with the great likelihood that most would fall mainly to Africans.

Workmen's Compensation Commission

Mr. G. S. FRANK, who has been seconded from South Africa to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Commissioner under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance. He is expected to arrive in Northern Rhodesia about the middle of this month.

New Rhodesian Air Stamps

The new sixpenny air letter cards for Great Britain which are now on sale in Southern Rhodesia carry the first stamp bearing the King's head ever to be printed in the Colony. Normally Rhodesian stamps are not printed in the country, but as the air letter cards were required urgently, the task was entrusted to the Southern Rhodesian Lithographic Department.

Building Costs in Rhodesia

Addressing the Southern Rhodesian Building Costs Commission in Salisbury, Colonel E. W. WHITE, in a quantity surveyor, said that the cost of building in the Colony during the war was little more per cubic foot than the pre-war cost of building in England, and lower than the cost in South Africa. He attributed this comparative cheapness to the low wages of Native employees, and suggested that a grade of "semi-skilled" Natives should be created, with better pay, in addition to the present unskilled grade.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

N. Rhodesian Copper Contract To Lapse at the End of January

The Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir John Waddington, told representatives of the Chamber of Mines of Northern Rhodesia, of the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union and of the Staffs' Association last week that the contract between the British Ministry of Supply and the mining companies for the purchase by His Majesty's Government of all the copper produced in Northern Rhodesia was not to be renewed after February 1 next.

It will be recalled that at the beginning of this year the Imperial Government announced its intention to reduce its purchases of Northern Rhodesian copper by 25%, but that this decision was subsequently cancelled. In view of the fact that it has become increasingly evident that copper production had reached a level in excess of the needs of the United Nations, and producers have recently complained in Canada on the problems of the industry in the near and more distant future, British contracts for the bulk purchase of Canadian copper also expire on January 31.

The Governor of Northern Rhodesia told the meeting that discussions in regard to production during 1945, were now taking place in London, and that Northern Rhodesia would have to economize in order to enable the country to compete successfully in world markets. This, he said, could be done only if internal strife within the industry ceased, and all co-operated to overcome the difficulties which might arise.

Sir John Waddington was clearly referring to the various recent strikes, including a cessation of work at the Chingola mine in the middle of last month over the appointment of a temporary shift boss.

The present cost of production of Northern Rhodesian copper is a war-time secret, but there has been suggestions in responsible financial newspapers that it is about £35 a ton, against approximately £20 at the outbreak of war. If this estimate is anywhere near the facts, Northern Rhodesia can probably no longer claim to be the world's cheapest copper producer, as she could at the outbreak of war.

As we close for press we learn by cable from Lusaka that an informal meeting of members of the Legislature had been convened by the Governor for Tuesday in order to discuss the copper situation.

New Saza Mines.—During the third quarter of 1944 the mill treated 19,517 tons of ore, and shipments of bullion amounted to 4,413 fine oz. gold and 2,286 oz. silver. Development totalled 2,121 ft. A new reef was cut in the No. 2 shaft area, about 100 ft. from the surface, width and values being good on the exposures made so far. Work which was abandoned in 1942 on the Saza mine has been restarted, with preparation for stopping from the adit level. The all-in cost per ton for the year to September 30 last was 39.57s. per ton of ore treated and 189.36s. per fine oz. of gold recovered.

Achanga Consolidated Copper Profit Drops from £343,538 to £213,192

Achanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., report that for the year ended March 31 last, there was an operating profit of £213,192, compared with £343,538 in the previous year. After adding interest £6,055 (£2,167), and deducting directors' fees £2,900, London administrative expenses £1,900, and Johannesburg office expenses £1,191, the profit and loss account showed a profit of £210,106, a considerable shortfall from the previous year's profit of £236,617. Taxation required £83,356 (£96,000), the Government rebate received a further £136,345 (£141,000), and the balance carried forward is £69,125, against £59,000 brought in. There is a note that the claims for the Ministry of Finance for the reimbursement of increased production costs for the year have been settled, and that the relative figures are included in the accounts.

The issued capital is £5,315,198 (£4,902,502) in stock units of £1. The mining properties appear in the balance sheet at £1,536,366, buildings, plant, machinery and equipment, £1,779,730, development, including shaft sinking, less development reserve, £274,431, stores, £305,100, copper concentrates, £36,876, investment, £241,000, and cash, £947,412 (against £389,000 a year earlier).

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (Chairman) with Mr. C. F. S. Taylor as alternate, Lord Geddes (Deputy Chairman), Mr. S. S. Taylor (managing director), Messrs. Carl R. Davis, J. N. Buchanan and H. J. Joel (Dr. J. C. Lawn, alternate), and Sir Douglas Malcolme (Mr. C. D. Hely-Hutchinson, alternate).

There is a local committee in South Africa consisting of Messrs. R. B. Hagart, H. F. Oppenheimer, and A. C. Wilson. The consulting engineers and managers in Africa are the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., and the company's manager is Mr. W. A. Pope.

Sherwood Starr Gold Mining

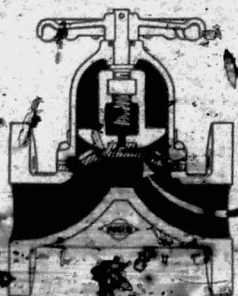
The Sherwood Starr Gold Mining Co., Ltd., reports that for the year ended June 30, 1944, there was a profit of £9,854 (against £12,653 in the previous year) before allowing £6,100 for depreciation, reserving £1,000 for taxation, and paying a 2½% dividend, which absorbed £3,130. There remains a balance forward of £3,071, against £3,442 brought in.

During the year 106,200 tons of ore were milled for a recovery of 13,040 fine oz. gold, averaging 2.4 dwts. per ton milled, compared with 13,771 oz. and 2.5 dwts. in the previous year. The total revenue was £407,175, and working costs amounted to £397,647, leaving a gross working profit of £7,528 (£13,418). There was a sharp fall in the ore reserves at the end of the year to 198,700 tons averaging 3.15 dwts., compared with 291,400 tons and 3.3 dwts. a year earlier.

The directors are Mr. Bailey Southwell (Chairman) with Mr. H. J. Breen as his alternate director, Sir John Bailey, and Messrs. Digby V. Burnett, Edgar, Roberts, Edward M. Hill, and J. H. Mitchell. There is a London Committee consisting of Sir John Bailey, Lord Rossmore, and Mr. H. B. Spiller. The secretaries are the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Company, and the manager in Rhodesia is Mr. A. Armstrong.

Bushitick Mines

Bushitick Mines (1934), Ltd., report a profit for the past year of £87,283, compared with £20,926 in the preceding year, the value of the gold recovered having been £256,622 (£227,645). An interim dividend of 1½% (4d. per share) was paid, and a final dividend of 2½% (10s. per share) has brought the total to the same rate as in the previous year.



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Cam and Motor Gold

The Cam and Motor Gold Mining Co. (1910), Ltd., reports that in the year to June 30, 1944, the liquid position (cash, investments, stores, and debtors less creditors) showed a surplus of £4,406, compared with a deficit of £41,661 in the previous 12 months. Reservations for income tax in previous years have proved so onerous that £20,000 has now been written back. The year's profit of £32,230 (less amount written back of £20,000) shows a 47% dividend for the year ending June 30, 1944, and an 8% dividend for the year ending June 30, 1943. The same percentage of the liquid position, £73,428; development expenditure, £13,349; and capital expenditure, £6,781.

The annual report contains detailed information supplied by the consulting engineers. During the year 300,000 tons of ore were milled to a recovery of 22.17% fine gold, equivalent to 7.8 dwt., compared with 303,100 tons, 75,049 oz., and 4.95 dwt. in 1942-43, and 313,800 tons, 79,420 oz., and 5.06 dwt. in 1941-42.

The year's net profit was £37,120 (£307,738 and £347,227), and the mine profit £259,068 (£278,714 and £306,227). Development footage at 45 ft. was considerably below the 6,036 ft. of 1942-43 and the 9,599 ft. of 1941-42, but the ore reserves were up on the year, being computed at 2,350,000 tons averaging 7.5 dwt. in 1942-43, and 1,700,000 tons averaging 7 dwt. in the previous year.

The issued capital is £468,750 in stock units of £5. 0d. each, and there is a reserve of £180,000, an increase of £30,000 on the year. The property appears in the balance-sheet at £389,310; shafts, development, machinery, equipment, and buildings, £297,568; fuel and stores, £11,093; cash, £329,306; shares, £2,688; and debtors, £3129.

The directors are Mr. Bailey Spence (Chairman) with Mr. B. I. Breckinridge, Viscount Elbank (Mr. R. V. Breckinridge), Sir John Bailey (Mr. J. Mitchell, alternate), Mr. Edgar V. Burnett (Mr. G. D. Bullen, alternate), and Mr. Edward M. Hind. The London Committee consists of Lord Elton, Mr. G. Seymour Fort, and Mr. C. A. Nind.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., reports that for the year ended December 31, 1943, there was a net loss of £6,963, compared with £3,544 in the previous year. Sales bullion realized £103,771 (£20,960) and expenditure in Kenya amounted to £110,204 (£25,460).

During the year 8,005 tons of ore were treated for a yield of 1,399 oz. bullion, which gave 1,550 oz. fine gold and 14 oz. silver. Cyaniding was suspended during the year owing to the shortage of staff and labour, and arrangements were made for the storage of the sands so that they might be treated at a later date. Ore reserves at the close of the year were estimated at 23,480 tons averaging 8.5 dwt., representing a reserve for the mill of 6,882 tons worth 14.51 dwt.

The report states: "Development work in the main winze was restarted in May, 1943, and by the end of the year the 81 level had been reached at 1,025 ft. Chambers and sumps for pumping have been provided at the 71, 8 and 81 levels, and drives and crosscuts have been opened up at each level."

The disappointing results of the year's work, particularly in so far as development is concerned, have been under constant and careful consideration by your directors. Acting under the advice of the general manager, it has been decided to spend a further sum of approximately £1,000 in opening up to the 9th level, and if this proves abortive, the question of closing down the mine and winding up the company will be considered.

The issued capital is 250,000 in shares of 10s. each, and there is a general reserve of £10,000. Cash appears in the balance-sheet at £17,169 (£18,778); stocks and stores in Kenya, £8,533; plant, machinery and buildings, £18,980 (£19,224); property, £8,067; and development, £1,924.

The directors are Mr. F. J. Nettledorf (Chairman), Mr. S. Mastineau, and Captain W. Tyson.

New Consolidated Gold Fields

New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., which has large interests in Rhodesian mining, reports a profit for the year to June 30 last of £988,962. A dividend of 2s. 6d. is income tax at 8s. 3d., will require £257,231, and after meeting various charges, £334,838 will be carried forward, against £269,937 brought in. Investments appear in the balance-sheet at £6,932,954, cash at £1,930,223, loans, advances, and debtors, £1,123,900, and tax reserves, £200,000. The issued capital is £6,800,000, and there is a reserve of £1,100,000.

Consolidated Gold Fields

The Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., reports a profit for the year to June 30 last of £375,187, derived from dividends on shares in New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd. A dividend of 9s. 6d. per share, less tax at 8s. 3d. in the year to June 30, 1944, is £257,031.

Kenya Consolidated Goldfields

Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., report that during the year ending May 31, 1944, there was a net operating profit of £3,626, which is appropriated to the redemption of development expenditure.

During the 12 months ending May 31, 1944, 803 oz. silver were recovered from 8,000 tons of ore milled and 9,179 tons yielded at Kiteer, and 7,251 tons cyanided at Lolgorien for a total gross revenue of £25,849. Costs of production of the gold and silver amounted to £13,782, and the net profit on the output of gold to £1,015. The profit on the sale of silver on payments (in form of taler), which has not been included in previous reports of the company, cost £1,035 and the sale realized £1,459.

Ore blocked out and indicated at Kiteer and Nyaroubo is estimated at 60,000 tons averaging 8.1 dwt. The life level of the Lolgorien reef was driven during the year, the ore body on the surface averaging 22 ft. over 30 acres for a length of 254 ft.

There is a note in the report that ore on the lower levels cannot be profitably mined with the limited equipment available, and the directors express the hope that a financial improvement will be forthcoming so that the requirements of the expenditure will create reserves.


The directors have carefully considered the question of reducing the share capital of the company in relation to the present value of development, but have come to the conclusion that the present time is not auspicious, as they consider that the reduction of capital when made should be followed within a reasonable period by a dividend-paying stage.

The issued capital is £292,863 in shares of 2s. 6d. each. Prospecting, development, and general administration expenditure appear in the balance-sheet at £245,859; plant, machinery, furniture, livestock and vehicles, £27,146; stores, £8,974; gold in transit, £3,759; and cash, £15,501.

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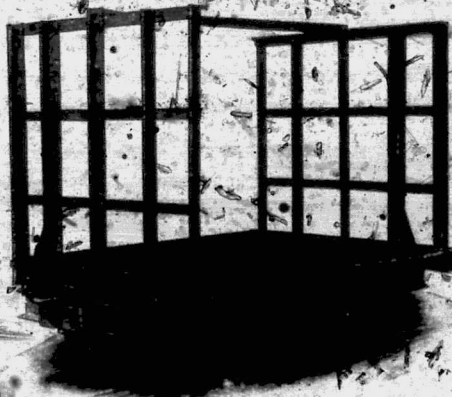


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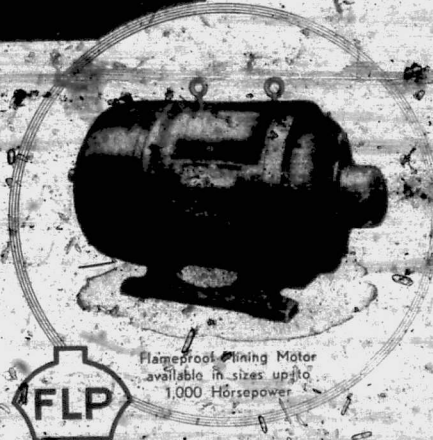
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 14, 1944
Volume 21 (New Series) No. 1056

Published weekly; 30s. yearly post free
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor:
F. S. Joelson

Registered Offices:
97, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.
War-time Address:
60, East Street, Chambers, Taunton, Somerset

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

UGANDA PROPOSES TO SPEND £497,324 within the next ten years on an overstuffed Public Relations Department. That is perhaps the most extravagant recommendation of the Post-War Development Report of the Development and Welfare Committee of Uganda. The seven pages devoted to this subject entirely fail to convince us of the need for so top-heavy a structure as that proposed for the projection and dissemination to the masses of the policy, plans, ideas and ideals of the social services departments of the Protectorate. Nobody will deny the desirability of a modernized service of information and instruction, but the idea that the public should be pressed into the strait-jacket of whole official direction needs to be contested. The whole tenor of this document is that it will do well if every activity which can be conceivably described as some aspect of public relations is entrusted to officialdom. The multiplication of the bureaucracy and its many blunders during this war might have been expected to cure the public of that delusion, and it is a shock to find that this Uganda committee, which has a majority of non-officials (some of whom have protested publicly in the Legislature against the inefficiency of some Government controls), should sponsor grandiose plans for which so unconvincing a case is advanced.

