

enough to justify a measure which met with general condemnation. A similar fallacy need not be given play when next a clash of opinion comes in our territories, an equal comparison of the merits may be confidently expected.

LORD ROTHENBERG, who is heavily indebted to the goodwill of African territories to Germany, has a curious view of the British Cokand Empire. How can it be claimed that the

amandaed areas are British possessions? he asks himself. **LORD ROTHENBERG** asks his readers a few days ago, "What is the British Government's policy with regard to the 'unintegrated territories'?" In that as the best argument to be put in advance, will be recognised by East Africans and Rhodesians in any case as worth exactly nothing. The Kenya and Uganda, Malawi and part of Northern Rhodesia, and Northern Tanganyika Territory are all expressly debarred from having the rest of the Empire buy local produce in their markets, discrimination made on national grounds being forbidden in all these areas by the Congo Basin Treaty. By the treaty he has selected. **LORD ROTHENBERG** would have the U. G. equally debarred. How can Kenya, Uganda and Northern Malawi be claimed as British possessions? Yet the first, Kenya, is a Crown Colony, and the other two territories are Protectorates, which the Empire treats in practice as indistinguishable from Colonies. Nothing could be said to help **LORD ROTHENBERG**'s pro-German propaganda if not accuracy, and accuracy would be greatly modified if adequate opportunity were given to members of the public to expose in the columns of his paper the inaccuracies of which the claims are based. This, unfortunately, is not the case, for although a number of leading East-African writers to our knowledge would contribute their views on the subject, **LORD ROTHENBERG**, not one of their communications has been published. Yet a little of the statements of the writers are considered by policy in all its ramifications, included, of course, the Empire's attitude to German Colonial claims, the widespread caricature of **LORD ROTHENBERG**'s curious misrepresentations, and serve no useful purpose, and can have no effect beyond further misleading the German public. The vehemence, consumption, these unrepresentative writings are translated by the State-controlled Press of the Reich.

DR. FRANKER STERN, who has no right to represent the East African Government, attitude to unrepresentative. At the same time, and there is no reason why he should impugn public opinion, and a good opinion as to the attitude of Government. The Government from which his **Medical Mission** Mission has received much support and assistance, and he has brought it to the attention of the press in another paragraph of his discussion, or failure to refuse to state the contents of the agreement

although it attempts to underwrite one of the most promising undertakings in the East African medical field. The charge is that the very advance progress had been made with Government assistance. Government has turned round, and the value of the work accomplished with its aid, seriously curtailed the result of assistance given, and may even stop altogether. East African Governments do not doubtfully the co-operation of missionaries in the medical and educational spheres, and it looks as though someone has bidden a number of islands in this instance. The facts are publicly stated in the Sunday Express, clearly so stated in his communication. As well as the Masasi area, he comes into the area of the Government's sphere, many difficulties are met with a certain optimism, but at least one of these is that the Masasi has been supplied by the Government, and this has not been reduced, the Masasi, and that the work would already have been done. A biased and prejudicial but for the sake of a meagre of the Mission.

... the Ministry of Health... public health problems... of 16... Has Government An... Alternative Scheme? ... the Government... and... normal members of the community... the main power of the... the Masasi... That to accept the... which... has been doing in the... been carried to... the Masasi... of the people, and... Example of leprosy workers in... Government... doubts the value of the... assistance is... On the financial side it would be... economy to supply the Masasi workers with... oil they can... since that... of forestalling a grave... to the technical side... given in the Mission... what has been... has the Government... Have... of Government... does... in some other... quite different lines... what the Masasi... The explanation may be the simple one that Government is to launch its own attack on the disease, but in the absence of any such practical (and probably much more expensive) alternative to **DR. FRANKER STERN'S** work, **DR. STERN'S** statements suggest that the Administration seriously underestimates the value of an undertaking worth of the maximum assistance.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

The Prime Minister

THE NEW PRIME MINISTER is probably the only M.P. in Westminster who has been a sisal roaker. It was in the West Indies, in 1880, that he showed a sympathetic understanding of the difficulties with which the local planters were faced. During his stay with Sir Donald Cameron at Government House there was an amusing incident in the old premises of the Dalrymple Salazar Chamber of Commerce, the then Chamber of Agriculture, that would be unique in the annals of the Empire. A dramatic cordially welcomed Sir Neville from afar to the country, assured him of the pleasure his visit gave the community, and spoke of the importance of men of Sir Neville's standing writing first-hand knowledge of conditions in the tropics. He had no time to spare for many things, and the visitor spoke of the cordials of the welcome and the generosity of the hospitality extended to him, for the opportunity to see things for himself, but the visitor of all was the high honour bestowed on him by the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in the form of the sisal broom just conferred.

