

During one month four enemy aircraft approaching North Africa have been destroyed by the squadron.

That 245 Europeans from Kenya and 62 from other East African territories have been released from military service and that recommendations for the release of 30 more from Kenya and 10 from other territories are awaiting approval are publicly stated by Lord Francis.

Casualties and Awards

Flying Officer Ivan Reginald Willis, R.A.F.V.R., only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Willis, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, is reported missing from air operations.

Second Navigator P. Copp, R.A.F.V.R., of the Rhodesia Squadron, has been killed in action at the age of 20.

The death from injuries is reported in East Africa of 2nd Lieut. J. E. L. Price, R.A.F. He was 20 years of age.

Sergeant C. J. Smith, only son of Mr. H. D. Smith, of Kenya, has died on active service.

The loss at sea is reported of Miss Joan Cheesman, who was on her way to England to do war work. She had for some time been in the Salisbury office of the Forestry Department of Southern Rhodesia.

The award of the D.F.C. is announced to Lieut. Eric Ian Humphries, Surgeon, R.A.A.F., No. 40 Squadron. The official citation states:

This officer has completed numerous reconnaissances. On one occasion he piloted one of two aircraft which were intercepted by four Italian fighters. In the ensuing engagement his own aircraft was shot down, one by Lieut. Sturgeon. On another occasion, in the El Alamein area, his aircraft was attacked by eight enemy aircraft. But he damaged one of them. His own aircraft was shot down. During the fight Lieut. Sturgeon was wounded in the neck. Throughout this officer has displayed the leadership, great determination and devotion to duty.

It is announced that the D.F.C. has been awarded to a young Belgian Congo flying officer, now serving in a South African bomber squadron in the Middle East. For security reasons his identity must for the present remain undisclosed.

Embairant Lieutenant W. G. M. Bergant, of the Sudan Defence Force, was last week awarded the M.B.E. for distinguished service in the Middle East.

Sergeant A. R. Seymour, Royal Sussex Regiment, attached 5th K.A.R., has been awarded the Military Medal for gallantry during the operations in Madagascar.

The Long Service and Good Conduct Medal has been awarded to C. S. M. Marekbo, M.M., who enlisted in the 1/6 K.A.R. in 1917, served in the Ashanti Expedition of 1900, the Somaliland Campaign of 1902, and the East African Campaign of 1914-18, being mentioned in dispatches.

Major-General G. de la Poer Beresford Retires

Major-General G. de la Poer Beresford, who served in the East African Campaign, has retired at the age of 57 from the Indian Army.

A Belgian Government General of the Belgian Congo has inspected the Greek refugee camps established near Kilindini, Mombasa.

Tommy Weston, the soccer star, is now serving in East Africa.

Nine Italian internees have escaped from the Port Victoria camp, Southern Rhodesia, bringing the total number of great escapes to 10, of whom 44 have been captured.

The 1000 Polish women and children who arrived recently in Southern Rhodesia were met in Beira by members of the Rhodesia V.A.D. Schools have been established in the camps at Rusape and Marandellas under the supervision of Polish teachers. The local townsfolk are co-operating with the officials in giving their helpless victims of Nazi brutality a new and happier lease of life.

During their visits to askani Kenya chiefs were allowed to fire a six-inch gun and were given flights in an amphibian aircraft which took off from the land and came down on the water.

A centre for the treatment and rehabilitation of African soldiers, pioneers and labourers discharged from the Army as the result of war injuries is to be provided by the Kenya Medical Department. It will be run in conjunction with the African Hospital, Nairobi, and will be open to disabled Africans from any territory in East Africa.

An anti-gas demonstration and air raid test were carried out in the Kenya coastal area early with the assistance of a mobile unit of the East African command battle school. Precautions are not to be relaxed while Japan remains a potential menace.

From June 15 to December 31, 1942, Southern Rhodesia salvaged: aluminium, 71 tons; brass, 1 ton; lead, 1½ tons; copper, ½ ton; scrap rubber, 19 tons; steel, 83 tons; cast iron, 13½ tons; scrap iron and steel, 57 tons; paper, 400 tons.

Funds for War Purposes

Kenya's two principal war funds, totalled £9169,781 when the last mail left Nairobi, £104,926 having been contributed to the War Welfare Fund and £64,854 to the Central War Fund. Well over £1,000,000 has been raised by the local War Bond issues, and the public of Kenya also subscribed £54,680 to the Sailors' Fund.

The Government of Uganda estimates that approximately £80,000 will be available for interest-free loan to the Government in respect of the financial year 1943. Contributions made or promised from Protectorate revenues as a gift, 25% or as interest-free loans, already total £489,123, and £185,731 might be available in respect of 1942.

The Uganda War Charities Fund has sent £200 to Mrs. Churchill's Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund.

The Tanganyika Government has inaugurated a new stamp-saving scheme, especially for small savers.

The British Charities Fund, Beira, raised over £7,000 during 1942, bringing its total to £20,000.

Mrs. Churchill's Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund received £400 from the Tanganyika War Relief and Welfare Fund. Other charities which have lately benefited from the Fund are King George's Fund for Sailors, £40; Bombed Babies Fund, £32; British Red Cross, £25; St. Dunstan's, £10; Malta Relief Fund, £10.

The Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund has received £400 from the Northern Rhodesia Central War Charities Fund.

Man-Power Conference at Salisbury

The use of African man-power was discussed at an inter-territorial conference held in Salisbury last week by the Governors of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, presided, and Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Prime Minister, was present. The establishment of secondary industries and the coordination of methods of disposing of surplus foodstuffs were amongst other matters discussed. These three territory territories to discuss matters of mutual interest have been held at intervals since 1935.

Ethiopians Learning English

English is to be taught in all schools in Ethiopia. Already more than 100 members of the Ethiopian Civil Service are learning English at the British Institute recently opened in Addis Ababa by the Emperor. It includes a library and a hall for lectures and films. The local representative of the British Council is Mr. H. J. Lither who arrived last August.