The first task of the new Public Relations Department would, we are told, be "to provide information to the people about world development and opinion." It is that ancient responsibility of the Government of Official Information. The very fact that such a service of opinion flowed through official channels would arouse the suspicion that it was not a full and free service. The public would, for instance, doubt whether the officials responsible for selection would bring an absolutely unbiased judgment to bear upon items which they would recognize as likely to displease their superiors. That is one of several reasons why this duty can best be performed, not by the Colonial Service, but by the Press, by books, by a broadcasting system directed by non-officials, and by such cultural bodies as the Uganda Society and Makerere College. There has been a considerable purchase of books by Africans in Uganda for years past, and after the war many more of them will buy English books and newspapers which are better sources of "information about world development and opinion" than any new Government department is likely to provide.

The second task is "to provide the war and the United Kingdom in particular, with information about development." It is a

Parochialism Must Be Resisted

So far as we can judge, the United Kingdom has in these five years of war been provided with precisely the kind of information of that kind by the Uganda Information Office, which in that respect has therefore scarcely justified its transmigration into a glorified Public Relations Department. All parts of the Empire should, of course, know more about the rest, but it being when there are increasing indications that an outmoded parochialism may at long last give way to a wise regionalism, this matter should assuredly be dealt with on an East African, not a territorial, basis. The plan is proposed that there should be two Government weekly newspapers, one in English and the other in English and four or five African languages. For the English-cum-vernacular journal there may be quite a good case, but we can think of no grounds for an official weekly journal in English. Occasional bulletins should easily meet the need if matter which ought to be made available in English is unacceptable to the existing publications. Nor are we convinced by the advocacy of a film production unit for Uganda, though there ought to be one for East Africa as a whole, not only for the purpose of creating an inter-territorial attitude of mind—and many of the returning askari will have a broader outlook than some official documents—but for reasons of economy and technical efficiency.

There is nothing in the report to indicate what evidence, if any, the Development and Welfare Committee received before deciding upon the estimates of expenditure for the proposed Public Relations Department. Excluding £68,100 of capital expenditure on broadcasting and annual recurrent expenditure of nearly £12,000 on the same service, a capital expenditure of more than £100,000 in the first two years is proposed, and the recurrent expenditure would average about £18,000 annually over the first decade. The public relations officer would be paid a salary of £1,350 and his assistant £880, but the newspaper editor would draw only £660, and the officer in charge of the film service £640. So the two technically qualified men who would really do the work would together draw slightly less than the unqualified official in charge of the department. For all that, the Committee says that the Colonial Office appears to have been members of the Colonial Service to these posts in previous years, and usually without any qualifications, or even a half for

such work, instead of engaging trained men who can and will give good value for their salaries. These strange ideas of remuneration do not, however, exhaust the surprises of this curious estimate. It is in this order, the public relations officer, an assistant, a secretary, stenographer, an office superintendent, a newspaper editor, seven translators, an officer in charge of the cinema and film service, a film editor, a lady records clerk, a translator-clerk, a distribution clerk, an Asian senior operator, five Asian operators, two Asian mechanics, nine African drivers and commentators, nine motor boys, one African clerk, two African typists, one printing press supervisor, six printing press operators and staff, and then, as an afterthought, one film photographer, one journalist, and just to rub it in, "messengers and media staff." But the film photographer and journalist, who are remembered after all the junior staff and immediately before the "mentals" are to be paid a year or more than half as much again as the editor and the officer in charge of the film service. Instead of the staff journalist hoping that he may in due course be promoted editor, the editor will gain financially by demoting the appointment of journalist!

Proposed Staffing Is Outrageous

The proposed staffing is outrageous. An editor who knew his job could assuredly combine the offices of editor and public relations officer, and it ought likewise to be possible to combine the posts of assistant public relations officer in charge of the film service. If the right men with the right training were selected, they would give far better service both to Government and to the public than is to be expected from officials who know nothing about publicity and public relations, except that their Service usually shows the interest is far from enthusiastic about the same. Moreover, the tendency of almost all officials is to increase staff on the slightest pretext, while a trained editor, accustomed to business-like management and getting value for expenditure, would reduce staff to the barest minimum, and demand quality rather than quantity. It is essentially a case of quality being not one word in the dictionary to indicate the same as quantity. We have seen some strange changes from time to time, and this staff and salary schedule proposed for Uganda definitely earns its place among the curiosities. The whole idea needs complete remodelling, and we shall be surprised if that is not ordered by the Government.

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The War

East African Troops Advancing in Burma

Importance of Europeans with East African Experience

KALEWA, KALEMYO, and WHITE, and TIDDLI were the main strongholds by which the Japanese hoped to halt or seriously delay the advance of General Sitt's 14th Army on that sector of the Burma front in which East African troops are acquiring themselves with such high credit. Now all those strongholds have fallen.

The 11th East African Division, having crossed the Chindwin River from Kalewa under cover of darkness, has established a firm bridgehead on the east bank, and is steadily extending it in the face of stiff enemy resistance. Their next great objective is Mandalay.

East African troops are also harassing the Japanese along the Kalewa-Yeu road east of Shwegu.

The South East Asia Command communiqué of December 11 stated:

The Japanese are strongly holding positions two miles north-east of Kalewa, which were heavily attacked by our aircraft. East African troops continue to cross the Chindwin and are steadily held on the east bank.

On the following day it was officially announced:

Troops of the 11th East African Division are making progress in a southerly thrust towards Hwong, and contact has been made with other East Africans advancing from the north.

It was announced on Monday that a new British Pacific Fleet has been formed under the command of Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, former Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet, and latterly Commander-in-Chief Eastern Fleet, and that Vice Admiral Sir Arthur Power, K.C.B., C.B., has been made Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron with the acting rank of admiral. He was formerly second in command of the Eastern Fleet.

Rhodesians in Air Battle of Malta

Last week H.M. Stationery Office published the official account of the R.A.F. in Malta under the title "The Air Battle of Malta," which says in its opening chapter that "conspicuous in the island's defence were Australians, New Zealanders and Rhodesians, while during 1942 never less than 25% of the air crews were Canadians. Between June, 1940, and November, 1942, the enemy dropped more than 14,000 tons of bombs upon the 193 square miles of Malta and Gozo, killed 1,498 civilians (about one in every 200 of the population) destroyed or damaged 24,000 buildings, and lost 1,300 aircraft in these assaults, or nearly one in every civilian killed. Though the bomber supplies and the dependence of the splendid services of the R.A.F. it does not deny the work of Rhodesian airmen by name.

The Southern Rhodesia Supply Corps is stated by the Information Office of the Colony to be catering for nearly one-third of the European population of the country, and to have an annual turnover exceeding £2,000,000. The headquarters branch in Salisbury is commanded by Colonel R. E. Mackey, who has a total staff of 103, including 51 women. The main reserve supply depots are in Salisbury, Bulawayo and Bevelo, with a smaller one in Umtali. Salisbury caters for the requirements of Orion, Mt. Haraden, Cradock and Belvedere air stations, King George VI Barracks, the Base and Marandellas refugee camps, the Gatooa Italian internment camp, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Kundulo, Kumbulo, Hanyu and Hanyu air stations, and Gwelo those at Gwelo, Thornhill and Moffat, and the Italian internment camp at Fort Victoria and Umsamo.

The East Africa Command has announced that a complement of more than 800 East African officers with their British officers, and senior staff commissioned

officers, were captured when Tobruk fell in 1942, but that all the Europeans except two and nearly 70 Africans contrived to escape. One European was killed, and Lieut. Craddock and about 250 Africans remained in enemy hands. Now 53 of them, not including Lieut. Craddock, have been freed by the Allied armies in France, and sent to the Middle East on their way back home. The 53 being in prison camps in North Africa, Italy and Germany, the Africans were sent by the Germans to work near Chartres, whence 53 were removed to a camp near Bordeaux shortly before the liberating British and American troops arrived on the scene.

Casualties

Major Arthur Leonard Bagshaw, M.C., East African Forces, only son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Clement Bagshaw, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been killed in action in Burma. Major Bagshaw, who was 34, was formerly employed in Salisbury by the British South Africa Company. He leaves a widow.

Captain Keith W. Sellar, The Lancashire Fusiliers, attached The King's African Rifles, has been killed on active service in Burma.

The latest casualty lists received from Southern Rhodesia include the following:

Killed in action: Lieut. G. A. C. McCormick, of Salisbury, who was formerly employed by the Shell Company; Gpt. Johannes Daniel van Reinsburg, of Salisbury; L/Cpl. John Allan Jameson, The London Scottish Regiment, of Selukwe, formerly of the Education Department; and Leonard Harold Kausch, Southern African Division.

Killed in a flying accident in the Bulawayo area: Flying Officer Gordon Francis Williams, of Rhodes, Glasgow, and Cadet C. H. E. Farrer, of London.

Killed in a flying accident in Ceylon: Flight Sergt. Peter Ablitt.

Died on active service: Sergt. James Blackwood Taylor, of Bulawayo; Tpr. J. P. de Meyer, of Kafue, Northern Rhodesia; and Rfm. Denis Kevin Price, formerly employed by the General Electric Company in Salisbury.

Missing in north-west Europe: Lieut. H. S. Matthews, of Salisbury, and Lieut. John Baldwin, of Bulawayo.

Wounded in Italy: Major Francis Deacon Wade, Reigate, Surrey; Lieut. C. J. S. Wilson, of Umtali; Lieut. Robert Ashley Clarke; Sergt. C. J. E. Cary, of Bulawayo; Cpl. W. J. van Heerden, of Umtali; L/Cpl. Noel David Pierson, of Salisbury; Gnr. Berend Jacobus Oltmans, of Gatooma; Martin Andrew Herbst, of Bulawayo; Smp. Joseph Heuer, of Selukwe; and Lyndon Bruton, of Plumtree. Tpr. John Waldman Walker, of Nkana; Pte. Johannes Lodovicus Gerber, of Shabani.

Accidentally injured in Italy: Tpr. Donald Bixby Winson, of Umtali.

British Troops Murdered in Ethiopia

We heard by air mail from Eritrea last week that it has been officially announced that two British soldiers were killed in northern Ethiopia on November 23. They were P.M.S. King, R.E.M.F., who was in charge of a convoy of 12 motor vehicles belonging to the Ethiopian Rubber Development Unit, and Craftsman Coleman, R.E.M.F. When the convoy was about 60 miles from the frontier of Ethiopia and Eritrea the last vehicle, but one, the driver of which had developed trouble and had to stop at a camp, P.M.S. King, and another vehicle. While Coleman was at the camp the engine

he was shot dead by Ethiopians, who suddenly appeared. They seriously wounded King, who died in hospital in Asmara next morning, and left a third man, Corporal Moore, for dead. When the convoy discovered that two vehicles were missing, a party went back over the road, found what had happened, and carried their dead comrade and the two wounded men to Asmara.

Awards

Colonel Vivian de Siffenweys, Resident Commissioner of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, who was in Colonial Service in Nyasaland from 1923 until 1931, has been awarded the American Legion of Merit.

Captain Harold Hickling, who has been awarded the C.B.E. for his services as officer in charge of the building of the prefabricated invasion harbour at Arromanches, was captain of H.M.S. GLASGOW at the time of the retaking of Berbera, British Somaliland, for his services in which decision he received the D.S.O.

The D.F.M. has been awarded to Flight Sergeant Navigator Alec Oliphant-Rennedy, R.A.F.V.C., of Malvern, Worcs., and Flight Sergeant Wireless Operator John White Stroud, R.A.F.V.C., of Camberwell, both flying with No. 4 Squadron.

The D.F.M. has been awarded to Sergeant Wireless Operator John Paul Pearson, R.A.F.V.C., of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Temporary Air Vice-Marshal Sir Leonard H. H. Slatter, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C., who commanded the R.A.F. in the Eritrea and Ethiopia campaign, and Sir Brian E. Baker, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., C.O.C., whom we reported a fortnight ago to have been made A.Q.C. in East Africa, have been gazetted Air Vice-Marshal as from December 1. A Lieutenant Colonel Desmond Young, M.C., who has been appointed a Public Relations Officer in the Home Command, with the rank of Major, served in the last war with the 300th Central Postal Directory, and in the last six months was commanding a battalion of the Regiment, in which many Rhodesians were serving. He has seen much service in the Middle East, where this year he was taken prisoner, and escaped from a camp in Italy to Switzerland. He is a former editor of the *Observer*, of London, and shortly before the outbreak of the war was a *China Press* Adviser to the Government of India.

Fourteen Years' Service in the Sudan

Major Miralal G. Renouf Bey, who left the Sudan last month after 14 years' service with the Sudan Defence Force, was O.C. Western Arab Corps in 1936, and in 1939 and part of 1940 commanded troops in the Sudan and Darfur Provinces. He then commanded the Sudan Artillery Regiment and fought at Keren before moving to the Western Desert with the 4th Indian Division. He returned to the Sudan Renouf Bey served as a Commander first at Addis and later in Khartoum.