Mr. John Moor

IT IS EARLY known that Mr. John Moor, who was awarded the C.M.G. for his participation in the Congo Expedition, has a brother, and now Chairman of the African Lakes Corporation. At what has become Nyasaland, he has had a share in the company, which has since been taken over by the British East Africa Company. Mr. John Moor started his connection with the company, except as a friend and shareholder, in the early nineties, in order to be planting on his own account, and ultimately amalgamated his share with those of other settlers under the title of Blankete & East Africa Ltd. a company which still has extensive interests and a head office in Edinburgh. Mr. Moor, who became one of the directors, continues in that office at the age of eighty-seven years. The Moor brothers, by establishing transport routes and legitimate commerce, by assisting in the suppression of the slave trade, then transporting the country in which they settled, and in other ways, played a part of which they may well be proud in getting very large tracts of land brought under the auspices of Great Britain, to the great advantage of the natives and of the Europeans who have since settled in Nyasaland. What Nyasalenders have never understood is why their services should so long have remained unrecognised by officialdom.

Lion or Bull?

CAPTAIN RAYDON, of Arusha, thinks the lion is the more appropriate emblem for England and the largest man the lion. At the St. George's Society's dinner, when he said the bull was an honest fellow, and furnished the men with their traditional fare, many felt his had supplied the meat, while the cow provided milk from which butter and cheese were made. What Captain Raydon likes best about the bull is that he is always master of his own domain, and has the right of red flag.

A Tanganyika Puzzle

EVERYBODY MOST conscientious of administration officers cannot be expected to turn to his *Official Gazette* for bright week-day reading, but these Government publications occasionally give an item as interesting as any crossword puzzle, and regarded in the right light of value in the hearing of the country's geographers. A recent Tanganyika Gazette announces that under the Prescription of Archaeological Objects Ordinance, 1920, an order has been made, such as the preservation of Archaeological Objects (Songha District) Order, 1927. (This phraseology is used to stiffen the puzzle.) An area of land is specified to be order to be a reserved area. This is the site of the village of Gumbani on the Rufiji River, thence following a north-south line, and a series of roughly oriented lines across roads, down straight lines in easterly directions, following a line to the north and a source of a river, and a line branching off to find a junction with another line, and a line to be the Rufiji, and then a south-west line to the point of commencement, which is to be a line of a river, which is started, but still without disclosing why the said area was reserved, or what is the archaeological object warranting the preservation.

Not Superstitious

THE ORATORS at last Friday's Rhodesia Dinner in London are certainly not to be numbered among the superstitious; for at the top of the table seated thirty persons, a number so unusual that the Press representatives attending the function, who between them must have attended thousands of public banquets, could not recall a parallel case. It was an established convention for a table of thirty rather than a deliberate surrender in composition. At that table were Colonel Frank Johnson (Chairman), Mrs. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bond, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Alan Gordon, Mrs. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. B. D. ... and Mrs. Evelyn Malcolm, and Sir Edward Harding.

Partners in Crime

OMBASA'S NATIVE CRIME has got to be both energetic and enterprising. And even a spot in prison does not always put a fellow out of their activities. A partnership for established contact with a partner, as mentioned by the native press, and a business of person property for the natives, prisoners, and British, with the natives having of several occasions sent every bag, thrown from the Fort to a Native who threw something back over the wall, reported the matter to his master. British police investigation, a sentence of two years, and a fine, and a general warning to report regularly to the police for five years afterwards.

Remarks

EVERYBODY seems in the habit of saying, "A Rhodesian's home impression in London during his Commonwealth visit."

Rhodesian Dinner in London

Secretary of State's Tribute to Mrs. Huggins

THE RHODESIAN DINNER, held on Friday evening at the Trocadero Restaurant, London, was a very successful function. The guest list, which was headed by Mrs. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, included Mrs. Huggins, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, Mr. J. P. Sturt, Minister of Finance for Southern Rhodesia, and a number of other distinguished guests.

The loyal toasts having been pronounced, the company went on singing tributes to the memory of Mr. Rhodes. Mrs. Huggins then addressed the gathering, and Mr. MacDonald followed her.

Mr. MacDonald's tribute to Mrs. Huggins was well received at the dinner. He spoke of her as a woman who had done much to advance the interests and welfare of the Rhodesians, and he expressed his confidence that she would continue to do so in the future.