Background to the

Bishop Renounces German Crimes.—The persecution of the Jews is a crime in its horror. It is a deliberate policy of extermination directed against a whole race. They are doomed without trial. Without crime, without the possibility of defence, simply because they belong to the race of which our Lord and His disciples were members. They are condemned to death to satisfy the blood lust of a cruel and wicked megalomaniac. It is a horror without precedent in history. It is a bloodbath on a scale to which no parallel can be found. Every Jew of mere and pure every instance of humanity is outraged by this appalling massacre, which continues without respite. What is to be done? Let the German people know what is being done in their name. Let the German people also be told solemnly and repeatedly that their contribution awaits not only the master criminals who have ordered these horrors, but also their brutal henchlings who are carrying them out, often apparently without regret. I have been told that I am a Christian in asking for retribution on those who thus criticise. Never mind that Christ said that rather than a man should offend one of these little ones it were better that a millstone should be hanged about his neck and he be cast into the sea. The Archbishop of York...

Armenians.—I have not had opportunity to see them, even in the way of a passing glance, having some reason to believe experience of my own. I am sure that any why simple in aircraft should not compete in any way with the tanks, with land-based aircraft. I have given a fighter which has already been shot down three times in the Battle of Britain and now they had been adapted for naval use. The position is getting better, but we do want equal priority with the R.A.F. When the R.A.F. were finished with Hurricane I's, which fought in the Battle of Britain, they were sent to the States. I am sure that they have been asking them to come back to us. Now we are getting them back. Lord Riecher and Major-General Mander by name. I am sure that they have their credit in the Air Service is completely mixed up with the R.A.F. We do the same as they do in the same air force. These aircraft will be very lucky. The conditions of the war are very hard. The first Lord Riecher and Major-General Mander are commanding the British...

R.A.F. Achievements.—In December, January and February of 1943 aircraft which crossed our coast every day 46 were destroyed in addition to a large number probably destroyed and damaged; in the same period, of 27 aircraft which crossed our coast at night, 26 were destroyed in addition to probably and damaged. Presently the enemy has increased the number of his up-and-run raids against objectives by day. There are very few targets of military importance, but the German pilots are not looking for military objectives. Their only objective is to create panic and to take the risk of casualties in the process. Our fighter-bombers and light bombers not only venture almost every day far into German-occupied territory, and even from time to time into Germany itself, but their objectives are always objectives of military importance. In the last three months we have inflicted upon the enemy engaged in these promiscuous attacks on our coast towns a rate of casualties nearly three times as heavy as we have suffered in our disorganising attacks. The most valuable feature of our defence and these sneak raids has been the remarkable success of our Pyphoon squadrons in catching and destroying them. The pulse of our offensive of Bomber Command is compelling the Germans to stretch an unimportant proportion of their capacity from the production of bombers to that of defensive fighters. During the past two months the R.A.F. in all theatres of war has sunk or seriously damaged more than 1,000 tons of enemy shipping. British and American Forces in North West Africa have destroyed 367 enemy aircraft, while the R.A.F. has accounted for 292, of which the R.A.F. have lost 171. We do not have a single aircraft shot down by German fighters and guns. Our fighters and guns have inflicted losses over the country and in the air during the same period of 1943. Of the 1,000 tons of shipping sunk, 500 were escorted by our fighters, few of whom have been lost. The result of these attacks has been to force the enemy to keep his fighters and guns in Western Europe and through the land battles in North Africa. In February 1943 a delivery of over 1,000 tons of bombs included 1,000 tons of bombs. Bomber Command has done more than half as much as in any previous month. In the 30 days of March more than 1,000 tons of bombs were dropped. — Sir Archibald Sinclair

German Guilt.—I only desire, in company with hundreds of millions of sensible people, to destroy Germany, utterly and forever as a military power. I desire equally to make an end for ever of all German pretensions, intrigue, and efforts to gain the economic hegemony of Europe. Subject to these trifling reservations I welcome the survival of a Germany with one proviso only, that it should be a totally different Germany, bearing no resemblance in shape, soul, or substance to the Second or Third Reich. Where the victims have cried in vain through the generations, are those good Germans of whom we have heard so much and seen so little? The answer is that throughout those generations, from the practical point of view, the good Germans had corresponded exactly with Ecclesi's definition of a fool, they had position but no substance, have spent a lifetime looking for them with a microscope, and have invariably come to a full stop. Some of our hopefuls expected them to stop the last war by a general strike. In spite of the demonstration of the futility of that idea, the hopefuls bobbed up again before this war and said, "Let us arm the good Germans—in other words, let us make Hitler arm them by making him fight—and then you see how quickly they will sweep him away." That was another naive application. On both occasions those good Germans fought as like one man had 80,000 men, for the pursuit of this monstrous and evanescent wish, his twice nearly proved as fatal to mankind as the hunting of the shark proved to be the basis. Reliance on the good Germans has twice nearly caused civilisation to vanish. It will not altogether astonish me if by the end of 1944 we find that 101% of the German nation had already been 101% anti-Nazi. Meanwhile, and for all practical purposes, any attempt to draw distinctions between good Germany and bad Germany is an ingenuous pastime.

America's Growing Strength.—We are planning to have passed by the end of this year 7,500,000 enlisted men and 700,000 officers, including the Air Force of about 2,500,000 and the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps of 1,000,000. It is estimated to have 100,000 divisions, 300 divisions, 100 divisions, Germany's 100 divisions, 100 divisions, and 100 divisions. — Mr. Stimson, U.S. War Secretary.

the War News

Opinions Epitomised.—A bomb on German headquarters would get about 40,000,000 Germans rejoicing. —Mr. Douglas.

"Rommel came out for wool and went back shorn." —Mr. J. L. Garvin.

"What, what saps the initiative and energy is lack of hope." —Archbishop Lord Lang.

"The Italians have lost about 100,000 killed, wounded and missing in Russia." —*Sockholms-Tidningen*.

"A large part of the answer to submarines is to be found in the little ships." —Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham.

"The difficult we do immediately. The impossible takes a little longer." —General Arnold, Chief of U.S. Army Air Forces.