Flight Lieut. G. Godden has arrived back in Southern Rhodesia after one year in an Italian prison camp and three years in Germany.

Among Service callers at the Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London have been Brigadier General Sir Godfrey Rhodes, Colonel A. C. Willet, Commander Maurice Vernon, B.N., Major A. C. N. Russell, Major D. M. Shaw, Captain R. G. Sargeant, Squadron Leader A. Denne, Flight Lieut. R. G. Cass, and Officer G. Fourie, Lieut. E. L. Sills, R.N.V. (Port), and Mrs. V. S. Gierisch, and Staff Lieut. G. S. Brad, R.N.

It is now official procedure that 251 Palestinians who were recently deported for their connexion with terrorist activities are being detained in East Africa under military custody.

The people of the Somali district of Tanganyika Territory, Africa, Italians and Europeans, have subscribed £105 to the Red Cross and St. John Appeal for

The National War Fund in Southern Rhodesia is now spending more than £1,000 a year on publicity.

During the war Beira has raised more than £85,000 for the British Red Cross.

Officially certified applications by civil employers for the release of men from the East African forces will be considered only in very exceptional cases and if the work for which they are required is of national importance. While appreciating the position of local Governments, commercial firms, farmers, etc., the G.O.C.-in-C., East Africa Command, has emphasized that as the war progresses against Japan, so the necessity will also increase for European personnel with African experience to be retained in the East African forces. Employers are therefore requested not to apply for the release of men whose services are of vital importance from the military standpoint.

Sir Godfrey Rhodes' Broadcast

Brigadier Godfrey Rhodes, former General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, and now D.F.M., AMO (General and Transport) with the rank of Colonel, most interestingly African Service of the B.C. before he came to Persia.

When he stepped onto the plane of a Nairobi aerodrome on October 11, 1941, he said he knew nothing about his new assignment beyond a telegram from the War Office ordering him to proceed to Tehran as quickly as possible to take up the duties of Director of Transportation in Persia. In Khartoum he received instructions which had been flown out from Cairo and they explained that the War Cabinet had decided to open new lines of communication to Russia through Persia, that the project was to be the highest priority, that rolling stock and other supplies had to be sent, and that a nucleus staff was being flown out.

Persia had a 1,000-mile track railway 600 miles long, it had been completed only four years earlier at a cost of £20,000,000. The target was 2,400 tons of stores a day in Russia, in addition to meeting the needs of Persia and the railway. To deal with this necessary 12 to 15 trains daily in each direction, and additional 10 to 15 stations had to be provided, equipment was to be moved, and ports, yards, and branches built or improved.

Just before Mr. Rhodes reached Tehran Russia had ordered for 5,000 tons of supplies daily and another 3,000 tons daily. He pressed the War Office to ask the Government to take over the operation of communications in Persia, which he did in April of last year, since when it has been a four-handed partnership of British, Russians, Americans and Persians.

From October, 1941, to October, 1942, he has seen 2,000,000 tons of traffic of supplies and Russian equipment delivered through the back door route, the best combined effort over a period being 10,000 tons of tanks, guns and stores of all kinds.

Twenty

From our London Correspondent

"The Duke and Duchess of York, the King and Queen, have accepted an invitation to dine with the African Society on their return to London."

"Mr. James Marlin, one of the pioneers of British East Africa (now called Kenya) and Uganda, has died in Estothil."

"Kenya Grain Mills, Ltd., has been formed to mill flour in Nairobi. The directors are Messrs. (Chairman), A. C. Tanshill, J. H. Tanshill, J. H. Tanshill, law, and R. O. Hamilton (Managing Director).

Royal African Society's Silver Medal

Presented by Lord Hailey to the Rev. Dr. Edwin Smith

THE REV. EDWIN W. SMITH, D.D., who was awarded the silver medal of the Royal African Society five years ago, received it on Thursday in London. Lord Hailey, Vice-President of the Council of the Society,

in presenting the medal, Lord Hailey said that it gave him great pleasure to bestow it upon one whom he had originally known as "Zulu" Smith, and who had given his life to the creation in the minds of the people of Great Britain of a better understanding of the people of Africa. He well remembered the impression made by him in 1911 by Dr. Edwin Smith's paper, "The Bronze Stool," the most outstanding work of its kind, which emphasized that in everything we did we must carry the people of Africa with us. His later works, particularly "The Secret of the African," also conveyed an understanding of Africa to the British public.

Great Contribution to Africa

He had great sympathy with and understanding of Africa. He had been born there, and then went, after education in England, as a missionary for four years in Malawi, East and West Africa, and later to Northern Rhodesia. There he made a close study of the local people and languages, reduced the Nya language to writing, and wrote an intimate anthropological account of the people. After a year as a chaplain to the forces, he went in 1919 to the Bible Society, where his services were mainly used in the translation of the Scriptures and the oversight of translations in about 250 languages. He himself contributed the translation of a Gospel into the Pigmy language. He was associated for many years with the International Institute for African Languages and Cultures.

As President of the Royal Anthropology Institute, he wrote the monumental work "Anthropology and the Evolution of Man" and "What Do We Know of Primitive Man?" From 1940 to 1943 he had been visiting lecturer on the promotion of African studies at Fisk University and other colleges in the United States. His Christian endeavours to increase a knowledge of Africa and understanding and sympathy with that continent were to be noted, as was the fact that he had approached every subject with the scientific mind. "Edwin Smith had made a contribution to Africa which few can equal," concluded Lord Hailey, "and in presenting him with this medal the Society may feel that it honours him, he honours the Society."

Value of His Advice

Dr. Smith, who had worked closely with Dr. Hailey for many years on the Advisory Committee on African Education at the Colonial Office, said that it would be difficult to over-estimate the value of his advice, which was based upon his authority as a missionary, linguist, and an anthropologist. From the work of the committee had resulted the present status of Makerere College, Makerere, the promotion of African Arts and Industries in West Africa, and the great impetus for mass education in Africa. Edwin Smith had fully supported the proposals which led to the formation of the International African Institute. He served with modesty and self-effacement with which Dr. Smith had put his experience at the service of those who needed it.

On acknowledging the award, Dr. Smith said: "If I merited half of what has been so graciously said, I should be indeed, a very fortunate man. I am a puny little fellow. But I will say that if you open me up you will find Africa engraven on my heart. The first speech I ever made was about Africa. Before I was 18, if you had put before me a blank map of Africa, I could have traced on it the route of all the great travellers from Mungo Park. At school I was called 'Zulu'."

After being a school boy in England he had gone back to the land of his birth as a missionary, and after 18 years of missionary life (throughout which he had been accompanied by his wife) and one year of furlough, his wife had gone to the front as a chaplain in the last war. Then they would not send him back to Africa. When he bought his countess with Africa he grievously broken the Bible Society called him to its headquarters.

Wrote African Commentary for Sixteen Years

When the African Society began its publication of a quarterly notes on Africa, he was invited to write the editorial notes of its journal. For 16 years he had written the quarterly notes and edited the journal, and all the principal events that had taken place in Africa during those years. It was a happy recollection that the Council of the Society never once found fault with what he had written. Later they had shown their confidence by appointing him editor of the journal.

He very deeply appreciated the honour now bestowed upon him, and the presentation of the medal by Lord Hailey, who had ushered in a new era in Africa and insisted on the use of research as a basis for an enlightened Colonial policy.

Lord Lugard had telegraphed expressing his regret that he could not be present to congratulate "so great a friend and colleague," and Sir Reginald Wingate was among others who wrote in similar terms. The gathering was attended by representatives of various missionary bodies and of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the United Society for Christian Literature, the International African Institute, the Royal Anthropological Institute, and the School of Oriental and African Languages.

Ewart Grogan Home for Orphans

Whose Parents Resided in East Africa

Lieut. Colonel Ewart S. Grogan, D.S.O., of Kenya, has vested in trustees the property of 15 acres and a house at Naitika, Nairobi, for conversion into a home for European orphans, one or both of whose parents was or were at the time of their death resident in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda or Zanzibar. Preference is to be given to children, one or both of whose parents died as a result of service with His Majesty's forces.

It is intended as far as possible to make the home self-supporting, and the trustees are empowered to make such charges for the maintenance and education of a child as in their opinion his or her parent, if one is living, can afford to pay. In the case of children orphaned by reason of the death of the father or mother on active service, it is expected that the pension granted in respect of the child will be sufficient to maintain the child in the home.

Under the terms of the trust deed, children must be under 16 and of European descent, and only for a maximum of 10 years, but they may be allowed to remain in the home at any age, and at the discretion of the trustees up to 25 years of age if educational or other adequate reasons. Religious instruction of a liberal but nonsectarian character will be afforded to the children as part of their education. A limited number of children can now be accommodated in the house.

Uganda's Ideas of Public Relations

Points from the Post-War Development Report

IN AN EXPANDED FORM the existing Information Office and broadcasting would be the instruments chiefly employed for the projection and dissemination to the masses (who cannot be reached by other means) of the policy, plans, ideas and ideals of those departments and agencies which are severally engaged in welfare work in one form or another, including the Social Service Departments (Medical, Education, Agriculture, Veterinary and Forestry).

Included under the headings of Information and Propaganda are news regarding the progress of the war, the aims of the Allied Nations, encouragement and stimulation of the local war effort, articles and talks on life and progress in Great Britain and the Colonies, together with cultural and instructive ideas, particularly on citizenship, a weekly news letter of home reports for the benefit of the troops, explanations of Government policy, and the publication of notices and orders.

Some of these duties may be dispensed with when justifications cease. Efforts along these lines will be placed by propaganda to enlist the co-operation of all in gross effect to Government's post-war development schemes and in encouraging the study and application to the people of Uganda of moral, social and cultural ideas and schemes. Many of the Information Office's functions will have to be retained, though their emphasis may be in a different direction.

Because of this change in emphasis it is thought better to drop the nomenclature now used, and style the post-war organization the Public Relations Department.

Duties of Public Relations Department

This Department would have the following tasks and responsibilities:

(1) To continue to provide, but on an increased scale, information to the people about world development and opinion, especially with regard to that in the United Kingdom and the British Empire. This information must cover social development, movements and activities, educative propaganda, political economy, civic duties and general moral uplift.

(2) To provide the world, and the United Kingdom in particular, with information about development, life and activities in Uganda.

(3) To act as a liaison between Government and people. It will be the medium whereby all Government decisions, regulations and policies should be explained to the people so as to ensure their smooth working, after the reasons for them have been explained and understood.

On the other hand, the public relations officer would acquaint Government with any points of difficulty which have arisen in the field.

(4) To act in a co-ordinating and advisory capacity in any departmental campaign which it is thought advisable to launch.

The paper "Information" at present published in English once a week, would need to be enlarged and published weekly. A Government paper should also be published, probably published weekly, four or five African languages, plus English. These two publications would largely take the place of the present news summaries and, although headouts would still be sent to the press, especially the vernacular press. These two papers would be sold, but a certain number would be distributed free in welfare centres. It is regarded as essential that they be printed in the Government Press and not by a newspaper-owning commercial firm, as at present. This would necessitate a special means of coping with and visiting Entebbe, the site being at present, and additional equipment for the exclusive publication of the above papers. The alternative of a press in the Public Relations Office, as a branch of and under the supervision of the Government Printer, might be considered. Plant for the production of stencils and blocks would also be required.

There are two cinema units in being at the moment and a third is on the way. In the event of one welfare centre being established in every county throughout the Protectorate, within the first 10 years there would be 20 of these centres. Each

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

will need a 16 mm. projector; in addition the main schools, at present about 44, will need one each. All these would be supplied with films from the Public Relations Office where a film library would be formed, from which special films on a particular subject for a propaganda campaign could be drawn.

A photographic and film production section will be required, even if a central unit for East Africa is established, it will still be necessary to have a section attached to the Public Relations Office of Uganda. A central unit would have to be so large that a photographer could be at the beck and call of Uganda without a wait, which might vitiate the whole scheme. He would likely have to remain in Uganda for periods of 18 months upon average.

Film-making is required for a variety of purposes—

(1) For African exhibition, educational purposes, and Uganda value for Departments, African drama for reproducing in welfare centres, and so on.

(2) For films of African life in the form of documentaries, etc., to be sent to the State of the trained agricultural, etc.

This type of film is required for entertainment and instruction locally, and for publicity outside Uganda.

(3) News items suitable for African newsreels for local exhibition, or for general use outside Uganda.

A talent pool must be available for writing, directing, acting, etc., for publicity purposes. It may be possible at a later date to rely on a talent pool in East Africa from which a talent could be drawn from time to time. It is essential that he have local knowledge of the country, and, if possible, his work should be submitted to the public before any official release is made.

The total cost of the Public Relations Department spread over 10 years would be: capital expenditure, £134,000; recurrent expenditure, £184,404.

[Editorial comment appears under 'Matters of Moment']

E. A. Service Appointments

RECENT PROMOTIONS AND TRANSFERS in the Colonial Service include:—

Colonial Administrative Service.—Mr. G. A. Flynn and Mr. F. Page, Deputy Provincial Commissioners, Tanganyika, to be Provincial Commissioners; Mr. D. G. Maurice, District Officer, Uganda, to be Assistant to the Lieutenant-Governor of Malta; and Mr. J. H. Wallace, Assistant Chief Secretary, Northern Rhodesia, to be Commissioner for Native Development, Northern Rhodesia.

Colonial Agricultural Service.—Mr. H. S. Dunning, Plant Protection Officer, Palestine, to be Entomologist, Uganda.

Colonial Education Service.—Mr. W. W. E. Goss, Education Officer, Tanganyika, to be Director of Education, Malawi.

Colonial Legal Service.—Mr. E. F. Jenkins, Attorney-General, Fiji, to be Chief Justice, Nyasaland; and Sir C. R. W. Seton, M.C., Chief Justice, Nyasaland, to be Chief Justice, Fiji.

These appointments include:—

Colonial Education Service.—Miss E. M. H. G. S.A. to be Educational Officer, Zanzibar.