Mr. Sturt also spoke, and he praised Mrs. Huggins for her courage and determination in the face of the difficulties which she had encountered since the last election.

Southern Rhodesians may find the Government will not do a certain amount of work for them.

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Mr. Sturt also spoke, and he praised Mrs. Huggins for her courage and determination in the face of the difficulties which she had encountered since the last election.

There is a feeling here in Southern Rhodesia that the Government will not do a certain amount of work for them. This feeling is based on the fact that the Government has not done enough to improve the conditions of the Rhodesians, and it is felt that the Government should do more to improve the conditions of the Rhodesians.

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The Prime Minister's Reply

Mrs. Huggins said in the course of his reply that at such a meeting of Rhodesians we should not forget to thank our Colony has sustained by the death of Sir Henry Birtchough, who was a member of the British South Africa Company for many years, and an able and practical administrator.

She also said that she was indebted to the Rhodesians for their support of her Government, and she expressed her confidence that she would continue to do so in the future.



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... They have... educational... the Empire...

... the Empire... business...

England's Wars are the Sharp

The old country... England's wars are the sharp...

... Prolonged... Macdonald... destroyed...

... destroyed... the Empire...

... the Empire... the Government of Southern Rhodesia... the people of Southern Rhodesia...

Improving the Southern Rhodesia

... the people of Southern Rhodesia... the game by the race...

... the game by the race... the Empire...

Lord Alford and the Colonies.

Not in the School of Colonial Advisory Councils

Lord Alford, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been criticised for his views on the future of the Colonies. He has been accused of being a member of the 'School of Colonial Advisory Councils', a group of people who believe that the Colonies should be allowed to develop on their own terms, without any interference from the British Government.

Lord Alford's views are based on the principle of self-determination. He believes that the people of the Colonies should be allowed to decide their own future, whether that be independence or continued association with the United Kingdom.

He has been particularly vocal in his support for the 'Asianisation' of the Colonies. He believes that the people of the Colonies should be encouraged to take control of their own economies and to develop their own industries and services.

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Principles of British Imperialism. The very first thing which we may expect the general public to do is to ask, "What is the meaning of this?" The answer is that the British Empire is not a homogeneous unit, but a collection of diverse peoples and races, each with its own traditions, customs, and ways of life. The population of the Empire is a mixture of many different peoples, and it is this diversity which makes the Empire a unique and valuable asset to the world.

In some cases, the diversity of the races, and possibly the divergence of their national interests, may be an additional reason for the retention of the guiding hand of the Imperial Powers for the protection of minorities, or of backward minorities. Those units which, as in the case of the Indian States, can reach the final goal only in the dim and distant future, and the risk of the loss of power is to accede to the kingdom of the British Empire, must be that each successful unit must be thoroughly understood and its interests protected in the mass of the Empire. They must recognise that it is their own interests which are being made more secure and more certain by the changes which are being made in the Empire.

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any tribes, though backward, are intelligent and practically all are eager for education. Indians like degrees in British universities, and feel themselves fitted for all posts held by Europeans. They aspire to seats on the Legislative Councils, and they are for the most part representatives of their people, and are not the kind of persons whom they have become despised through their ignorance. It is only to be expected that they become more and more of a force in the Empire, and that the Empire is becoming more and more widely diversified and

whose development is the result of the Empire. The British Empire is not a homogeneous unit, but a collection of diverse peoples and races, each with its own traditions, customs, and ways of life. The population of the Empire is a mixture of many different peoples, and it is this diversity which makes the Empire a unique and valuable asset to the world.

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In the other hand, I think that a Standing Committee of both Houses of Parliament, such as the "Select Committee on the Empire," would not be a great advantage, or an interference in any way with the normal working of the Colonial Office machinery, but like the Imperial War and Colonial Parliamentary Committees, it would exist to learn a great deal from those who speak with knowledge, so that the Empire's interests could be well informed and well represented in either House.

Prime Minister and White Settlement

On the subject of the Prime Minister's personal understanding of the East African problem and of the outstanding needs of the African population of the country, his views are not known on the spot, but his influence when important questions of East Africa have to be decided will probably surprise many. He told that the new Prime Minister had a regard to various East African problems, and that Chamberlain's list of cabinet members had accepted statements on African affairs. He said that all this was only a preliminary step, and that the Prime Minister's personal views on the subject would be known in due time.