"Before the invasion of the Continent there ought to be a reserve of transport, and there are four times as many." —Viscount Chamberlaine.

"Little still pins his hopes to the U-boat, but he is beginning to get the mastery there." —Mr. S. M. Bruce, High Commissioner for Australia.

"Are we rather in the House of Commons as a society of antiquarians to sign the fish or as an assembly of legislators?" —Captain G. C. Grey, M.P.

"The best type of German aircraft cannot do so-called M.C. work. It is quite obvious that we must get our own Hispano gun." —Mr. Duncan Sandys, M.P.

"I expect a 10% casualty rate in the American Navy. Its total strength must be built up to 2,500,000 to ensure replacements." —Colonel Knox, U.S. Naval Secretary.

"The most secret of Britain's weapons in use in Africa is the tank-buster Hurricane. One squadron of tank-busters put 51 tons out of action." —Mr. Eric Greig.

"Kharkov is the jumping-off point for a new drive towards Caucasus. In a matter of five or six days the Ukrainians will be on the march." —Mr. Walter Bond.

"Hardly anyone over the bank of producer at the B.B.C. knows anything about radio. There are 200 servants stepped in by 100 men first and last." —Lord Gell.

"The average length of stay of a German on this side of the Channel is now between three and four minutes." —A.F. Higher patrol plane has destroyed one of every eight enemy planes which have attempted to land on the coast." —*Daily Mail* air correspondent.

"The Pacific flight is nearly the equivalent of a triple crossing of the Atlantic." —Times correspondent in Australia.

"We are not doing the women and children of Germany wantonly. Our objectives here, as always, industry, transport and the war potential of our enemy." —Captain H. H. Balfour, M.P.

"Let us speak up for private enterprise, that energetic and truly British contribution to world trade and prosperity." —Sir Holland-Martin, Chairman, Southern Railway Company.

"Imperialism is not an American war or peace aim. Our war and peace aims are strictly defensive against totalitarianism." —Magn Spellman, Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York.

"May you have the wisdom of Solomon and the patience of Job." —Brigadier-General Clifton Brown, M.P., addressing his younger brother, Colonel Clifton Brown, by his election as Speaker of the House of Commons.

"The answer to the U-boat is not faster merchant ships, but more escort vessels, and, even more important, sufficient aircraft to patrol over a very wide area around the convoy continuously throughout the day." —Admiral G. P. Thomson.

"Whatever form of international collaboration may be devised for post-war civil air transport, it will clearly be the duty of this country both from our own and from an international point of view, to play a prominent part in the production and operation of civil aircraft." —Lord Canborne.

"The average Soviet newspaper reader has a much literary taste than the British, and has grown accustomed to reading short stories and descriptive articles, a standard found rather in the English literary weeklies than in the British newspapers." —*London Moscow* correspondent.

"American casualties in Tunisia during the last week of Allied operations were 2,000." —*London* correspondent.

"The German army has 100,000 prisoners." —Mrs. Henry Stimson, U.S. Secretary of War.

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"The brilliant success of this winter campaign has been won by weight of Superior generals who were available, the deciding factors. It is probable that the major Russian plan for this spring is to attack the west coast of the Black Sea." —Neville Barron, in the *Daily Mail*.

"Possibly no high-level commander ever had a more able staff than Rommel when he marshalled his troops in Egypt, and it redounds to the credit of Generals Alexander and Montgomery and the British staff that they could outwit not only Rommel himself but the cream of German Staff advisers who surrounded him." —Mr. W. E. Hart.

"I know intimately those things experienced, efficient leaders in your fighting line, your Bomber Fighter and Coastal Commanders. They are wise selections in every instance. None could be better. Your air fighting men could not have stronger leaders if you searched the whole world." —Major-General H. G. Baker, commanding U.S. 8th A.F.

"Europe must no longer be a continent of international barriers and 22 separate and distinct air lines. There must be in Europe an area quite as free as the United States, and we must use the best aircraft produced in the entire continent. Without a decently organised world transport you are not going to get a decently organised world." —Mr. W. L. Runciman.

"It is being argued that after the war American aviators ought to be permitted to fly everywhere in the world, but that not a single foreign aeroplane should ever fly over the United States. This astonishing idea seems to be just cousin to the fallacy that we can sell our goods everywhere in the world at the same time that we keep foreigners from selling to us. When we sell our American imperialism of this kind we are working for the death of our children and grandchildren and our grand-grandchildren." —Mr. R. G. L. B. Bond.

"General Winter has not been in the Red Army this year. Ordinarily a breakdown would not be starting in the southern Ukraine. Actually it was which started three weeks ago and since the Russian hopes could be only a 'top-down' attack in the winter, it is probable that the beginning of a new campaign in the spring. In their winter campaign the Russians killed 1,275 men and 142 women and injured 1,045 men and 210 women in national air service, killed 70 men and 16 women; injured, 320 men and 79 women." —Minister of Home Security, N.S.W.

PERSONALIA

Mr. W. Lane Mitchell has been elected secretary of the Rhodesia Farmers' Union.

Mr. R. L. Reddy has been appointed an Assistant Inspector of Police in Tanganyika Territory.

Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed Chief Scout of the Colony.

Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor of Kenya from 1931 to 1937, whose death was recently reported, left £17,673.

The birth in Britain of a daughter is announced to Mrs. Ruth Baer, wife of Daniel A. A. Baerlein.

Lady Dawson is now Acting Chairwoman of the Executive of the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women.

Squadron Leader F. L. Ferguson, D.F.C., D.F.C., was married in Cairo to Miss Moyra Patton.

G. M. Gibson has been appointed executive officer and secretary of the Uganda Traffic Control and Transport Boards.

Miss Denise Lindsay, daughter of Major and Mrs. Lindsay of Kenya, was married recently in Kenya to Flight Lieutenant Duncanson.

The Duke of Gloucester has accepted the presidency of the Royal School Service Institution, a successor to the late Duke of Connaught.

Colon Wynn Jones, an old boy of Queen's College, Ibadan, spent his holidays in that town and showed his affection for the school.