Colonial Forest Service.—Mr. R. A. Butt (M.A. Forestry), to be Assistant Conservator of Forests, Uganda; and Mr. G. Watkins, B.Sc. (Forestry), to be Assistant Conservator of Forests, Tanganyika.

Colonial Nursing Service.—Miss G. C. Boucher and Miss M. E. Jenner to be nursing sisters, Tanganyika; Miss D. H. Lucas, to be Nursing Sister, Uganda.

Colonial Veterinary Service.—Mr. R. D. Redgins, M.R.C.V.S., to be Veterinary Officer, Northern Rhodesia; and Mr. R. P. Lee, M.R.C.V.S., to be Veterinary Officer, Tanganyika.

Other Branches.—Miss E. M. Brabham, I. R. M.S., M.R.C.S., to be District Nurse, Northern Rhodesia; and Mr. J. P. Middleton to be Forester, Kenya.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**Let Us Do Something
Famine is Stern Critic**

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR—Sir Geoffrey Shackleton (Chairman), Sir Alfred Bell, Sir Walter Smiles, Sir Wagon Wakefield, Wing Commander Grand Ferris, Mr. W. Glenvil Hall, Mr. Arthur Pearson and Mr. Hector McNeill, eight Members of Parliament, have just returned to England from a 20,000 mile flying tour of East, Central and Southern Africa, presumably at Government expense. The results will now be a motion to take the most active part in the House of Commons matters affecting the African Colonies. It will be interesting to see what part they take in Colonial debates, how quick or slow they are to put questions down for the Colonial Secretary to answer, and the efficacy or otherwise of their supplementaries.

In the course of an interview in the Press Sir Geoffrey Shackleton is reported to have said: "Let our tasks ahead under three categories: to improve health, spread education and teach agriculture, and thereby give the people a balanced diet."

The same old story of famines still occur in some of our East African Colonies, and this year, 1944, the largest single item in the Tanganyika estimates is £300,000 to buy food expected to be necessary to meet the scarcity.

To a question on local African food production asked as recently as less than two months ago Colonel Stanley replied: "My information is that where shortages have occurred in the past they have been due not to shortage of labour but to adverse seasons. Steps will be taken by importation if necessary, to deal with any shortages that occur. That is a matter of doubt and deserves further consideration."

At this stage of the war, with our knowledge of the control of agriculture, is it right that any of our East African Colonies should call for food required in other parts of the world, and thus cause valuable shipping space to be diverted from the war effort to meet the results of local and preventable famine? Famine is a stern critic of any Government, and preventable famine is not debatable.

Is Colonel Stanley certain that the local Government work to the extreme limit in growing food required for local consumption? It takes more than the extract from his reply above to convince me that (using the final words of Sir Geoffrey's interview). "Even during the war years the Colonial Office and their local administrators have considerably increased the tempo of their advance against this problem."

Enough of councils and committees, reports and speeches, let the Secretary of State for the Colonies send a plain direction to each Governor to the effect that the District Officer and the agricultural officer of any district where famine occurs will be sacked, the provincial Commissioner as well. And why not the Governor too?

Let us do something. Let us heed the highest direction in the Empire, that of our Prime Minister, whose formula of "food, work and homes" though not exhaustive, is an apt description of basic human needs. Mr. Churchill wisely puts food first.

Instead of local administrators sitting in their offices composing famine reports and attempting to justify such occurrences, send them out to the villages to carry out direct action, as opposed to indirect rule. Finally, let the Secretary of State send out a personal agricultural representative to reside in selected district headquarters, where a food shortage has occurred, and with power to investigate and report directly.

Cheshire.

**Rubber in Tanganyika
Government "Compensation" Inadequate**

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—I have learned that since, and maybe in consequence of the formation on October 21 of the Rubber Growers' Association of Tanganyika, compensation has at long last been paid to some of the owners of requisitioned rubber areas, who look forward to further remedial measures, e.g., correction of the present inadequate compensation of 5 cents (three-ninths of 1 penny) for each lb. of rubber taken by the Government.
The Ministry's Supply, Office for the Government follow two systems. They pay either a fixed price per lb. (understood to be 200 cents) or a cost-plus system by owner-producers, or "cost-plus" where they have requisitioned and taken possession of rubber areas, and where they do their own tapping through agents. All costs incurred by the agents are refunded to them plus a percentage thereon, which at best is unlikely to exceed 10%. Both systems are intended to meet equitably the just claims of everyone affected. Do they do that in fact?

The payments by the Ministry can be analysed as follows:

- (a) Wages of labour (including management expenses), rent, rates, etc.
- (b) Costs of replacement of implements, etc., at an equivalent allowance for wear and tear.
- (c) Compensation rent for occupation of rubber lands and premises.
- (d) Compensation interest on capital expended in clearing, in cultivation, and in planting.
- (e) Compensation reward (included in current rubber prices) by reference to expenditure incurred, on the lack of income during the growth and maturity of the rubber trees, and during subsequent periods of depression.
- (f) Compensation in respect of damage from albatross "slaughter" tapping; and
- (g) Under cost-plus, the percentage payable to the Government agents.

From this analysis it can be readily seen that the price of rubber in cents per lb. equals (a) + (f), compensation to owner-producers (c) + (f), and compensation to owners of requisitioned areas (c) - (f) less (g).

My information is that production (a) + (g) can be secured at 75 to 90 cents, which is reasonable. For comparison the costs in a small plantation in India during the four years to the end of February, 1944, were progressively 4.1d. and 5.7d., and 7.6d. per lb.

Assuming therefore that (g) is 20 cents (10% on 200 cents), and that (a) + (b) is 60 cents, the compensation to owner-producers is 100 cents, and cost-plus owners should get 90 cents. Their quota of 5 cents is accordingly wide of the mark, and should be reviewed.

The cost-plus system also fails where delay in tapping takes place, e.g., where an outside contractor was ready to start tapping in September, 1942, but, through requisition, was precluded from doing so, with the unfortunate result that the Government agents did not start the tapping until the autumn of 1943. This also calls for favourable reconsideration.

Perhaps your readers may be able to point to other features where equity is found to be lacking.

Laurieston House
Auldworth.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES MCGOWAN.

Provincial Wages Board

The Provincial Wages Board appointed in the Tanganyika Province of Tanganyika Territory to advise on wages for Government labour, consists of the Provincial Commissioner (Chairman), the O.C. Royal Naval Air Station, and the District Commissioner. The Superintendent of the Tanganyika Territory Labour Office, and Messrs. T. G. Doshi, C. E. Jeffries and A. C. Le Maitre.

PERSONALIA

A daughter was recently born in Bulawayo to the Rev. and Mrs. R. M. Cousins.

The Bishop of Mombasa is chairman of Nairobi's newly formed Church Music Society.

A son has been born in Northern Rhodesia to the wife of Captain R. R. Lancaster, 2nd Nigeria Regiment.

Mr. K. G. Robinson, Puisne Judge, is now acting as Chief Justice of the High Court of Northern Rhodesia. Captain W. G. Kasama has been appointed Parliamentary Officer for Northern Rhodesia.

So far as can be ascertained at present, Lord Moyne, a former Secretary of State for the Colonies, left £2,000,000.

Lord Samuel, who takes a keen interest in Colonial affairs, has been elected Leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Lords.

Captain Peter Raymond Stephens, R.A.M.C., and Miss M. G. G. of Broken Hill, recently announced their engagement.

Miss Winifred Emma Abury, of London, has been appointed deputy mistress at the Nurses' Training School, Uganda.

The wife of Mr. J. W. Gee, manager of the Massawa branch of Mitchell Cotts and Co., Ltd., has given birth to a daughter in Eritrea.

Major F. de V. Joyce, M.L.C., and Mr. H. R. Montgomery have been appointed members of the Native Lands Trust Board of Kenya.

Miss S. A. Stansfield, of Rossendale, Lancs., has been appointed to the Colonial Nursing Service as a nursing sister in Tanganyika Territory.

Flying Officer Jack Rettes Davison, of Bulawayo, and Miss Vera Nielson, of the same town, have been married in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. M. A. Pelt has been provisionally recognized as Consul for the Netherlands in Mombasa, with jurisdiction over Kenya and Uganda.

Lieut. W. Lumsden, The Royal Sussex Regiment, and Sergt. F. James, W.I.S., of O.M., Southern Rhodesia, were recently married in Ceylon.

The marriage recently took place in Southern Rhodesia of Flying Officer Roy Arthur Miles, R.A.F., of London, and Miss Patricia Nora Corr, of Bulawayo.

The Rev. Basil Gurrin, S.J., former headmaster of a school in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, recently addressed the Overseas League in Oxford on the Colonies.

Mr. Walter Mundell, of Tarbert Estate, Marandellas, and Miss Margaret ("Peggy") Whitelaw Hughes, of Glasgow, were recently married in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Henry B. Dalby has been appointed United States Consular, Foreign Economic Administration Representative in East Africa. He is attached to the American Consulate in Nairobi.

Sir Edward Grigg, Minister Resident in the Middle East, and a former Governor of Kenya, was last week sworn a member of the Privy Council and was later granted an audience of His Majesty.

Mr. C. E. Roche, who is reported to have arrived in Nyasaland to report on rail and road freights for the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was at one time traffic manager of the Tanganyika Railways.

Captain Alexander H. M. Thavenot, The Scots Guards, only son of Mr. A. F. Thavenot, President of the High Court of Ethiopia, and the late Mrs. Thavenot, and Subaltern Diana Mary Edith Nicholl, A.P.S., only daughter of Lieut. Colonel H. I. Nicholl, D.S.O., and Mrs. Nicholl, of Knoxy Green, Beaconsfield, have announced their engagement.

In the recent one-innings cricket match between Gwelo and a Guinea Fowl mine team, Cragg scored 133 not out of Gwelo's total of 267 for six wickets, while Watts and Smith each made 66 runs in the Guinea Fowl score of 114.

Mrs. Olga Watkins, M.L.C., has been nominated by the European Elected Members' Organisation of Kenya to be a member of the Settlement Section of the Agricultural Production and Settlement Board, in the place of Mr. Alfred Vincent, M.L.C.

The marriage recently took place in Cairo of Squadron Leader J. P. G. Harris, D.F.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Harris of Kingsacre, Braunton, Devon, and Miss Wendy Rosemary Nicholson, daughter of the younger daughter of the late Wing Commander G. B. Nicholas, D.F.C., and Mrs. Nicholas, of Kenya.

A Sudan Angling Association has been formed in Khartoum to collect all practical and scientific information about angling and fish in the country and to help anglers. Mr. G. Coryton is the first Chairman, Mr. F. Hurcomb honorary secretary, and Mr. B. M. Dean hon. treasurer.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Ingrams, formerly of Zululani, are to address the Royal Geographical Society on Monday next at 8 p.m. on "Hadhramaut in War" and on January 1st at 9.30 p.m. Mrs. Ingrams will lecture for the Society to young people on "Young People of the Hadhramaut," showing films. Brigadier R. A. Bagnold will speak at an evening meeting on January 15 on "The Early Work of the Long Range Desert Group," in which Rhodesians played so prominent a part.

War Work of Some Kenyans

In her East Africa Newsletter in a recent "Call for East Africa" programme of the B.B.C., Mrs. Noad spoke of the war-time activities of East Africans. She said that Mrs. Eithne Boyle, daughter of the late Sir Joseph Byrne, is working in a children's creche in a much-bombed Hammersmith; that Major Clifton Wells, former private secretary to Sir Joseph, is now a wing commander, R.A.F., working in the Foreign Liaison Section of the Air Ministry; and that Mrs. Wells is at the Ministry of Supply.

Mr. Donald Fraser, for five years Town Clerk of Mombasa, and formerly a farmer in Southern Rhodesia, has been in the Postal Censorship Department for most of the war; Mrs. Fraser is in a munitions factory; the eldest son, David, is serving with a Gurkha Regiment in India; the eldest daughter, Shirley, is nursing; and the other two are at school in Surrey and Lakeland.

Dr. Marjorie Enson, at one time of Kisumu, is medical supervisor of residential nurseries in Buckinghamshire; the Misses Ethel and Alice McClelland, whose brother is farming in Trans-Nzoia, have been driving mobile canteens for the Y.M.C.A. and are now running a canteen at a battle school in the south of England; and Archdeacon Swainson, who worked in Zanzibar and Tanganyika for some 20 years for the U.M.C.A., has a small country parish at Beckley, near Oxford.

Mr. C. M. Hutchinson

Mr. C. M. Hutchinson, who at the beginning of this year was appointed deputy general manager in Cape Town of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has been making an extensive tour of the Bank's branches in Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia. He was covering a good deal of familiar ground, for he first went to the Blantyre office in 1913, became manager in 1928, and remained in Nyasaland until 1932, when he was transferred to Harare, where a branch he was in charge when he was called to Cape Town in 1939.

Arrivals from East Africa

Among recent arrivals in this country from East Africa are the following:

KENYA: Mr. J. A. Carr-Archibald, A. E. Fidler, Kenya and Uganda Railways, Major G. Grady, assistant graphic surveyor; Mr. D. G. Jones, district assistant inspector of police; Mr. E. V. Jones, district traffic superintendent; K. R. R.; Mr. A. M. Kirkland, district engineer, K.U.R. Major H. S. J. Lloyd, Deputy Commissioner of Customs; Mr. J. A. Lucas-Smith, Ruimsig, Mr. A. A. Niven, quantity surveyor; Mr. W. A. M. J. O'Connell, district way inspector; Mr. R. W. and Mrs. J. R. Spence, executive engineer.

TANGANYIKA: Mr. C. T. Bell, district officer; Mr. J. G. Birrell, locomotive inspector, Tanganyika Railways; Mr. N. F. Burt, district officer; Mr. W. N. Davies, education officer (seconded from Malaya); Mr. W. E. Egan, assistant superintendent of police; Mr. A. S. Heston, M.C., Provincial Commissioner; Mr. G. E. Howe, senior assistant livestock officer; Mr. P. V. Kelly, assistant engineer (seconded from Malaya); Mr. Maclean, Deputy Director of Medical Services; Mr. I. M. Mikes, district officer; Mr. S. H. M. Webb, district officer; and Mr. J. W. Webster, assistant lands officer.