The Prime Minister's declaration that East Africa is therefore both a political and an economic problem, is undoubtedly an embodiment of the policy of the Government. It is, indeed, the only policy which will preserve the present status quo and will preserve the friendship of the African people. When Mr. Chamberlain made his statement on the subject of East Africa, it was not solely for the purpose of giving information to the public, but also for the purpose of giving information to the African people. It was a declaration of the Government's policy on the subject, and it was a declaration of the Government's determination to do all in its power to preserve the present status quo and to preserve the friendship of the African people.

It is declared in these White Papers that the Government's policy on East Africa is based on the principle of the equality of all races. It is declared that the Government's policy is to do all in its power to preserve the present status quo and to preserve the friendship of the African people. It is declared that the Government's policy is to do all in its power to preserve the present status quo and to preserve the friendship of the African people.

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Friendly to White Settlement

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Mr. O'Donnell's Reply

Mr. O'Donnell, in replying to some of the points raised, said he felt we were not far more towards making English the lingua franca of the Colonial Future. A Commission on education had been set up, but he felt it was too high to what they had done. He felt that more could be done to encourage the Roman Catholic schools. They were given out of schools, and some of the regular inspection. What was needed, apart from secondary and technical education, was a further development of mass education. He felt that the bulk of the country's competent teachers were in the north and east, and that the rest of the country was not being served. He felt that the spread of the education of the bulk of the country's population would be the language of the country.

Mr. O'Donnell said that there was no new feature that could be said to have been more populous than its neighbours. It had a population of Native population of between 20 and 30 million, compared with three in Northern Rhodesia and five in Southern Rhodesia. It had no minerals. The Government had had a record of a pathetic incident. It had had a record of a pathetic incident. It had had a record of a pathetic incident.

The possibility of the Lower Zambezi Native Advancing Technically was a major factor. It was the Lower Zambezi Bridge was built, and there was practically no means of anything being done in Northern Rhodesia. It was not surprising that the more enterprising elements had migrated to the north, where they could be better served. It was not surprising that the more enterprising elements had migrated to the north, where they could be better served.

No Evading of Income Tax

Native taxation in Kenya had been reduced to the extent that it was almost negligible. Mr. Alan Pim, income tax had been established, but whether it could be extended to other parts of East Africa remained to be seen. It was not surprising that the more enterprising elements had migrated to the north, where they could be better served.

The Colonial Development Committee had done a great deal of work in facilitating development in the colonies. It was not surprising that the more enterprising elements had migrated to the north, where they could be better served.

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Japan that were possible. What was happening in Tanganyika? Japan took 2% of Tanganyika's exports but supplied only a quarter of the imports. It was often difficult to get the goods that were needed. It was not surprising that the more enterprising elements had migrated to the north, where they could be better served.

Treatment of an official criticised

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The African Respects Age

Sceptical of Young Man's Advice

At the seventy-eighth anniversary and the London last week of the Universities Mission to Central Africa the Archbishop of Canterbury appeared to deliver a sermon in the office of the Diocese of Zanzibar. The sermon was a strong plea for service overseas, and a strong plea for the assistance of priests of mature age and experience in the African missionary field.

The Rev. Mr. Lary, who is 30 years of age, took a good deal of time to deliver a sermon. He said that for four years he has been going to Zanzibar three years ago. He said that he had never met a young man who was not a Christian, and that he had met many who were not. He said that he had met many who were not, and that he had met many who were not. He said that he had met many who were not, and that he had met many who were not. He said that he had met many who were not, and that he had met many who were not.

Changing Attitude to Mission Work

The Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking at the anniversary of the late Canon Spanton, was praising cheerfulness, good humour and buoyant zeal, and in a lengthy review of the Mission's annual report said that in view of all the trials and troubles of the year he had found his eyes when he found the first line of the report. "How amazing," he said, "how good God is to us. These words were justified. When I was reading the report at 12.15 a.m. this morning," he said, "I was told to go on the responsibility which I speak to me on a matter of life or death. When I asked who was speaking, I received the answer 'I am the Public Conscience of Great Britain.' It was a great and apposite answer."

The Rev. Gilbert Elliot, formerly Archbishop of Zanzibar, spoke of the changing attitude of the European in Africa to missionary endeavour, and referred to tributes of Sir Donald Cameron and Sir Herbert Stanley to his missionary work. The latter having said recently that it was quite a reasonable proposition to suggest that a Native Church was a native asset. "We are a debt to Africans," he said, "because we had gone among them, to their disadvantage, they had gone among them, to their disadvantage. There was in it a great deal of good. It was good to have a man of their own race, and a man of their own race, and a man of their own race."