The late Evelyn G. Jones, Alexander G. Miers, D.F.C., F.R.S., who has worked East Africa, has been proved to be worth £40,366 (net personalty £42,700).

At the "Lana" Mission station at Lanehe, Central China, Miss Bernabe Barbour of Bulawayo has been married to Dr. Rupert Clarke, M.B.

Flight Lieutenant Bentley, R.A.F.V.R., and Mrs. M. M. Bentley, wife of Squadron Leader J. W. Dallarney, R.A.F., have been married in Kenya.

Colonel H. H. Price of New Barrs, Hereford, and Miss E. E. Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Walker, of Nairobi, have been married in Kenya.

Colonel Dennis Reitz, High Commissioner in Belgium for the Union of South Africa, has been accredited also as minister to the Belgian, Dutch and Greek Governments in London.

Rear Admiral Sir Basil Brooke, who, as Esquerry of the present time when he was Duke of York, accompanied him on his visit to East Africa, celebrated his 67th birthday last week.

A fortnight ago Mr. R. de la Bère Barker addressed the Dar es Salaam branch of the British Legion on his experiences with lion, elephant and hippo. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides.

Mr. L. B. M. Brennan, formerly of Queen's College, Kibera in forest botany, who has been working on an annotated check list of the flora of Tanganyika Territory, has been elected out two-thirds of the staff.

Mr. R. Widdows, formerly of the Education Department, Kenya, and now Director of Education and Information Offices in Nyasaland, has been spending his holidays in the Union of South Africa.

The engagement is announced of Miss F. South of the Rhodesia Press, attached to the Cape Argus, to Miss Joan Rose Jones, of Salisbury.

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Baron Ernst von Rottitz, formerly a resident in Northern Rhodesia for many years, is now living in Norfolk.

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Royal African Society Meeting

The postponed address to the Royal African Society by Lord Hailes has now been fixed for Monday, April 13, when he will attend a luncheon meeting of the Society at the Connaught Rooms, W.C.2. The Secretary of State for the Colonies will preside. Lord Hailes' subject will be 'The Future of British Dependencies in Africa'. Tickets for the luncheon (9s. each) may be obtained from the Society, c/o the Imperial Institute, London, S.W.7.

Secret Society Officer in Rhodesia

Mr. Frank Thomas Russell, of St. Leon, has been appointed Secretary for Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Russell is in the Permanent Staff of the Department of Information at the London School of Economics and is a member of the Council. He is charged with the duty of collecting all matters pertaining to national education and supplying the necessary information for the purpose of co-operation with committees which are being formed throughout the country.

Mary Moffat Papers

Some time ago addition to the archives of Southern Government is the acquisition of Mary Moffat papers recently presented by Dr. E. O. Moffat, into whose possession they came at the death of Mr. Lindstrom Moffat of Lancaster. These papers establish the interesting point that Mary Moffat was a sister of one of the founders of the Society, namely, Alexander G. C. known as Alexander G. C. and later as John Adams. The richest part of the acquisition relates to Robert and Mary and their successors, John Smith Moffat and his wife Emily. A copy of parchment entitles Robert, as honorary citizen, to vote in the election of the Lord Mayor, sheriffs and other officials of the City of London, while a gold medal records the admission of the Rev. R. Moffat to the freedom and livery of the Tamers Company of London in 1777. Other interesting manuscripts include John Smith Moffat's correspondence with the London Missionary Society from 1802 to 1809, official papers relating to the days of Sheppard and Hoch and Moffat's letters and valuable Bechuanaland papers dealing with the period of 1800 to 1805. The papers also include the letter to Lotengila from Queen Victoria which is a specimen of painted Royal Arms, bay ribbons and a buff-silk dated 1800, presumably the suspicious Matabele ones regarding the intentions of Cecil Rhodes in the newly formed Chartered Company.

They should be read in the light of the correspondence of East Africa and the Middle East. Lieut. Colonel Kirkwood, 1947.

OBITUARY

Cardinal Hinsley

Cardinal Hinsley, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, who died yesterday at the age of 77, was appointed Visitor Apostolic to Catholic Missions in Africa in 1927, and while Apostolic Delegate in Africa from 1930 to 1933 became very well known in East Africa.

He was a Yorkshireman, characteristically outspoken and warm-hearted, ever ready to do a good turn but uncompromising in his denunciation of evil.

Thus he was a declared enemy of Nazism, and resisted all pressure from those within and without his Church who sought to persuade him to modify the expression of his opinion. His great fund of understanding was constantly evinced, particularly perhaps in his associations with religious sects other than his own. He was of the friendliest terms with Anglican, Free Church and Jewish leaders, and none was surlier than he in censuring German cruelty to the oppressed. Recently he said, "If Christian mercy finds no place in the world, the lesson of stern retribution must be given in such wise that never again shall these hideous wrongs be possible."

A great priest, a great humanitarian, and a great patriot, Cardinal Hinsley will long be remembered with reverence and affection.

Mrs. Nina Stack, widow of Colonel C. S. Stack, of Twin Peaks, Mau Summit, has died in Nakuru Hospital. The death is announced of Mrs. Platt, wife of Mr. D. C. Platt, Administrative Officer in the Lindi Province of Tanganyika Territory.

We regret to report the death in Gwelo at the age of 66 of Major F. H. Bradley, V.C. He won his decoration in 1901 during the South African War.

The death is announced of Lady Margaret Eleanor Huntingfield, wife of Lord Huntingfield, who was appointed Governor of Southern Rhodesia last year but did not take up the appointment owing to ill-health.

Captain J. H. Lock, of British Overseas Airways, who died when the GOLDEN HORN crashed in Lisbon, was well known to East Africans before the war as a flying-boat captain on the Mediterranean section of the Empire air-mail service.

The death has occurred in Dublin at the age of 84 years of the Rt. Rev. Dr. John G. Neill, Titular Bishop of Carries and formerly Vicar Apostolic of Zanzibar, which Roman Catholic diocese also covers a large area of the mainland.