UGANDA: Mr. M. Conche, electrical mechanic, P.W.D.; Mr. M. J. W. Roe, geologist.

ZIMBABWE: Mr. T. Mason, assistant mastery, James T. M. Centre.

Arrival of Sir Campbell Tait

Vice-Admiral Sir Campbell Tait, Governor-designate of Southern Rhodesia, was described in the "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C. last Monday by Admiral Sir Edward Evans as "one of our modern admirals, whom you Rhodesians will describe as 'one of us'." He is air-minded, and was never in a train the whole of his time as Commander-in-Chief on the African Station; the air, the car, the horse and the yacht have been the means of travel. The speaker added that Sir Campbell and Lady Tait had just celebrated their silver wedding, that Lady Tait is the daughter of a sailor, and that their eldest daughter, Angela, whose godfather is the King, is married to the Commander Ashley Jones, eldest son of Mrs. Peter Vander Byl, whose husband is Minister of Native Affairs in the Union of South Africa.

Parliamentary Candidate

Flight-Lieut. Christopher M. Harris, before the war on the staff of the Royal Air Force Department of Uganda, has been selected as Liberal candidate for the Cirencester and Tewkesbury Division, whose present M.P. is Mr. W. S. Morrison.

Obituary

Mr. William Hichens

Mrs. WILLIAM HICHENS, who died recently in Mombasa while on leave in Kenya, was at the time Deputy Assistant Censor in Nigeria. Born in 1892, he served in the East African campaign of the last war, and was in the Administrative Service of Tanganyika Territory from February, 1936, until the end of 1922.

An exceptionally good Swahili scholar, he did much research work on East African linguistics, Swahili literature, and tribal history, law, and customs, on which subjects he was an occasional contributor to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. He founded the Azania Press in Medstead, Hampshire, primarily for the publication of Swahili literature, which he pointed out in these columns, "emerging in the hundreds of works, some dating from the 17th century, and many of great literary elegance." He compiled a "History of Swahili Literature," and wrote that much of the metrical prose in that language was comparable with Chaucerian verse, but asserted that no European translations were worthy of the originals.

He had studied Swahili manuscripts on history, epics, zoology, medicine, and laws, in addition to saftes, lyrics, laments and a great wealth of popular verse and

stories. It was his ambition to make much of this literature available to the public, and he had done a great deal of preparatory work. He had begun publication of a series of "Azanian Classics," the second volume in which was the first literary work of an East African Native to be published in Europe. In collaboration with Sheik Mbarak Ali Himawy, of Mombasa, he prepared an annotated edition and translation of "The Kishafi."

Mr. Joseph Gustave Aronson

MR. JOSEPH GUSTAVE ARONSON died suddenly in Nairobi on November 15, two days after returning to Kenya by air from the Union of South Africa, where he was born.

Coming to England at the outbreak of the last war, he was commissioned in The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, and transferred in 1915 to the Royal Flying Corps, with which he saw much active service on the Western Front. He was later engaged in instructional duties in England, and retired with the rank of captain.

He first reached Kenya in 1919 to start business as a manufacturer's agent, but he gradually transformed his activities into those of an import and export merchant, chiefly in connexion with the coffee industry. He was elected Vice-President of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce in 1930, became a director of Fisher, Simmons and Rodway, Ltd., and Kenya Breweries, Ltd., both of Nairobi, and in 1931 initiated coffee auctions in the capital of Kenya with the idea of promoting direct sales and shipments from the source of production to the United States and other markets which had previously bought through London. His enterprise met with prompt support, and the local auctions soon became firmly established. He also claimed to be the first coffee exporter in East Africa to engage an expert taster and blender from England. Before this was he was a frequent visitor to the country and America.

The business of J. G. Aronson, Ltd., is to be continued under the directorship of Mr. Leonard M. Wood and Mr. F. Livingston Diggins.

The Rev. H. S. Hitchen, formerly with the C.M.S. in Kenya Colony, recently died in this country. Mr. Clement G. Hodgson, C.B.E., who died suddenly in St. Albans on Sunday, was consulting engineer to the Sudan Government.

Sir Stanley Waterlow, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., who was British Minister in Ethiopia in 1928-29, died last week in Marlborough at the age of 66.

A memorial service for Group Captain Percy Charles Pickard, formerly of Kenya, was held last week at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London. The Rev. J. A. Jagoe, Chaplain-in-Chief, R.A.F., officiated.

Dr. B. M. J. Bill Playford, who has died in Kenya at the age of 43, after a long illness, had been a coffee grower first at Kamiti and later at Ruiru, where he bought the estate of the late Major Kerton. He is survived by Mr. Playford, one son and one daughter.

Mr. George Ross Mure, O.B.E., N.P., life managing director of the South African Timber Co., Ltd., died last Thursday in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 80. He first reached the colony in 1900, and founded his company six years later. He was at one time a Member of the Legislative Assembly, being elected in 1928.

Mrs. Whistler (née Jill Furse), wife of Captain Laurence Whistler, who has died in hospital in Torrington, was the daughter of Major Sir Ralph Furse, Director of Recruitment at the Colonial Office, and Eddy Furse. Mrs. Whistler gave birth to her daughter last month. In 1936 she first appeared on the London stage, and two years ago scored her greatest success in "Rebecca."

Background to the

The Greek Tragedy.—Until last week, Greece appeared to have a Government of National Unity, representing all parties and including seven members of E.A.M., which is a left-wing movement with many Communist leaders. The Government had agreed to the disarmament of all guerrilla forces and the formation of a National Guard, which was to be composed of men of military age, beginning with the 1936 class. The enrollment of the National Guard was begun, it was reported that the officers should have the approval of the extreme left. According to the Greek National Radio and M. Papandriou, E.A.M. then proposed that some units of the guerrilla forces should be preserved and that the E.L.A.S. units should be equal in numbers to the combined strength of Colonel Zervas' E.D.E.S. and the Mountain Brigade and the Sacred Battalion (which the Government counted as the Greek regular army). They accepted this condition. Also, then, according to the Greek National Radio, an E.A.M. Minister proposed a different plan on November 29, demanding the dissolution of the Mountain Brigade and the Sacred Battalion. As a compromise the Government appeared to have offered to send most of the armed units to the frontiers, but this was rejected by the extreme left, and the crisis developed sharply when members of the E.L.A.S. National Militia refused to hand their arms to the National Guard. The Government thereupon issued strict orders for the handing over of arms. Six of the seven E.A.M. Ministers resigned rather than sign these orders, and the E.A.M. demonstrations were arranged. Obviously some of the stages in the story cannot yet be known for certain. Many of the E.A.M. considered that the Government was seeking to establish the old order in face of widespread fanatic and progressive sentiment which arose out of suffering. The Government considered that some of the ambitious leaders of E.A.M. were trying to use that widespread sentiment and turn it to their own party advantage. There was a breakdown in confidence. —Special correspondent.

Special Correspondent in Greece of The Times.
Political Armies.—We are defending liberty against violence. There is evidence that the left wing is attempting a *coup d'Etat*. I am a democrat and a Socialist and the enemy is Fascism. E.L.A.S. has become an independent army within the State. The armed forces must belong to the State, not to political parties. The keeping of arms forces by one party is not democracy. It is Fascism. —M. Papandriou, Greek Prime Minister.

British War Sacrifices.—“We entered the war with overseas assets of about \$14,000,000,000; today our short-term external indebtedness is about \$12,000,000,000. To the debit side we have to add the loss of income from the foreign investments sold to meet the war strain, the shipping sunk and its earnings gone. You want to export in order to take up the slack which cannot be absorbed in meeting the needs of the American consumer. We must export if we are to get imports, which are the food of our people and the raw material of our factories. If we don't export we don't eat and we cannot work.” —Lord Halifax, addressing the Investment Bankers' Association in Chicago.

Planning Not Possible.—The 25-pounder gun carriage has been manufactured by 18 firms. In peacetime we were making food processing machinery, three were on railway equipment, two on gas and oil equipment, two on printing, and others on weighing machines, pumps, excavators, mining machines and general engineering. If we start to set down the 25-pounder carriage, how is it possible to arrange the pattern of these diverse industries so that one manufacturer of food processing machinery does not get a start over the another? I believe a just apportionment between company and company in this kind of field will prove in 90 cases out of 100, if not more, to be impossible. —Mr. Oliver Lyttelton.

Ravaging Norway.—“German destroyers and other small surface craft are systematically entering the fjords of Northern Norway, laying waste the small villages, hamlets and farms, and scorching all the area above Narvik. In those sub-Arctic regions most of the Norwegian communities are built along the fjords, and the German demolition squads can destroy with the minimum effort. The Germans have declared the whole area above Narvik, including the Lofoten islands, to be a war zone. Norwegians are already near to starvation. Yet the Germans, besides burning their homes and farms, sink their boats, confiscate all the bigger craft for the evacuation of German troops from Finnmark and burn all the fishing gear that they cannot carry away. This is Norway's biggest cod fishery plant, have been burnt by the Germans, and factory workers have been driven off. Two-thirds of Norway's cod supplies come from these two plants, and the loss of this food will create a catastrophe for Norway this winter. —Daily Telegraph.

Hun Plans for the Next War.

“One of the younger Nazis said to me in 1936 that war was inevitable, that Germans did not think they would win it, but that it was merely a campaign in a series of wars. They have such ambitious schemes for the next 100 years that they do not mind going underground for the next 20 or 30 years. The Nazis pick German children with proved ancestry back to 1800, send them from schools to labour camps, from there to the army, then into industry and then into the Junker and Peasant schools. They are taught no Christian theories, Wotanism, the doctrine of the *Hakenkreuz*. Between 80,000,000 and 100,000,000 German people have been so taught, and the Nazis hope that this and other democratic countries will so cripple themselves with vast expenditure on social schemes that in 20 or 30 years their fighting forces will be completely useless. The Nazis have left their quailings and their Germans behind in Belgium and Italy and all over Europe, trained to cause trouble to the Allies, and to give the Nazis the breathing space they desire. These are the things we should realize before we even dare to talk about our social future.” —Flight Lieut. Keeling, M.P.

Safeguarding of the Mediterranean.

“It has been stated by responsible people on numerous occasions throughout the war that we do not desire to gain territory. I am thinking now of Malta, beleaguered and besieged for months on end. The very least we can do for that island is to guarantee that never again shall she suffer as she has suffered in the past. If a new naval base and a new air base are necessary in the eastern half of the Mediterranean, and if Tripoli, Benghazi and other ports will fulfill our requirements, we should without the slightest hesitation take them for all time. Let us make our mind up that never again shall the Mediterranean be closed to this country. We owe it to Malta, to Egypt, to Aden, our few scattered people in British Somaliland, to India and Ceylon, Australia and New Zealand. I hope that we shall give justice to our enemies, but let us let us to the great war that the last war—grant justice and then to temper it with mercy that it ceases to be justice for ourselves.” —Major F.W. Cunliff, M.P., speaking in the House of Commons.

o the War News

Opinions Epitomized. — I do not think it is any exaggeration to say that in this country many of the war could not have been won without the help of women. — *The Observer*.
 I want to see in the name of the country which they have served and are saving. — *Manchester Guardian*.
 Thank you for a difficult job magnificently done. — Her Majesty The Queen.

There will be about 600 Liberal candidates at the next general election. — Lord Meston.

It remained O.K. for Offensive Weapon No. 1. — *Afterbladet*, Stockholm.

Lord Portal handed the building trade without dropping bricks, no easy balancing act. — *Observer*.

The Department of Overseas Trade is one of the living jokes of our public administration. — Sir Patrick Hannon, M.P.

The National Debt is now more than £20,000,000,000. We have multiplied our debt 90 times in the last 44 years. — Mr. Gibson-Laird.

The King has just completed 25 years in Freemasonry. — The Earl of Harewood, Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England.

Two trainloads of boys, the gift of Belgians to the children of Great Britain, have arrived in England from Brussels. — *Belgian News Agency*.

The Governments of the Soviet Union and France today (Sunday) signed a treaty of alliance and mutual assistance. — *Radio Moscow*.

Of all the problems to be faced after the war the security of the British Empire is the most important. — Lord Selborne, Minister of Economic Warfare.

A German officer has been captured while commanding a detachment of E.L.A.S. forces in Athens. — An announcement from General Scobie's H.Q.

Breaches in the dykes of Walcheren Islands have widened, and the islands may be lost altogether unless energetic measures can be taken before long. — Dr. Germandy, Netherlands Prime Minister.

A firm in which I am interested received an order from a South American country for nearly 50,000 worth of chemical products in which was 98 worth of Lend-Lease material, but so conscientiously does the British Government carry out its promises to America that that order could not be delivered until certain modifications had been made and the Lend-Lease materials put on. — Major Proctor, M.P.

The war would have been won if Winston Churchill had taken long years ago in the Sudan or South Africa, but it would not have been so soon. It would have been won at heavier cost. — *New York Herald Tribune*.

After the loss of the cotton goods export trade was not due to inefficiency, it was the result of a deep-seated political and financial crisis. — Sir Robert S. S. Street, Chairman of the Cotton Board.

About 1,200 officers and 6,000 ratings from the Union of South Africa are serving under the White Ensign. — *Vincent*.
 Having been left to the Royal Navy. — *Vincent*.
 Sir Robert Brackets, C.M.G., South Atlantic.

I do not want to see R.A.F. officers all coming out of the ranks like sausages. I want the clever and the less clever, the stupid and the bright, the practical and the crank, the poet and the musician. — *Viscount Trenchard*.

It is necessary to export our export trade, and therefore to curtail consumption at home in order to ensure that the necessary resources are available for production of goods for export. — Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The official staff of the German Legation in Cairo is composed of six persons, with three typists, and the total number of Germans registered there is 284, of whom 186 are refugees. — Mr. Ernys Evans, Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions.