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The Attack on Leprosy

The Government has approved a scheme for the eradication of leprosy in the African colonies. The scheme is based on the principle of isolation, and provides for the establishment of leprosy hospitals in each colony. The hospitals will be managed by the Government, and will be staffed by trained medical officers and nurses. The scheme is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

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Holiday Bonus for Nurses

The Government has announced a holiday bonus for nurses in the African colonies. The bonus is payable to nurses who have completed a year of service. The bonus is payable in the form of a cash payment, and is intended to encourage nurses to continue their service in the colonies.

Appeal to an Organ

The Government has issued a call for support for the African Home Rule League. The league is a political organization which is campaigning for the achievement of self-government for the African colonies. The Government is asking for the support of all those who are in favour of African self-government.

Rotary and Native Welfare

The Rotary Club has announced that it will be sponsoring a campaign for native welfare in the African colonies. The campaign will be aimed at improving the living conditions of the native population, and will involve the provision of educational facilities, the construction of roads, and the establishment of health centres.

Use of Poisoned Arrows

The Government has prohibited the use of poisoned arrows in the African colonies. The prohibition is based on the grounds that the use of poisoned arrows is inhumane, and is contrary to the principles of the Geneva Convention. The Government is asking for the support of all those who are in favour of the prohibition.

Statements Worth Noting.

...have hardened your souls in obeying the man through his spirit into unfaithful love of the brethren, see that you love one another with a new heart of sincerity.

We are being told the one-time prevalent opinion that Kenya is merely a "shiny place" for shady people. The Kenya Weekly News.

Kenya develops love of country, and we were all delighted that His Excellency referred to Kenya as "Our Home" within a few hours of his arrival.

Mr. H. C. Mitchell speaking in Nairobi.

In a drive of a few miles out of Nairobi I saw a more beautiful place than I ever saw in the Kruger National Park. Mr. C. W. Houston, Canadian Trade Commissioner in South Africa, interviewed in Nairobi.

Native women as well as the men are attending the meetings called for propaganda purposes by the District Administration. Mr. A. V. Harlow, in his report on the administration of the Eastern Province of a magazine.

The highest price ever offered for an insect is the £500 placed on the head of the world's rarest butterfly—a Congo giant measuring ten inches across the wings. The World Weekly, writing in the London Factoring News.

German settlers in Tanganyika are absolutely unable to obtain any money from their home country. In my opinion they are being economically "squeezed into submission." Lord Pratchett, interviewed by the Morning Post.

It is not the whites who will decide whether the development of the Native will be a copy of ours, or whether he will evolve a special Native culture. It is the Natives who will decide. Mr. Max Dautinger in the Southern Rhodesian Post.

Southern Rhodesia is today at about the same stage in her constitutional development as were the great Dominions at the opening of the Imperial Conference. Mr. J. W. M. ... speaking at the opening session of the Imperial Conference.

Our object is to establish Red Cross units in every centre of the colony to be of use to the civil and medical authorities in time of peace, and to the military authorities in time of war. The ... President of the Rhodesian Red Cross Society speaking in Salisbury.

In any agricultural country knowledge of the soil and of its capabilities, and of the means necessary for its preservation, should be the basis of administration. Mrs. W. ... speaking in the Empire.

There was whether any danger of a crisis, not being recognized when it was called, ... whether it became more instantaneously recognizable when it was called. ... Professor A. ... in the ... Place Names, published by the B.B.C.

WHO'S WHO.

355.—Mr. Frank Herbert Farnham, M.C., M.B.E., M.M.



Like most mining engineers, F. H. Farnham has travelled widely for a dozen years he was in charge of the project of the ... Cold Mining Syndicate, now the general management of which he resigned in order to establish himself in ... He was great ... the full of ... provided Rhodesian methods are applied ... experience later wash for ... to meet to the ... Two years ... he moved on to Southern Rhodesia and joined the ... and the ... and the ...

... he ... Africa for ... but when ... he ... he was already in ... Nigeria ... he soon left ... for ... He served in practice for three years ... the ... of the ... was awarded the ... in ... and retired with the rank of Major ... from his ... to Southern Nigeria, and ... he went to the ... Malay States, and in 1927 he took charge of the ... of the ... was again ... Now, apart from his consulting practice, he is managing Director of the Neiga Mining Co., Ltd and a director of ... and ...