Mrs. Mary Shirley, a Rhodesian pioneer, has died in Que Que Hospital at the age of 67. Mrs. Shirley, who arrived in Southern Rhodesia in 1896, just after the Matabele Rebellion, had lived in Que Que for 25 years. She was in Malacki throughout the siege.

Major-General Sir Reginald Pithey

Lieut.-Colonel G. S. Hutchinson writes in *The Times*: "Major-General Sir Reginald Pithey's character stood out—his cheerfulness and courage and great sense of proportion, his decision, his tireless systematisation, and his great spirit. He was a soldier's general. No chateau could tempt him; no society decay him; where the men were, there he was; how they lived, so did he. As temperate in his living as he was in tempering justice with mercy, as stern as he was kind, during the last war he could win a battle in the morning and help Belgian farmers stack their corn in the evening. His sense of honour, of civility, and of duty was very high."

He won his position by sheer hard work. His forefathers were farmers and squire of the Dorset Downs, whence he acquired his forthright, his rugged frame, his unwearying persistence, his indefatigability. Tireless, his set face every ready to break into a smile of encouragement, he was everywhere—yet nowhere—was he absent. Here, indeed, was a great man, and a great Christian, whose life was an epic of his profession, and of the English country gentleman. Among all ranks and in all classes his lofty standards of conduct, strict probity, and lovable character inspired immediate confidence and lasting affection.

Mr. F. J. Couldey, M.L.C.

Mr. F. J. Couldey, of Nakuru, who was re-elected to the Kenya Executive Council as elected member for the Rift Valley constituency following the resignation of Lady Sidiyasa, has received an appointment to a military post outside East Africa, but he has been for years a well-known figure in the public life of the Colony. He settled in Kenya in 1921, buying a farm between Njoro and Elburgon, and nine years later founded the *Kenya Weekly News*, which outspoken publication he has continued to edit. He has represented the Rift Valley constituency as a substitute member of the Legislature, has been for six years Chairman of the Nakuru Municipal Board and the Nakuru Council, and is a past Chairman of the Njoro and Elburgon Clubs and a past President of the Nakuru Chamber of Commerce and the Nakuru Branch of the Royal Society of St. George. In all these capacities he has given proof of energy, ability and forthrightness. During the last war he served for four years in Westbury in Home waters, being awarded the D.F.C. and demobilised as a lieutenant-commander.



In Kenya a small number of persons have always spent half their time in stating that there is no leadership and that nothing is done, and the other half of their leisure hours—which appears to be considerable—is destructively pulling to pieces any efforts initiated by an individual organisation or board. —Major-General C. W. Brantock

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Why not an Imperial Defence Council, as a permanent body set up while the war is on? The R.A.F. is a European organisation. Let it remain so. Why not an Imperial Air Force, with educated Africans aspiring to command in the Royal Navy? In the long run the Empire stands in need of the willing acceptance of a common citizenship by all its component parts.

From time to time suggestions are made that all Colonial territories should be internationalised. There are two overwhelming objections to this idea. The first is that the countries concerned would be strongly opposed to it. They naturally wish to have self-government even if they desire to be international wards in character. The second objection is that until the Great Powers of the world succeed in establishing some sort of order in their own affairs they are not likely to be successful in their capacity in dealing with Colonial matters.

Pronunciation of "Kenya"

The name of the East African territory of Kenya is pronounced in East Africa, and in the course of a long paper read at the meeting of the British African Society.

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African Charter Proposed

The following letter has appeared in *The Times* from Africa.

The Atlantic Charter of August, 1941, made known certain common principles. It is time to consider whether those principles can be applied in any part of the world.

In Africa there does exist already a foundation, established and tested after many years of experience, on which to erect a document that will embody the main elements of the Atlantic Charter. The series of treaties and conventions known as the Congo Basin Treaties dates back to the Treaty of Brussels in 1885. They were revised and replaced by the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye, made between the country and her allies in 1919. Nearly all the parties to these treaties are involved in the present war on one side or the other.

The Convention of St. Germain provides for freedom of access, freedom of communication, freedom of religion, and equal treatment for all inhabitants, and perfect equality for the advancement and progress of all races of the African continent. Some of the terms are applicable to the signatories; others, such as the mandated African States, the Treaty of Berlin, which provides for complete freedom of trade for the regions forming the basin of the Congo and its outlet, are inoperative.

The mandated territories of the area are, in substance, administered by Great Britain and the Commonwealth, administered once by Great Britain and five-sixths by France. The African States mandatories in many respects respond to, and in a few respects go farther than, the Convention of St. Germain.

Is it not possible, out of the Convention and the mandates and other treaties affecting this part of Africa, to devise a comprehensive instrument for the benefit of the inhabitants, covering all matters which are already agreed between a large number of civilised countries of the world? It would be possible at this stage to elaborate this proposal in detail, but I venture to tabulate a line of approach and suggested solutions.

(1) Abrogation of the Congo Basin Treaties, the Convention of St. Germain and the mandates. Other treaties affecting this part of Africa to be similarly determined.

(2) Formulation of an African Charter to incorporate all the agreed subjects of the existing treaties.

(3) The Charter to apply to the areas covered by the existing treaties, but, as the boundaries, in many cases, cut through the middle of several territories, discussions to be placed with a view to extending such boundaries, even so far as to include countries not at present in the Congo Basin area.

(4) The establishment in Africa of a body, with a permanent secretariat, representative of all the countries concerned, to act as a pool for knowledge, to research and share for consultation and co-operation on all African matters.

I am fully sure that this suggestion can be worked out into a set of treaties and conventions, but there can be no objection to this, for to the abolition of mandates, if we could substitute something as good or better, designed to reach beyond the present boundaries and include African territories now under the present régime, would be a mistake to wait till after he war to tackle such a task. Now is the time to supply a complicated situation with a simple solution.

An African Charter, if made possible in the circumstances, and common interests, might well become the prototype of friendly agreements throughout the world.