Before the Allied landings there were in France more than 100,000 houses completely destroyed. As an inevitable outcome of military operations since then 600,000 French houses will have to be rebuilt entirely. — M. Teitgen, French Minister of Information.

D for Deceit, but V for Victory has still to be won, and S for Saving is the order of the day and will be for many a long day. The savings movement is the Home Guard of the financial front. — Sir Harold Mackintosh, Chairman of the National Savings Committee.

I would select Mein Kampf and the works of Joseph Goebbels as set books for every British schoolboy to read for his school certificate and as standard works at every university. It would help to keep alive a picture of the goose-stepping Hun to offset that of the smiling band of harmless people which will be Berlin's No. 1 line in propaganda for the next 20 years. — Mr. George E. Christ, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

It is of value to us to recall that Hindenburg, who was the embodiment of the spirit of Potsdam, and who stood at the head of our list of war criminals in the last war, was elected by the German people to be their President in 1925. He and what those who elected him expected him to do. — Major-General Elliot-Hopjack.

16 million were killed, or missing, believed killed, and 15,111 were injured and detained in hospital as a result of enemy air action against the United Kingdom. The killed included 269 men, 845 women, and 102 children under 16. The injured were 515 men, 799 women, and 197 children under 16. — Ministry of Home Security.

An American diplomat, Mr. William General de Gaulle, what the French people would do after their liberation, and the General was disagreeing with him. — *The Times*.
 I am sure I'm right. I know France well. I lived there 19 years. — *General de Gaulle* replied, you forget that I've lived in France 2,000 years. — *Mr. Walter Lippmann*.

The two German banks which have branches in Turkey have been ordered to liquidate their business and turn over their outstanding accounts to Turkish banks. All German insurance companies operating in Turkey have been ordered to wind up their business and transfer their portfolios to Turkish insurance companies. — *Istanbul correspondent of The Times*.

When the war began taxes were levied in this country on some 4,900,000 persons. Today the figure is 12,000,000. Receipts from income tax and surtax increased from £845,000,000 in 1941-42 to £1,265,000,000 in 1943-44, and excess profits tax from £260,000,000 to £500,000,000. From indirect taxation receipts have risen from £702,000,000 to £1,043,000,000. The total increase from these sources of taxation in 1944 compared with 1941-42 is £985,000,000. — *Lord Kingsley*.

We cannot feel an assurance that the German armed forces will be defeated before a date well into 1945. If the European war is over, Marshal Stalin would replace eastern Siberia and the port of Vladivostok at our disposal, we could count on a speedy reduction of our Japanese enemy, but my guess is that he will not be disposed to look around for fresh wars when he knows that Russia will have to settle in any Far Eastern settlement, whether or not he participates in the Japanese war. — *Commander Stephen King-Hall, M.P.*

Questions in Parliament

Learning from Southern Rhodesia

Hint to N. Rhodesia and Nyasaland

SIR WAVELL WAKEFIELD asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he was aware that officials responsible for Colonial administration in the territories adjoining Southern Rhodesia had never had an opportunity to visit Southern Rhodesia, and if he would approach the Southern Rhodesian Government with a view to making arrangements for an interchange of visits between officials in Southern Rhodesia and neighbouring territories.

Colonel Stanley: I think that exchanges of visit between officials of the three territories should be encouraged to the fullest possible extent, and it will be one of the functions of the standing Central African Council to facilitate the closest contact between their administrative and technical services. I will draw the attention of the Government of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to the terms of the question.

MR. PRIET asked what active steps were being taken to provide secondary and technical education for European children in Northern Rhodesia, in view of the information that no vacancies would exist for Northern Rhodesian children in 1945 in Southern Rhodesia, thus leaving the only alternative of sending Northern Rhodesian children to the Union of South Africa schools.

Colonel Stanley: The Northern Rhodesia Government is examining the report of a committee appointed to consider whether facilities for secondary education beyond form 2 for European children resident in Northern Rhodesia should be provided by Government within the territory or at schools in a neighbouring country. As regards the immediate future I have already asked the Governor to discuss and I will communicate with my hon. friend as soon as it is received.

When Strikes Occur on the Copperbelt

MR. PRIET asked the Secretary of State (1) whether he was aware that the Government of Northern Rhodesia had given official sanction and circulation to a declaration that European employees of copper mining companies in the event of a partial strike preventing operations should in effect be stood off without pay, and if they did not accept this treatment would be dismissed; why the Government thus officially co-operated in the companies' harshness towards their employees; what steps he would take in the matter; and (2) whether he was aware that the Government of Northern Rhodesia had given official sanction and circulation to a declaration that any European employees of copper mining companies who went on strike would not be released under the Emergency Powers Regulations or granted exit permits from the Colony; why the Government thus officially co-operated with the companies in fighting the demands of their employees; and what steps he was taking in the matter.

Colonel Stanley circulated the amended statement, saying that before the statement was finally agreed upon the Governor discussed personally with the President of the Mine Workers' Union, apart from suggesting one amendment which was accepted, and no objection to it. It was sent officially to the Union on October 24, since when no communication confidential or otherwise had been received from them.

The statement reads—

The purpose of the statement was to issue the position of the European staff and employees not on strike in the event of the companies being compelled to suspend operations owing to a strike of partial strike employees in the Copperbelt.

The companies were asked to pay for the cost of providing a grant of the £100 a month for those on strike for a period of 10 weeks from the date of the strike by agreement. It was pointed out that the Government's policy was to pay the men on strike to pay their bills to leave. In other words to pay the cost of the strike to the men. It was pointed out that the companies were asked to pay for the cost of providing a grant of the £100 a month for those on strike for a period of 10 weeks from the date of the strike by agreement. It was pointed out that the Government's policy was to pay the men on strike to pay their bills to leave. In other words to pay the cost of the strike to the men.

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Children of Colonial Officials

SIR WAVELL WAKEFIELD asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he proposed to take steps to encourage members of the Colonial Service to bring families by providing the payment of passage for the children of Colonial Officers so that they could accompany their parents or their officers leave home.

Colonel Stanley: The provision of passage for children is primarily a matter for Colonial Governments. In some Colonial Governments the cost of the children's passage is a number of Colonial Governments do make such provision. In some tropical Colonies climatic and other conditions are unattractive for children, but where this is not the case it is generally in favour of the parental care or the care of the children by their parents.

SIR REGINALD CLIVE asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies to state briefly the relationship between the Crown Agents for the Colonies and His Majesty's Government, and whether preference was given by the Crown Agents to British manufacturers, exporters, or contractors.

Colonel Stanley: The Crown Agents for the Colonies are under my authority and supervision as commercial and financial agents in the United Kingdom for the Colonial Governments. In placing orders in the supply for supplies required by the above-mentioned Governments the Crown Agents endeavour as far as possible to purchase goods of British manufacture, but as Government agents they do not deal with business inquiries emanating from the Colonies, and only undertake work on behalf of Colonial Governments in the instructions of those Governments.

MR. RILEY asked whether it was a recognized policy of our Colonial Governments to float internal loans which would provide an outlet for local savings and surplus capital which could be utilised for internal Colonial development instead of being invested in this country or elsewhere.

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- Quix Products
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Colonel Stanley: Yes, Sir. It is a policy which has been put into practice in some places and which will, I hope, be adopted in others as circumstances permit.

Mr. Turton asked if Colonial Government officials from the East African Coast had sought the despatch of their share of admitting motorcars and bicycles free of import duty.

Colonel Stanley: I have referred the matter to the Governors of the African Colonies for their comments, and I will communicate with my hon. friend when I receive their replies.

Major Keatinge asked many Indians in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika had volunteered for active service outside their frontiers, and what proportion of the population of each of these territories was of Indian origin.

Colonel Stanley: I am sorry to hear that the situation is not stable but I am not in possession of the information and will communicate with the Minister for East Africa when he has been received.

Prince Paul of Yugoslavia

Captain Cunningham-Reid asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether Prince Paul of Yugoslavia was now classed as a war criminal.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: No, Sir. Captain Cunningham-Reid: This puppet Government in Yugoslavia which I understand this man is one of the most war criminals. Is it not a fact that we have, for a long time, been giving tender consideration and extraordinary publicity to this man? The time has come for that to be put to rest.

Mr. Keatinge: Prince Paul of Yugoslavia is being kept at the home of Lord Louis Mountbatten?

Mr. Keatinge: So far as I am aware, Prince Paul, I think he has been for a long time, in South Africa. So far as I am aware, there is no charge against him, and he is a war criminal, but if that is the case, why is the Yugoslav Government, not for me.

Mr. Somers asked the Secretary of State whether it could be permitted that a man who worked in Tanganyika Civil Service in grade 2 and was proved to be capable of performing grade 2 should be paid at the same rate for similar work as a grade 2 in the United Kingdom.

Colonel Stanley: This is already provided for in the regulations, moreover, when Africa has reached the maximum of grade 2 before progression to grade 3, there are two immediate increments of salary before entering the latter grade.

Mr. Harcourt asked the Secretary of State whether favourable consideration would now be given to the abolition of the

show in Kenya in view of the statement of the Attorney-General in the Legislative Council on April 1942 that there were in Kenya some thousands of unemployed male persons.

Colonel Stanley: The Attorney-General's statement related to unemployment amongst Asians, and not amongst agricultural workers. The employment of compulsory labour is kept under constant review and will be reconsidered as soon as circumstances permit. My Labour Adviser is at present in East Africa, and this is one of the matters which he is looking into.

Americans Eager for African Trade

On the course of the debate of the Address by the Wavell Wakefield

It is interesting to note that the President of the American Chamber of Commerce in London, in his report to the Board of Directors, has stated that orders are being placed for goods from the East in quantities which are a great deal larger than those which were placed in the last year. A great many of these orders are for goods which were ordered in the last year but which were not delivered until this year. It is also stated that the number of orders for goods in the last year was 100 per cent. more than in the year before.

It is also stated that the number of orders for goods in the last year was 100 per cent. more than in the year before. It is also stated that the number of orders for goods in the last year was 100 per cent. more than in the year before. It is also stated that the number of orders for goods in the last year was 100 per cent. more than in the year before.

Eritrea, not Ethiopia

In our issue of November 27 we quoted at length from the report circulated by the Arabian Colonial Bureau of a conference held under its auspices and addressed by Lord Kenilworth and Professor Norman Bentwich. Professor Bentwich was reported by the Bureau as stating that "Ethiopia might be called upon to accept an international mandate for a period in the administration of Ethiopia." He wishes it to be made clear that the last word should in fact have read "Eritrea."

Bygones are Bygones

The Sudan took its first census last week. News that the population was to be numbered was received with the suspicion usual in primitive communities, and Mr. H. A. Nicholson, Acting Governor of Khartoum, therefore issued an open letter to the population under his charge. It said: "If you fill up the forms correctly you need fear no penalties for past over-estimates of your families on the ration card. Bygones will be bygones. No information recorded on your individual form will be used in any other connection in which you are personally concerned—for example, the statement of your monthly earnings will not be used to increase your taxes." In order to help the Sudanese remember their approximate ages, posters were displayed in the larger centres, giving such notable dates as the defeat of Hicks Pasha, the fall of Khartoum, the arrival of Lord Kitchener, the building of the wall at Omdurman, and years of famine and years of plenty.

Under-Secretary for Colonial Development?

Arguing that neglect of the British Colonies has been largely due to insufficiency of personnel in the Colonial Office, both of Ministers and officials, Mr. C. W. W. Freeman urged in the Times a few days ago that there is a pressing need for an Under-Secretary of State specially responsible for the planning of Colonial development. He should be the head of the Colonial Development Authority which should be established to expedite development in the Colonies, but he should be responsible constitutionally to the Secretary of State. The holder of such an office should be chosen on his sympathy with Government initiative in establishing industries where private enterprise has failed to do so. Mr. Freeman opposes the appointment of a non-resident in any particular Colonial region, preferring that more Under-Secretaries of State should be attached to the Colonial Office for particular duties, as is the case with the Ministries of Labour and Supply.

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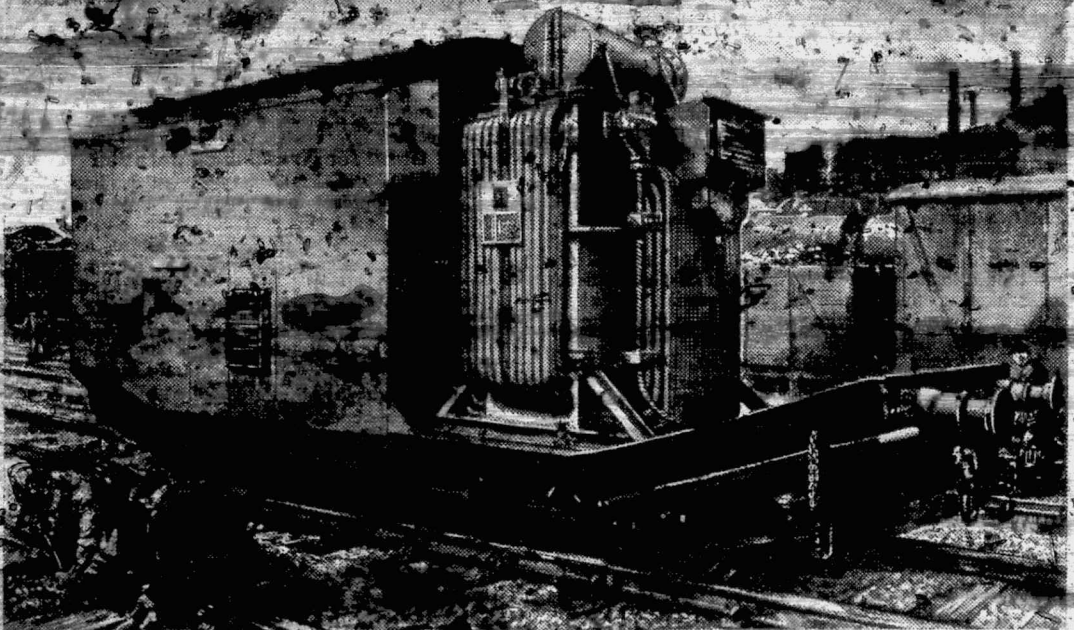
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News Items in Brief

Nyasaland expects a tea crop 10% to 12% above that of last season.