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON
No. 75 See Page 1260 June, 1937

Mr. Martin, Director of Medical Services in Southern Rhodesia, will, when he arrives in London shortly on leave, make arrangements with Professor Long for a visit to the Colonial Institute, a research scheme with bilateral aid.

Lieutenant-Colonel ... will spend a week in East Africa ... based on a Kenya representative in the Colonial Commission which ... of the Corporation professor in London.

Word arrives in the ... of Cecil ... and of Ariel College, Oxford, who ... Rhodes took ... of Sir ... in July ... a broadcast talk from ... Empire programme ... The speaker will be Mr. S. R. Littlewood.

Mr. Grimsby ... to his ... Lord Dufferin and ... Secretary for the Colonies ... Mr. ... Secretary.

Mr. R. R. Campbell, a director of Messrs. Campbell Bros. ... who ... Rhodes and the Union, left England last week for ... accompanied by Mrs. Campbell.

Sir William Gowers presided at last night's annual dinner in London of the East Africa Dinner Club, when the Rt. Hon. ... Grimsby-Ogden was the speaker ... report of the speeches and a complete list of those present will appear in our next issue.

Mr. ... Richardson, who has several times visited ... in London, may be ... at ... in Parliament from 1952.

Mr. Arthur ... of Rhodesia ... the company ... Mr. ... and Sir Edmund ... elected directors of the company.

Mrs. Rosa Forbes, the writer and traveler, who has reached Southern Rhodesia after her East African tour, visited the Colony when she was 17 years of age. She claims a family link with the country through Baboon Wyndham, fourth son of the first Bishop of Mashonaland.

During the ... of Mondak ... and ... were ... to ... and ... and ... Board.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. ... in the ... of the great achievements ... an independent ... and Mrs. ... the Southern Rhodesian Government.

Mr. and Mrs. ... a frigate, and ... extensive motor tour of Africa collecting specimens for the zoological section of the National Museum in Freetown. After passing through ... from Dar es Salaam to the ... and ... Kenya ...

Captain ... Caldwell ... East Africa ... as the subject ... will be ... 15 ... the ... House, ...

... Major ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ...

Mr. ... the ... land ... other East African ... various towns of the Union ... organized by Mr. Gibb.

Sir Edward ... the ... of the delegates to the ... British Empire Producers' Organisation ... accepted the invitation to ...

Colonel Denis Reitz ... Agriculture and Forestry ... East African Campaign ... month for the Royal Agricultural ... the 1952 ... of the annual ... Africa in one of ...

Mr. Alfred Bale

We deeply regret to report the sudden death in London on the 10th of May 1952 of Mr. Alfred Bale, Director of the ... and ... of ... and ... of ... and ... of ...

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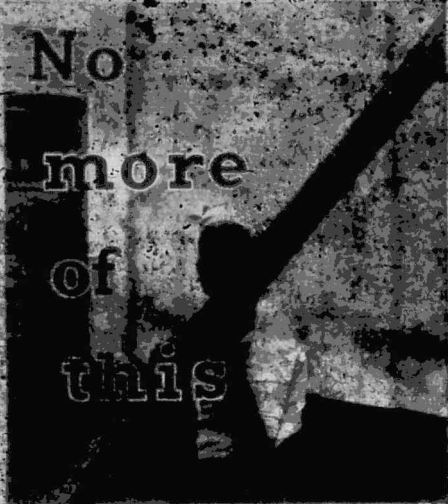
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Oxford Colonial School

Address by the Administrator

The school was opened in the school building of the Summer School at Oxford in July 1951. It was the first of its kind in the world. The school was founded by the late Sir Arthur Salter, Gladstone Professor of International Law at Oxford, and the late Sir Alfred Mitchell-Thompson, Professor of International Law at Oxford. The school has since been directed by Sir Arthur Salter, Gladstone Professor of International Law at Oxford, and the late Sir Alfred Mitchell-Thompson, Professor of International Law at Oxford. The school has since been directed by Sir Arthur Salter, Gladstone Professor of International Law at Oxford, and the late Sir Alfred Mitchell-Thompson, Professor of International Law at Oxford.

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Rhodesian Amalgamation

Question in the House of Commons

Mr. Ormsby-Gore asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would be prepared to discuss the question of Rhodesian amalgamation with the Commonwealth. Mr. Ormsby-Gore said that he had had a number of interviews with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and that he had discussed the question of Rhodesian amalgamation with him. Mr. Ormsby-Gore said that he had discussed the question of Rhodesian amalgamation with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and that he had discussed the question of Rhodesian amalgamation with him.