Future of the Empire

Mr. W. P. Morrell states in the course of an article in the *Times* (17th article):—

British Colonial Policy has been worked out by officials rather than imposed by capitalists. Mr. Wendell Willkie is not prodding us in the really weak spot. He insists that the immediate need is for a rapid political advance. The most urgent needs of the Colonies are social and economic—improved efficiency in agriculture, a higher standard of living, and better health and education as means to those ends, and for their own sakes.

The real appointments of Africans in West Africa, and the similar administrative services seem to offer a more useful career for their talents than a premature development of what would really be unrepresentative Western institutions. It is because of British official shortsightedness that the Government, except in a few Colonies like Ceylon, is so ignorant of the insight that can be brought nearer?

Would an international régime advance the end we view? It is very doubtful. Are we to abandon Basic English as the international basic European? Besides, Native traditions and loyalties should not be sacrificed to a purely international game. At the same time, it would be a mistake to let the British Government lose the opportunity to develop the Colonial administration and the war. The new service and common responsibility to be found in the future.

Don't apologise for the British Commonwealth of Nations. Don't be ashamed to have it said: "You're an Imperialist." An Imperialist is only a man who bears proudly the responsibility of his race and age. — Viscount Bennett.

I am a firm believer in the future of white settlement in Kenya. Of all the partially settled areas I have seen, I feel that the Turk district holds out the greatest hope. — Mr. G. S. Mortimer, Commissioner for Lands and Settlement in Kenya.

It is wrong to have should be no talk of either military or man-power requirements or production man-power requirements. Properly organised and firmly led Nyasaland can provide both and in large measure. — *Nyasaland Times*.

Imperialist foreign policy is failing. — *London* (14th article).

News Items in Brief

Election to Nyasa and Legislature?

Samples of East African rubber have been sent to the U.K. for grading and price fixing.

Kenya's expanding stock industry is to be supplied with eight windmills from Great Britain.

The Municipality of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has instituted halfpenny meals for school children.

Motor oil is now rationed in Southern Rhodesia on the basis of one pint monthly or seven gallons of rationed petrol.

Over a period of two years the Live Stock Control in Kenya handled 200,000 head of cattle at an average profit of 2s. 18 cents per annum.

East African rubber yields, L.C.I. produced during January 100 tons of latex and now, making 1,000 for the first eight months of the current financial year.

According to the Chief Native Commissioner of Kenya, witch doctors are doing a roaring trade in selling protective charms of money buried under the ground and in firs.

Wooden golf balls are now being made in Zululand to meet the shortage of regulation golf balls, as no balls can be driven about 300 yards, although makers are advised not to use wooden clubs.

The East African territories will manufacture a proportion of their essential quinine requirements this year. Tanganyika's supply of cinchona bark will be available to equip a Dar es Salaam factory.

During last year 300 new miners entered Southern Rhodesia, 120 more than in 1937. Of the entrants 100 were males and 20 females. They were 14 years and under to 307 between 16 and 44 years and 14 under 10.

Missions are preparing to start at Makerere College, Uganda, at the beginning of next year. Men and women are to be admitted to the staff to study the requirements of African girls, act as a warden, and share in the educational work of the college.

Applications for this East Africa (except from neighbouring British territories) bank notes issued by the Bank of England or any bank in Scotland or Northern Ireland, unless the bearer has the written permission of the Acting General of the Department of Finance, will be refused.

The Financial and Chamber of Commerce has recommended that non-official appointments to the Legislative Council should be by election, instead of by the Governor's nomination, and that the establishment of economy industries in the Protectorate should receive Government support, if necessary and if advisable, over a period of years.

Thirty-six local Community Distribution Boards with wide powers have been set up in Kenya under the authority of a central Community Distribution Board to meet any emergency in the supply of essential food-stuffs. In the meantime it has been decided that no East African foodstuffs are to be exported until the local food position has been reviewed.

Trade with French Somaliland

Orders have been made by the Board of Trade authorising the resumption of trade with French Somaliland, Réunion and their dependencies of Madagascar. These are obtainable from H.M. Customs Office.

The Orders (see page 10) will take effect from 1st October 1945. The Trading with the Enemy (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1945 (S.R. and O. 1945 No. 1054) provides that the Order (S.R. and O. 1945 No. 1054) under which French Somaliland was specified as an area to which the provision of the Trading with the Enemy Act applied.

The Trading with the Enemy (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1945 (S.R. and O. 1945 No. 1054) permits trade with certain French Somaliland, Réunion and their dependencies of Madagascar. A similar Order has already been issued permitting trade with French Somaliland.

Questions in Parliament

Joint Advisory Committee on Colonies

Mr. Ripley asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he had come to a decision regarding the establishment of a Joint Standing Advisory Colonial Committee, consisting of representatives of both Houses of Parliament, and whether he was aware of the strong support given to the idea of such a Committee by Sir Hubert Young, the Governor of Trinidad, Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika.

Colonel Stanley: I would refer my hon. friend to the full statement on this subject by my right hon. friend the Minister of the Colonies in North Africa in the debate on November 22 last, to which at present I have nothing to add. I am aware of the views expressed by Sir Hubert Young.

Mr. Ripley: Will the Minister bear in mind the repeated requests made in this House regarding the setting up of a committee, and also the pre-eminence and urgency which colonial problems will occupy in post-war times? Will he consider the matter for that and for other reasons?

Colonel Stanley: Sir, I am very cognisant of that, and this is really how far you can deal with by question and answer. Through the hon. gentleman asked for an Advisory Colonial Committee, Sir Hubert Young asked for a Joint Standing Committee, which would have full responsibility for formulating all plans and leave no responsibility over to the Secretary of State or to the House of Commons as a whole.

Mr. Ripley asked if the Secretary of State had considered the representations made by the leading staffs of European countries of the Royal Air Force and the Royal Navy, and whether he was taking any steps to improve their salaries and conditions of service to induce their return to service.

Colonel Stanley: I have received the petition mentioned in the hon. gentleman's question, and it is under consideration by the High Commissioner for Transport in East Africa, and I am awaiting his recommendations.

Major Love asked for a statement on the potato shortage in East Africa.

Colonel Stanley: There is a shortage of potatoes as of other crops in East Africa owing to the complete failure of the crop last year. In 1945 this shortage is being taken into account in the potato seed successfully cultivated.