"Gaugling," except for trivial stakes, is now prohibited in all clubs, hotels and restaurants in the Sudan.

Prehistoric relics, probably dating from the Stone Age, were found during recent excavation work in Khartoum.

Nyasaland has reduced from 10% to 5% the duty payable on the import of gramophones and other musical instruments.

The Municipal Council of Nairobi has resolved that the water supply should be increased to at least 10,000,000 gallons daily.

The Government of Uganda has announced that 3,303 acres constitute the maximum area which may be devoted to coffee growing in the Protectorate.

Forestal Land, Timber and Railway Co., Ltd., which has interests in wattle in Kenya, announce an interim dividend of 8% (the same) on their ordinary shares. Last year's total distribution was 6%.

The output of sisal and tow from the estates in Tanganyika of East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., during November reached 150 tons, making 1,000 tons for the first five months of the company's current financial year.

The first two women to be appointed to the rank of assistant colonial secretary in a Colonial Government have taken up their duties in the Gambia. Neither appears to have had previous experience in the Colonial Service.

A Conference on Southern Sudan Development schemes was held in Khartoum last month. Among those who attended were Mr. C. H. L. Skeet and Mr. C. E. Davies, Governors of the Equatoria and Upper Nile Provinces.

Mr. H. T. Russell, social security officer to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, proposes in his interim report that the Colony should spend about £1,000,000 a year on pensions and other benefits. He recommends a Social and Economic Planning Council.

Manbreland-Carton, Ltd., a company with sugar growing interests in Kenya Colony, announce that for the year to September 30, 1944, profits amounted to £655,687 (£483,391 in 1943). A final dividend of 12% again brings the total for the year to 17%.

The latest trade report of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) states that the gold output of Southern Rhodesia during the first nine months of this year totalled 446,247 fine ounces, compared with approximately 400,000 oz. in the same three quarters of last year, the fall in value being nearly £480,000. There is a higher maize crop, both European and Native-grown, and general trade shows an upward tendency, with improvement in supplies.

The increase of "sudden death" of clove trees in certain areas of Zanzibar is officially attributed as in part due to drought conditions during the last two years.

There are now Cattle Breeding Associations in the Trans-Nzoia and Likuru Districts of Kenya. The first-named reports the artificial insemination of 485 cows in a recent period of eight months.

£25,000 for Uganda Medical Services

Grants for more than £25,000 made by the United Kingdom under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act have enabled Uganda to purchase a new hospital and one of the most important health centres in the Colonial Empire. A grant of £177,500 has been sanctioned for the reconstruction and extension of Mulago Hospital, Kampala, so that 1,120 beds will be available. A consulting architect with experience in hospital planning will shortly visit Uganda. A further £350,000 allocated for the extension of medical services will be used as follows: training of staff, £92,000; anti-malarial campaign, £75,000; anti-venereal diseases campaign, £35,000; anti-tuberculous campaign, £50,000; nutrition survey, £40,000; ambulance services, £20,000.

£345,000 Grant for Nyasaland Education

A free grant of £345,000 has been made from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote for the development of educational facilities in Nyasaland; £65,000 is in respect of capital expenditure, and the balance in respect of recurrent expenditure over a five-year period. The grant is made on the understanding that the aggregate recurrent expenditure over the period on all forms of education (now estimated at £560,000) shall be equally divided between the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote and Protectorate funds.

All Africa Highway

A free grant of no less than £1,810,000 has been made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act in response to an application from Nigeria for the building of 49,275 miles of roads; and it is officially stated that further applications totalling more than £1,270,000 are likely before completion of the work, to which the Colony will itself contribute about £4,600,000. The programme is expected to take some 15 years. It will include great improvement of the roads to Central and Eastern Africa.

Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd.

Mitchell Cotts and Co., Ltd., announce that the usual half-yearly dividend will be paid on January 1 on the 7% cumulative preference shares. The annual accounts for the year to June 30, 1944, may be submitted in February, following an improvement in the transit of mails to this country, and the directors have decided in the meantime to pay a second interim dividend of 10% on January 10. There will be no final dividend. The total distribution for the year is a gain 15%.

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Kenya Supports Rhodesias' Tanganyika to Spend £7,000,000

In Requests for Pan-African Conference

Mr. Alfred Vincent, Leader of the European Elector Members in the Legislature of Kenya, has tabled the following motion:

That this Council, noting and supporting the unanimous resolutions which were passed by the Legislatures of Southern Rhodesia in May, 1943, and Northern Rhodesia in June, 1943, considering that the African people should be given every opportunity to meet on the fullest possible basis in examining proposals common to adjoining British African territories, and therefore requests the Secretary of State for the Colonies to urge the British Government to invite the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa to convene a conference immediately, to include representatives from Kenya Colony, in order to plan and co-ordinate the development of British territories in Southern Central and Eastern Africa.

The motion is likely to be debated in the Legislature next month when the new Governor, Sir Philip Mitchell, will have arrived.

Air Liner Lost in East Africa

No trace has yet been found of the Lockheed Lindstar air-liner "Lyndhurst" which left Nairobi for Juba on November 29 with seven passengers and a crew of three. Six Royal Air Force aircraft flew some 7,000 miles in search of the missing plane, but poor visibility hampered their efforts.

New Locust Poison

It is officially stated that a chemical compound still on the secret list and previously called "606" is being used in the war against locusts. Satisfactory results are already reported from East Africa, and it is thought that this new product may replace sodium arsenite, the usual locust poison bait, which has the disadvantage of being dangerous to animals.

Settlers of Most Potent Influence

In a speech which was probably the farewell speech to the Legislature, the retiring Governor of Tanganyika, Sir Wilfrid Jackson, reviewed the Territory's war effort and plans for after the war.

The Governor said that measures were under consideration with the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the closer association of African opinion with the management of general affairs in the Territory. The establishment of provincial councils with greater powers on which there would be representatives of different races and interests, was also proposed.

Plans for the development of education, roads, water supplies, health services, soil conservation, and technical training involving an outlay of at least £7,000,000 had been outlined. The Government was asking £50,000 from the Secretary of State to establish social welfare centres throughout the Territory to assist in reabsorbing the returned *askari* into civilian life.

Successful settlement by non-Natives who were prepared to accept the general policy of a steady advancement of the standard of living for all inhabitants and not only of their own would be in the Government's view, provide one of the most potent influences in helping to raise the standards of African life. All plans for settlement must be conditioned by a serious regard for the rights, interests, and future needs of Africans.

While most of the plans might be called "national", the Governor hoped in some directions at least private enterprise would enter the field to accelerate the rate of productive increase, particularly in mining. Telegram from Dar es Salaam to *The Times*.

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COMPANY MEETINGS

Wankie Colliery Company, Ltd.**Statement by Sir John R. Chancellor**

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF WANKIE COLLIERY COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the offices of the Company, 11, East Swinburn Lane, London E.C. 4, on Friday, December 15, 1944, at 2.15 p.m.

SIR JOHN R. CHANCELLOR, G.C.M.G., G.S.V.O., D.S.O., Chairman and joint managing director of the Company, has circulated to the shareholders with the annual report and accounts a statement in the following terms:

The operations for the year show a balance of £342,278 to the credit of the profit and loss account, and this has included the balance brought forward from the previous year, £13,273 (less a further provision for taxation in respect of profits to August 31, 1943), making a total of £255,151.

After providing the sum of £185,000 for income tax on the current profits, there is a balance of £60,001, out of which the board recommends the payment of a dividend of 5%, absorbing £62,344 net, leaving a balance of £7,607 to be carried forward.

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

Coal Sales of 1,607,706 Tons

Sales of coal and coke again show a substantial increase. Coal sales amounted to 1,607,706 tons and of coke to 83,625 tons, compared with 1,515,973 tons and 75,688 tons respectively in the previous year.

Mining conditions at both Nos. 1 and 2 Collieries remain unchanged.

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

Sales of the products of the brickworks to outside customers have increased to £27,028 from £25,413 last year.

In connexion with this side of our business we acquired nine blocks of magnesite claims for the supply of material for the manufacture of special refractory bricks, and a further two blocks have been acquired since the close of the financial year.

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

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

Kentan Gold Areas, Limited**Statement of the Rt. Hon. Earl Grey**

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF KENTAN GOLD AREAS, LIMITED, was held yesterday, Wednesday, December 13, 1944, in the Hall of the Chartered Insurance Institute, 20 Aldermanbury, London, E.C. 4.

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

The Chairman had circulated to shareholders with the annual report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1944, a statement in the following terms:

Operations of the Geita Gold Mining Company, Limited, were again governed by the available supplies of essential stores and Native labour, and although the supply position is improving, the Native labour situation has continued to deteriorate owing to the diversion of Native labour required for essential war needs.

A reasonable amount of mine development was carried out, and despite the decrease in tonnage milled and rising prices, the cost per ton of ore milled shows a slight reduction as compared with the previous year. There was a drop in gold output of 3,419 ozs., mainly accounted for by the suspension of high-grade ore shipments from the Mawe Mewa mine owing to scarcity of tires for road transport.

As a result, the operating profit was reduced to £21,688, as against £43,948, and after providing for debenture interest, depreciation, income tax and debenture redemption reserve, there was a loss for the year of £89,267, as compared with a loss of £71,322 for the previous year, leaving a debit balance to be carried forward on profit and loss account of £20,941.

I am pleased to report that the health of the community of Geita has been good, and would take the opportunity of expressing to Mr. Weldon, the general manager, and to the staff at Geita and at home our thanks and appreciation of the work they have carried on under most difficult conditions. I also extend on behalf of the company best wishes to those members of the staff serving with His Majesty's Troops.

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COMPANY MEETING

Port of Beira Development

Mr. Vivian Gury's Statement

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF PORT OF BEIRA DEVELOPMENT, LIMITED, was held on Tuesday, December 12, 1944, at the Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.3.

SIR DAVID G. O'MALLEY, M.C., M.G., presided in the absence in service of the Chairman, Mr. Vivian L. Gury.

The following is the Chairman's statement circulated with the report and accounts:

I think it will be convenient that as usual I should, before dealing with our own accounts, refer briefly to the accounts of the operating company, Beira Works Limited.

The accounts of that company for the year ended March 31, 1944, show that receipts from wharf dues, loading tax, terminals, haulage and storage charges, etc., amounted to £593,117, a decrease of £6,302, while working expenses, including £50,821 provision for depreciation, amounted to £299,005, a decrease of £3,425 by comparison with the previous year. The net revenue from operations in Africa amounted to £293,312, or £2,877 less than in the previous year, owing interest on investments and sundry other minor receipts amounting to £1,240, the total net profit was £309,161, as against £292,811 in the previous year.

After making provision for interest on debt of £48,806, British and Mozambique taxation £131,470, general expenses in London and Lisbon £3,288, directors' fees £2,100, and adventure trustees' fees £347, there was a profit for the year of £11,950, a decrease of £3,131 on the previous year. This profit, added to the £10,640 brought forward, made the total to the credit of profit and loss account £22,490, out of which there was paid a dividend of 6s. per share, less income tax at 10s. in the £, absorbing £7,500, and leaving a balance of £14,990 to be carried forward to the next account.

Turning now to our own accounts, these show that the balance on profit and loss account for the year was £4,869, which compares with £3,614 for the previous year. Adding this to the sum of £7,082 brought forward from last year, makes the balance on profit and loss account £11,951, out of which the board recommends that a dividend of 3.45d. per share, less income tax at 10s. in the £, absorbing the net sum of £5,750, be paid on December 12, 1944, leaving a balance of £6,201 12s. 4d. to be carried forward.

This dividend of 3.45d. compares with the dividend of 2.4d. last year, but last year the release of a

sum then no longer required as provision for taxation permitted the payment in addition of a bonus of 4s. 6d. The total dividends and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1944, were £1,010, a dividend of 3.45d. per share, less income tax at 10s. in the £, was declared payable on December 12, 1944, and the auditors were re-appointed.

E. Arlans and Development

East African Lands and Development Corporation reports that for the year ended December 31, 1944, there was a net profit of £78. Taxation required for 1944, an interim dividend of 10s. paid in January absorbing £1,000, and a final dividend now recommended required £844, and there is a balance of £155 to be carried forward against £1,799 brought in. The directors' accounts are to be printed and presented to the register on January 15, 1945. The directors have also declared an interim dividend of 10s. less tax, on the basis of the year ended December 31, 1944, and this payment is to be made at the same time as the final dividend for last year. During 1943 the company sold 1,124 acres of land in Kenya, and for £11,228, compared with 1,000 acres in the previous year. At the date of the balance sheet there were 2,805 acres sold, and they were to be sold in Kenya as a part of a price of £11,228, the cost of this cost being inclusive of development, roads, surveys and other outlays. During 1944 the company has sold a further 4,440 acres, so that it has now sold rather more than 8,000 acres.

The issued capital is more than £1,000,000, and there is a general reserve of £18,000. Investments appear in the balance sheet at £1,000,000 (with a net valuation of £7,082) at £7 in London and Kenya being at £2,000,000, at £7 in buildings, equipment, stores and livestock £1,470, and miscellaneous account £892.

The directors are Lieut. Colonel W. Villiers (Chairman), Major H. H. Thorne, Major G. H. Thorne, Major J. Legget (managing director, with Mr. Albert Page as alternate), and Mr. Edmund W. Janson (Mr. T. Janson, alternate). The secretary is Mr. J. F. Coe.

Lewa Rubber Estates

The Lewa Rubber Estates, Ltd., report that for the year ended June 30, 1944, there was a net profit of £10,000, a dividend of 10s. per share, and a final dividend of 10s. per share, less income tax at 10s. in the £, absorbing £7,500, and leaving a balance of £14,990 to be carried forward to the next account.