Mr. Adair's Surrender to Germany

Mr. Adair, the Minister of the Foreign Office, said that the Government state that they had no intention of including the company or its any other staff in the list of those which to lay were covered by the terms of the previous statement by the subject matter of the British Government.

Colonial Office Debate

(Continued from page 253)

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Happiness depends not on the things, but on the way we use them.

—LA ROQUE

Taste happiness

by drinking

KENYA

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Five Services to a Colony

The Moffat and Southern Rhodesia

A PRINCE of the old world, the late Sir Robert Moffat, D.F.C., left to his son, the late Sir John Moffat, two great gifts to the young Southern Rhodesia. The first was the gift of his own life, and the second was the gift of his own family. Sir John Moffat was a pioneer, a pioneer in the sense that he was the first of his race to settle in the colony, and he was a pioneer in the sense that he was the first of his race to settle in the colony. Sir John Moffat was a pioneer, a pioneer in the sense that he was the first of his race to settle in the colony, and he was a pioneer in the sense that he was the first of his race to settle in the colony. Sir John Moffat was a pioneer, a pioneer in the sense that he was the first of his race to settle in the colony, and he was a pioneer in the sense that he was the first of his race to settle in the colony.

Active and Honorary

A committee has been set up in London to investigate the activities of the Moffat family in Southern Rhodesia. The committee is composed of Sir John Moffat, Sir Robert Moffat, and Sir John Moffat. The committee is composed of Sir John Moffat, Sir Robert Moffat, and Sir John Moffat. The committee is composed of Sir John Moffat, Sir Robert Moffat, and Sir John Moffat.

The Moffat family has been active in the colony since its founding. Sir John Moffat was the first of his race to settle in the colony, and he was a pioneer in the sense that he was the first of his race to settle in the colony. Sir John Moffat was a pioneer, a pioneer in the sense that he was the first of his race to settle in the colony, and he was a pioneer in the sense that he was the first of his race to settle in the colony.

A P.W.D. Contract

Maintenance of Roads in Rhodesia

The P.W.D. contract for the maintenance of roads in Rhodesia has been awarded to the firm of Messrs. J. & J. G. The contract is for a period of five years, and the value of the contract is estimated to be £100,000. The contract is for a period of five years, and the value of the contract is estimated to be £100,000. The contract is for a period of five years, and the value of the contract is estimated to be £100,000.

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News Items in Brief

copies of its six stories, together with a copy of the Bulawayo

New pictorial stamps of the Union of South Africa and the Republic of South Africa

Central Africa, the first of which is a picture of a hospital in the Union of South Africa

South Africa, which is one of the most powerful short wave wireless stations in the world

The floodlighting of Thomson's Falls was one of the novelties of Kenya's independence celebrations

The correspondent states that a new insurance company is being formed in Nairobi with local capital

The Kenya Co-operative Creamery, Ltd. has completed the building of a new factory in Nanyuki

Work will start shortly on the building of a £25,000 hospital for infectious diseases in Bulawayo

A first class road of 35 miles has been built in respect of the roads of the late Major General Cassell of Nairobi

The African Agricultural and Industrial Society is considering the introduction of glasses for Native farmers in the area

A Bill providing for the registration of trademarks has been published in Kenya. It must have to be registered within 30 days of the date of issue

The Southern Rhodesian Public Department and the Automobile Association are conducting an investigation of lists of recommended motor car repair services stations in the Colony

Domestic exports from Tanganyika during the first quarter of this year amounted to £1,000,000 compared with £600,000 in the corresponding period of 1949. Imports were £1,050,000 against £1,100,000

The Native Land Act which came into effect recently with a car accident in Bulawayo

Mr. Austere, President of the Tanganyika Teachers' Union, was injured in the car accident

The Director of Education is also making applications for a tutorial post in the College of Education, Kibicho

Candidates should be between the ages of 22 and 27 years, and hold a university degree

Particulars may be obtained from the Controller, Examinations, Government Office, Wellington House, Basinghall Street, London, W.C.2

The Southern Rhodesian Government has decided to return to dairying, said the Minister of Agriculture in Parliament recently

It is to put the industry in the hands of the producers, empowering them to buy out redundant creameries and take control themselves

The Government was convinced that the colony required only four creameries at present, and that the fifth creamery would be in Bulawayo

The partnership which existed between Townsend, Mason & Co., manufacturers' representatives of Court Chambers, Nairobi, has been dissolved

and the business on that address is now being carried on under the name of Townsend & Co. Ltd. by Mr. F. W. Townsend, who established himself as a manufacturer's agent at that same address in 1930

It was in 1937 that the partnership which has now been dissolved was arranged

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in Feed 1,000 lbs/hr.
to 30 mesh, 7.5 B.F.P.
- 28 in. Mill Grinding Gold Ore
in Feed 3,000 lbs/hr.
to 60 mesh, 10 B.F.P.