National Bank of India

The directors of the National Bank of India, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend for the half-year to December 31 at the rate of 11% per annum, less income tax, payable on March 11. This interim dividend has been declared in place of the final dividend which would normally be recommended for approval at the annual general meeting, the date of which will be notified by the directors.

Barclays Bank, C. & C. O.

Barclays Bank, C. & C. O. announce that their branch in Mogadishu will be opened on April 15. It was opened in response to the special needs of the British commercial community in the Ethiopian capital. The proposed branch was established to provide banking services in the East African branch of the institution. A branch of the bank is also being opened in Mogadishu in the British Somaliland, on Monday, April 15.

The new branch will be a branch of the type of 10,000 sq. ft. in area in Kenya, then the new tobacco, tea, coffee, and cotton and goods from export. The new branch will be a branch of the type of 10,000 sq. ft. in area in Kenya, then the new tobacco, tea, coffee, and cotton and goods from export. The new branch will be a branch of the type of 10,000 sq. ft. in area in Kenya, then the new tobacco, tea, coffee, and cotton and goods from export.

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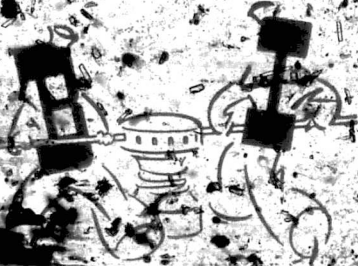
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BRITISH COLONIES must continue to be the sole responsibility of Great Britain. That fundamental principle (for the maintenance of which this newspaper has persistently pleaded) was restated in those very words in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister, who in reply to a supplementary question added that His Majesty's Government is opposed to the idea of condominium, and that its policy is to plan for the fullest political, economic and social development of the Colonies within the British Empire and in close co-operation with neighbouring and friendly nations. The forthright and unambiguous nature of this timely statement will be most warmly welcomed throughout the Colonial Empire and the Dominions, which have never been able to understand the failure of large sections of the British public and of so many British politicians to set a higher value upon the Colonies. Viscount Bennett, former Prime Minister of Canada, well expressed the attitude of Britons overseas when he said in London recently that "an Imperialist is only a man who bears proudly the responsibility of his race and breed." From that standard there was no deviation in the Dominions and the Colonies during the years of appeasement preceding this war, when our so-called public leaders (with a few honourable exceptions) cared nothing so much as to be dubbed Imperialists. Only a few days ago Professor

A. V. Dicey, who was in charge of members of the House of Commons when he said that it was the duty of the Government to ensure that the transfer of power to the Colonies should be a time when only about thirty members of the House thought it their duty to remain in the Chamber for a Colonial debate of major importance.

In view of such facts, was it surprising that the Germans persuaded themselves that persistent diplomatic blackmail would at last recover for them a foothold in African territory? By August 1939

Prime Minister's Precise Pledge, they had come as near to success in the aim of Great Britain was nearly a defeat when he disarmed army was miraculously evacuated from Dunkirk. But as the whole population of this country was then united in a resolute refusal even to contemplate the possibility of defeat, the German, France and almost all the non-British world took it for granted, so an Empire rescued from its lethargy by the magnificence of contributions in men, material, and money of the Colonial Empire, cast aside all thoughts of retreat from the responsibilities of trusteeship and partnership. Mr. Churchill, who spoke with the voice of forty-seven million Britons in the United Kingdom when he declared in 1940 that they would fight on the beaches, in the

streets and in the houses if invasion came, has now earned the gratitude of sixty millions in the Colonial Empire by this assurance that the administration of the British Colonies must remain the sole responsibility of Great Britain. Robust realism of that kind is anathema to our pedantic planners, who are blithely oblivious of the spirit of the territories of which they talk and write so much, but it faithfully interprets the mind of the Colonies.

In the Colonial debate of last week the Secretary of State gave the impression of still having an open mind in regard to the proposed creation of a Colonial Advisory Committee, but said frankly that he has

Colonial Office Requires Better Economic Advice. need of better advice on economic problems and considering how and when that need shall be supplied. It is not surprising that Stanley should soon have come to this conclusion for the sensitive touch with Colonial affairs have long been dissatisfied in this regard. Occasionally their views as to the squeakiness of the Colonial Office in economic matters have been publicly confirmed by more than one Secretary of State shortly after his departure from Downing Street. In present circumstances there may be difficulty in finding men able to give adequate time to master the great economic questions confronting the Colonial Empire and under advice as members of an Economic Advisory Committee, but the attempt is apparently to be made. While we trust it will succeed we hope that if he cannot get the right men the Secretary will be satisfied with relatively unimportant questions which would be better left to the hands of members of such a body than to the hands of one of the best advisers. If the Secretary were to appoint those who would tend to make their bones at a crucial period. The Ministers of the undertaking that his selections for such committees are made only with the idea of getting the best experts, whom he encourages to speak plain truth as they see it. That principle of selection is the only one that can engender confidence, and any deviation from it would be a source of regret. Towards the end of his speech to the debate Colonel Stanley said a few words about Colonial unity, which he appeared to regard as the natural outcome of common difficulties and common solutions. Well, for many years the United and Tanganyika Territories have shared their common difficulties and sought common solutions, but without finding them. The Colonial Office prepared to action that is a demand for political union, such they

too view as a natural result of such factors. Since the premisses have defined by the Minister, has long existed, perhaps he will now order the abandonment of obstruction from the official side and the substitution of action in the right direction.