The company's plantations in Tanganyika Territory have been requisitioned by the Government, and the amount of rubber harvested during the year was 199,500 lb. Payment has been made at a rate of three-fifths of a penny per lb., making a total of £300.

The issued capital is £205,122 in 2,640 participating preference shares and 2,267,040 20s. shares, each of 1s. 8d., these shares to be converted into stocks.

The proceeds in Tanganyika are in the hands of £181,000, but there is a note that the market value of the proceeds is considerably lower than this figure. A total of 37,275 shares of £1 each in Ambani Estates, Ltd., appears at cost, £19,112, and other investments at £9,000. Cash totalled £6,065.

The directors are Major Herbert Edington (Chairman), Mr. J. A. Findlay. The 33rd annual general meeting will be held in London on Tuesday next.

Dalgaty & Co., Ltd.

The directors of Dalgaty and Co., Ltd., report that for the year to June 30, 1944, there was a net profit of £1,000, a dividend of 10s. per share, and a final ordinary dividend of 5s. per share, less income tax at 10s. in the £, will be paid on December 30, 1944, and the final dividend of 10s. per share will be paid on December 7. The total distribution for the year is £1,000.

Barclays Bank (B. & C.)

For the year ended September 30 last, Barclays Bank (B. & C.) report net profits of £118,804 (against £115,007 in the previous year). A final dividend of 5s. per share on the A stock and B shares again makes 5s. for the year.

News of Our Advertisers

Members of the staff of the East Africa Corporation are at Dagenham, Essex, have now invested £9,000,000 in National War Savings. More than 90% of the personnel are in the company's war savings group.

Mr. Allan Miller has resigned from the board of the Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., owing to the pressure of other duties.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Roan Antelope Copper Mines

Operating Surplus £1,225,450, but No Dividend

Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., report that for the year ended June 30, 1944, there was an operating surplus of £1,225,450, compared with £1,309,677 in the previous year, and that after deducting directors' fees £11,522, London expenditure totalling £88,507, and sundry other charges, the net profit was £1,225,450, or £2.85 per share on the ordinary and preference shares of £100,000 (£200,000), and after making an allowance for depreciation of £1,000,000, the net profit for the year was £225,450, or £0.56 per share. In addition to the £225,450, there is an addition to general reserve of £382,835 (£458,022), and the balance of profit carried to the balance sheet is then £171,476 (the same as we have already reported, in account of the uncertain conditions, the directors do not propose to recommend payment of a dividend).

Since the close of the year the company has issued £1,000,000 of 4½% loan stock at 107½ in order to provide for expenditure on the properties and other purposes, and power has been obtained for the year to the amount of £1,300,000 of similar loans.

The issued capital is £4,993,400, and there is a general reserve of £2,252,738.

Current assets include cash, at £1,555,339; tax reserve £1,000,000; National War Bonds, £100,000; debtors, £237,786 (against creditors, £549,760); stocks of copper, £332,255; and materials and supplies, £701,622. Fixed assets have a balance sheet total of £6,217,201, including mine development and equipment, £1,500,560; concentrator plant, machinery and equipment, £1,078,807; smelter plant, machinery and equipment, £295,001; power plant, £883,187; permanent system and rolling stock, £185,924; workshops and equipment, £138,793; general surface plant and sundry buildings, £183,737; township, £969,731; African compound and hospital, £294,345; and Roan-Mullali transmission line (half cost), £466,811.

The directors are: Mr. A. Chester, C.B.E., Chairman, with Mr. Chester Beatty, Jr., as alternate; Mr. R. L. Prain (managing director); Sir Albert Bennett, Sir Charles W. Boise, Mr. D. C. D'Eath, Mr. H. K. Hochschild, Mr. D. B. Irwin (with Mr. S. T. Amner as alternate), Mr. J. F. W. Lucas, Sir Donald Malcolm (with Mr. C. D. Hogg-Hutcheon as alternate), Sir Cecil Rodwell, Mr. W. Selkirk, Mr. J. A. Dunn, alternate, and Dr. O. Sussman.

The consulting engineer is Mr. Arthur B. Stokes, and the general manager and manager for Northern Rhodesia are Mr. R. M. Peterson and Mr. W. J. MacKenzie respectively. Mr. A. W. Goodbody is the secretary, and Mr. W. V. Cornelius the assistant secretary.

At the 17th ordinary general meeting, to be held in London next Monday, the directors retiring by rotation and offering themselves for re-election are Mr. A. Chester Beatty, Mr. C. W. Boise, Mr. D. D. Irwin, and Sir Donald Malcolm.

Rhokana Corporation's 25%

A final dividend of 15% (the same) has been declared by Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., on its ordinary and A stock in respect of the year ended June 30 last, again making 25% for the year.

Victoria Falls Interim

Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Co., Ltd., announces an interim dividend of 4% (the same) on their ordinary shares. Last year's total distribution amounted to 15%.



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Wankie Colliery Company

More Than Two Million Tons Mined

Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., reports a profit for the year ended August 31, 1944, of £212,278, against £238,266 in the previous year. From the credit at profit and loss account of £185,600 it had to transfer aside for income tax in Southern Rhodesia and the United Kingdom and dividend of 5% less tax at 10% in the U.K. requires £68,125, leaving to be carried forward £7,907, or against £13,273 brought in.

During the year 2,000,274 tons were mined and raised to the surface, a considerable increase on the 1,528,614 tons of the previous year, and sales of 1,907,200 tons of coking plant, brickwork, and other goods, and gross represented rather more than 100% of the output. Coke sales were 83,625 tons. At the end of the year the native labour force totalled 5,410 men.

The issued capital is £4,662,500 in 10s. units, and there is a depreciation reserve of £391,656 and a general reserve of £1,000,000. Assets appear in the balance sheet at £2,707,200, including stocks of coke, trucks and other goods, £142,110; debtors, £112,764; against trade and other creditors, £46,671; tax reserve, £68,125; £265,000; National War Bonds, £75,000; and cash, £98,505.

The directors are Sir John Chancellor, Chairman, and managing director, Mr. S. H. Balkin, General Manager, for 1944, and Colonel C. F. Birney, and Mr. William Rhodes, as directors by rotation and officers himself for re-election at the 21st ordinary general meeting, which is to be held in London tomorrow afternoon. Mr. A. H. Thomas is the local director in Africa, and Major A. J. Darby is the general manager of the collieries.

The text of the Chairman's statement to the shareholders appears on another page.

Copperbelt Strikes

In our Parliamentary report we quote in full an official statement explaining the position of certain European employees on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia in the event of a general strike.

Mr. R. L. Prain

Mr. R. L. Prain, managing director of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., and Mufinga Copper Mines, Ltd., has been appointed to the board of the Selection Trust, Ltd.

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LATEST MINING NEWS—contd.

Kentan Gold Areas

Kentan Gold Areas Ltd. report that for the year ended September 30, 1944, there was a profit of £1,166 (against £680), which reduces the debit balance carried forward to £513,986.

The company, which has an issued capital of £1,250,000 in shares of 1s., holds 1,108,712 shares of 1s. in Saraguta Development Co., Ltd., £40,000 shares of 40s. £40,000 shares of 10s. in Saraguta Development Co., Ltd., and £100,000 shares of 10s. in Saraguta Development Co., Ltd. The company also holds 100% of the Kentan Gold Areas, which is situated in East African Concessions, and is also holding the rights of the Government of Northern Rhodesia in connection with the Government of Northern Rhodesia in connection with the Government of Northern Rhodesia in connection with the Government of Northern Rhodesia.

The holding in the Saraguta Development Co., Ltd. is incorporated in Tanganyika and represents 60% of its capital. Saraguta holds 200,000 shares of the Geita Company and 24 gold claims over 171 acres of 90 which development has been suspended with the permission of the local Government. Kentan also owns or controls 58.8% of the share interest of the Geita Company, which holds mining leases over the Geita, Ridge 8 and Mawe Meru properties and 12 claims covering the area of 1,000 acres.

During the year the Geita Company has produced a daily average of 231 tons (240 in the year to June, 1943), for a recovery of 18.22 fine oz. gold (21,739 oz.) of a total value of £154,312 (£183,301). Operating expenditure amounted to £132,021 (£139,554), the average cost per ton of ore milled being £573 (£582).

Development footage amounted to 3,674 at Geita, 1,657 at Ridge 8, and 876 at Mawe Meru, with 60%, 71% and 61% of payability respectively. The average cost at Geita was 8.1 dwt. per ton over an average width of 71 inches, while at Ridge 8 the average was 4.8 dwt. over 33 inches. The new ore developed amounted to 137,733 tons, giving a net increase of 52,102 tons after deducting the ore milled during the 12 months.

At the end of June last the estimated reserve was 1,368,577 tons averaging 4.2 dwt. as against 1,305,896 tons averaging 4.4 dwt. a year earlier. Pending the completion and equipment of the inclined shaft at the Geita mine no development work was possible below the fourth level.

The members of the Board are the Hon. Earl Grey (Chairman), General Sir Reginald Wingate, Major Sir Clive Alexander, Colonel Lord William Percy, Colonel H. J. Hardcastle, and Mr. C. Hutchinson (Managing Director). The directors and managing director have continued to waive their fees from October, 1937.

The review of the Chairman, as circulated to the shareholders with the report and accounts, appears elsewhere in this issue.

Turner and Newall

A preliminary statement issued by Turner and Newall, Ltd., who have large mining interests in Southern Rhodesia, especially in asbestos, and gold-mining interests in East Africa, shows that for the year to September 30, 1944, trading profits declined by £106,886, or about 7%, the whole of which is offset by a lower liability to excess profits tax. Trading profits for the year amounted to £2,513,975 (against £2,740,881 in 1943), and after providing £215,716 (£199,211) for depreciation and £1,730,380 (against £1,955,637) for taxation, net trading profits were £415,485 (£565,299). Dividends, after tax, took £422,275 (the same), the ordinary shareholders receiving 12½%. £100,000 was again allocated to general reserve, leaving £112,847 (against £59,457 in the previous year) to be carried forward.

Bushtick Mines

Bushtick Mines (1924), Ltd., report that during the year to June 30, 1944, 97,290 tons were milled for a gold yield of 34,490 oz., against 251,100 tons and 85,567 oz. in the previous year, the reduction being due to surface and underground transport difficulties following delays in the construction of shafts, and also to the storage of Native Government land. The position in both respects has improved during the past three months. Working costs for the year averaged 17s. 3d. per ton, and under present conditions it is unlikely that there will be a reduction. On June 30 the reserves had increased to 623,910 tons, valued at 3s. 8d. per ton over a width of 120 inches, as compared with the 1943 figures of 586,786 tons averaging 4.59 dwt. over 100 inches. Encouraging developments have been made in the Warwick East section on the 9th and 10th levels.

Mining Personalities

Mr. A. S. Rogers, Asst. Inst. M.M., who for the past six months has been research metallurgist at Que One for the tungsten research Government, has been appointed chief metallurgist in Tanganyika Territory to Maruru, Gulkfields.

Company Progress Reports

Wankie Colliery.—During November coal and coke sales amounted to 12,235 and 7,831 tons respectively.

Thistle Trust.—671 oz. gold were obtained from 1,450 tons crushed during November for a net profit of £3,885.

Bushtick.—From 17,000 tons crushed during November 2,497.02 oz. gold were obtained. The working month was £4,164.

Kentan Gold Areas.—During November, 278 fine oz. gold were recovered at the Geita mine from 801 tons of ore milled, and 3,066 fine oz. gold were recovered in November from 35,500 tons crushed. Mine profit amounted to £5,169.

Resende.—19,100 tons were crushed in November, and a gold yield of 122,182 and a mine profit of £10,000 were obtained.

Sam Nand Motor.—During November, 10,000 tons of coal were crushed for a gold output valued at £45,000 and a profit of £20,507 against £20,504 in October.

Sherwood Stars.—A gold yield valued at £3,211 was obtained from 10,000 tons of coal crushed during November. The working profits amounted to £1,206 compared with £741 in October.


Compensation for Silicosis

In Southern Rhodesia the Governor in Council has agreed to introduce without delay a scheme for the compensation of Southern Rhodesia miners, pending the introduction of legislation. Government will pay compensation to both European and African miners who have contracted silicosis or tuberculosis and would be entitled to compensation under the draft legislation.

Any such awards will not be made in lump sums, but by way of monthly payments only. The stage of the disease and the miner's earnings will determine the monthly value of an award, as in the case of the present law in South Africa.

A draft Bill is to be published shortly; the principles will allow the recommendation of the Silicosis Committee. Any one qualifying under the draft legislation will receive immediate payment if he wishes to give up underground work, but if a claimant prefers to continue with his work underground, the compensation money will be held for him until he leaves such employment. Such payments will be taken from public funds, but the industry will later refund the money.

Applicants for payment under these arrangements should communicate with the Director of Medical Services, P.O. Box 403, Lusaka, who will supply the necessary application form.



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TANGANYIKA REPRESENTATIVES

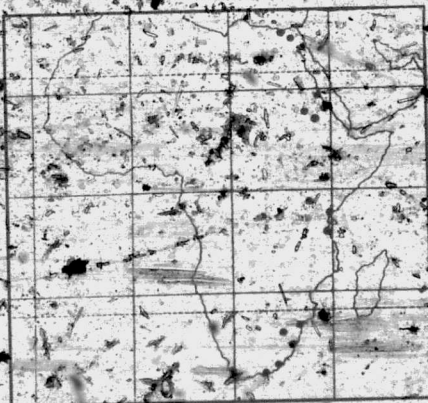
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TANGANYIKA

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

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

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

The average annual value of Tanganyika's external trade for the years 1935-39 was about £8,000,000.

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



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A LINK IN THE ALLIED CHAIN OF WAR SUPPLIES

Troops, war equipment, food, and thousands of tons of raw materials essential to the Allied war effort pass daily over the Rhodesian railway system.

War-time conditions have not made it easy to handle this greatly increased volume of traffic, but difficulties have been overcome, and the Rhodesian Railway continue to form one of the important links which hold together the great chain of Allied war supplies.

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