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Rhode Island Report - Baha Plantation Recovery

The Baha Plantation, located in the town of Baha, Rhode Island, has recently been the subject of a report detailing its recovery from a period of financial difficulty. The plantation, which has a long and distinguished history, has managed to overcome its challenges and is now in a position to resume its operations. The report highlights the various measures taken to stabilize the plantation's financial situation, including the restructuring of its debt and the implementation of cost-cutting measures. It also discusses the plantation's efforts to improve its operational efficiency and to attract new investment. The recovery of the Baha Plantation is seen as a significant achievement, reflecting the resilience and determination of its management team.

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Baha Works Company

The Baha Works Company, which is a subsidiary of the Baha Plantation, has recently been the subject of a report detailing its recovery from a period of financial difficulty. The company, which has a long and distinguished history, has managed to overcome its challenges and is now in a position to resume its operations. The report highlights the various measures taken to stabilize the company's financial situation, including the restructuring of its debt and the implementation of cost-cutting measures. It also discusses the company's efforts to improve its operational efficiency and to attract new investment. The recovery of the Baha Works Company is seen as a significant achievement, reflecting the resilience and determination of its management team.

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General Manager

Banks Give Trade Report

Bankers in the various African countries have given their views on the state of the trade in their respective territories. In the Union of South Africa, the banks report a steady increase in trade, particularly in the export of minerals and agricultural products. In the East African states, the banks note a decline in trade due to the effects of the drought and the depression in the world. In the West African states, the banks report a decline in trade due to the effects of the depression in the world and the effects of the drought in some of the territories.

South African Banks. The banks in the Union of South Africa report a steady increase in trade, particularly in the export of minerals and agricultural products. The banks note that the trade in the Union of South Africa has increased by 10 per cent in the last year. The banks also note that the trade in the Union of South Africa has increased by 20 per cent in the last two years. The banks also note that the trade in the Union of South Africa has increased by 30 per cent in the last three years.

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West African Banks. The banks in the West African states report a decline in trade due to the effects of the depression in the world and the effects of the drought in some of the territories. The banks note that the trade in the West African states has decreased by 10 per cent in the last year. The banks also note that the trade in the West African states has decreased by 20 per cent in the last two years. The banks also note that the trade in the West African states has decreased by 30 per cent in the last three years.

Station Flooded. The station at Port and Lighthouses in the East African states has been flooded. The station is situated on the coast and is used for the collection of customs duties. The flooding has caused a loss of 100,000 pounds. The station is situated on the coast and is used for the collection of customs duties. The flooding has caused a loss of 100,000 pounds.

Phone Calls in Africa. The number of phone calls in Africa has increased in the last year. The number of phone calls in Africa has increased by 10 per cent in the last year. The number of phone calls in Africa has increased by 20 per cent in the last two years. The number of phone calls in Africa has increased by 30 per cent in the last three years.

Tax Revenue. The revenue from taxes in Africa has increased in the last year. The revenue from taxes in Africa has increased by 10 per cent in the last year. The revenue from taxes in Africa has increased by 20 per cent in the last two years. The revenue from taxes in Africa has increased by 30 per cent in the last three years.

A GOOD POINT



The KLG plug is a high quality spark plug. It is made of the finest materials and is designed to give you the best performance. It is available in a variety of sizes and is suitable for use in all types of engines. It is a reliable and durable spark plug that will give you many years of service.

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The Brazilian government has announced that it will be adopting the metric system. The government has announced that it will be adopting the metric system. The government has announced that it will be adopting the metric system. The government has announced that it will be adopting the metric system.

The British government has announced that it will be adopting the metric system. The British government has announced that it will be adopting the metric system. The British government has announced that it will be adopting the metric system. The British government has announced that it will be adopting the metric system.

The French government has announced that it will be adopting the metric system. The French government has announced that it will be adopting the metric system. The French government has announced that it will be adopting the metric system. The French government has announced that it will be adopting the metric system.

The German government has announced that it will be adopting the metric system. The German government has announced that it will be adopting the metric system. The German government has announced that it will be adopting the metric system. The German government has announced that it will be adopting the metric system.