Professor A. V. Hill, who is a member of the Colonial Research Committee, pleaded in the course of an excellent speech for experiment, not dogmatism in Colonial matters, and for the Colonies to accept the results of such experiments with a free mind. He urged that the experiments be carried out in a step-by-step fashion and stressed the need for action to follow. It has been quite the usual thing in Eastern African affairs to discontinue inquiry for acceptable proposals to be made for the experts to be pigeonholed for the proposed re-emergence years later, for similar recommendations to be made by another committee, commission, or expert investigator, for these suggestions to be blessed in word and ignored in fact, and for the whole discussion to begin anew a few years later. This vicious circle has become a commonplace in most of the territories, where a result of this has been a painstaking character of government. It is clearly made that it is by means always of knowledge which is a record of major problems, but a lack of willingness of the Colonial Office or of Colonial Governments to raise the standards by which we judge are always rising in the Colonies. It is to be hoped that we will apply these higher standards of judgment in our present situation and inaction is a serious matter under his control, so that those in our responsible positions who have throughout a long career contrived to do nothing constructive may a long last realize their personal responsibility.

If the Colonies require aid in the application of agreed solutions to some of their problems, there may be equal need to avoid hurry in other directions. In Eastern Africa, for instance, it is now generally agreed even by some who once argued the opposite, that more technical assistance would come in rushing the development of MNERERE College, Uganda. To record that fact is in no sense to belittle an undertaking which promise, an institution which we speak confidently when many official and non-official leaders in East Africa are cautious to the point of pessimism. Malvern, as mentioned during the debate,

but, emphasising that such centres of higher learning should not be factories for the production of machine-made graduates who count upon comfortable official jobs. Dr. Hill stressed the need for teaching in such colleges to be associated with study and research. It is a point which East Africa will inevitably have to face, and quite probably, and preferably, in the early future. But the principle at issue should still remain unsettled, another of the many disadvantages of the perpetuation of the artificial division between three Administrative or the duty of governing one natural East African unit. So long as that system lasts there will be a recurrent bipartite struggle for research institutions. Kenya and its Scott Laboratories, Tanganyika must stake out a claim for major research investigation to be made at Mpyapa, and Uganda was equally entitled to press for yellow fever and other medical research to be centred in Entebbe. Similar give-and-take on other matters has brought diffusion, not centralisation, of research.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, there has been no public suggestion, either by speech or in the Press, that the new Makerere

affords the opportunity for reasonable concentration of research within easy reach of the future university. **The Case for Centralisation at Makerere** for Eastern Africa, but it should be examined. The proposal does not, of course, contemplate interference with the research stations established in carefully chosen localities for climatic or other obviously sound reasons. It is concerned with the general question of the advantage of grouping long-range research in one area, so that the scientists engaged on tasks which are frequently interrelated may have the best possible facilities for their investigations, including ready personal contact. Universities are in all countries, of their very nature, places of research, and it is not likely that East Africa can expect a wise exception, it would be in the natural order of things for Makerere, East Africa's embryo university, to attract research institutions to its vicinity. This prospect would be better faced now than later, when vested interests, personal and territorial, will have grown stronger. There is another consideration; that the centralisation will be much more likely to attract outstanding scientists to East Africa, which is one of all the first-class brains willing to labour in her cause.

Prime Minister's Pledge to the Colonies

Administrative Sole Responsibility of Great Britain

ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES must continue to be the sole responsibility of Great Britain, that has been the considered policy of His Majesty's Government, was categorically stated by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons last week.

The official report of Hansard for March 15 is in the following terms:

Mr. Churchill said that the same summer which the year 1900 opened the beginning of the development of the British Colonial Empire was also the year in which the Secretary of State for the Colonies, representing the power of the British Government.

The Prime Minister said: "His Majesty's Government are convinced that the administration of the British Colonies must continue to be the sole responsibility of Great Britain. The policy of His Majesty's Government is to assist in the fullest possible political, economic and social development of these lands within the British Empire, and in close co-operation with neighbouring and friendly nations."

Mr. Churchill said that the declaration made in the speech made in Oxford in 1900, which was both for the United States and the Dominions, was had been the same spirit which permeated the Colonial Empire.

The Prime Minister said: "We must equally beware of any tendency to a policy of 'divide and conquer'."

Mr. Churchill said: "Does the Prime Minister intend to be the proponent of the Atlantic Charter?"

The Prime Minister said: "Yes, of course."

Mr. Churchill said: "Does it mean that the Government's consideration of the future of the world is in the international mind?"

The Prime Minister said: "We should be opposed to the idea of 'colonisation' which have always been found to bring about the best results for the regions affected, but we shall be in the closest touch with the course with the African whose interests are concerned with our African and other parts of the world."

The Prime Minister said: "We should be opposed to the idea of 'colonisation' which have always been found to bring about the best results for the regions affected, but we shall be in the closest touch with the course with the African whose interests are concerned with our African and other parts of the world."

Mr. Churchill said: "Does the Prime Minister think that the Dominions or member States of the British Commonwealth will also have a voice in the future of the British Colonies?"

The Prime Minister said: "They already have a considerable voice in the future of the British Colonies, which is their right."

Mr. Churchill said: "Does the declaration mean that the British Government intend to give up its occupied territories of the world in the war?"

The Prime Minister said: "I think that it would be a very insulting parallel to the situation of the world."

MATTER OF GREAT IMPORTANCE to the British East and Central African Dependencies were discussed in the House of Commons last week when the Stockdale Report on the West Indies was debated.

CONOR O'LEARY, Secretary of State for the Colonies, recalled that an ancestor of his, who was Colonial Secretary during the last Reform Government, completed the great and humane movement which sprung up among the ordinary people of Great Britain for the liberation of the slaves in the West Indies.

The Minister's speech was mainly with reference to Indian problems, but the passages with direct bearing upon Eastern Africa were as follows:

"We have to remember that we are dealing with the colonial world that we are judging matters by standards which are not equally clear-cut and that the standards by which we judge the world are not always the same."

"The £5,000,000 a year of which the Colonial Development and Welfare Act makes provision is not going to be too much out of the way to be too little."

"We can have no economic development without improved social services, so there can be no permanent standard of social services without economic development."

"All this is possible only if we can only be a natural process of the world in an expansionist world as a

Background to the

The Prime Minister's Speech—I can imagine that some time next year—but it may well be earlier—our might beat Hitler, by which I mean beat him and his powers of evil into death, dust and ashes. To quote Disraeli, one of his most pregnant sayings: "Nations are governed by force or by tradition." In moving steadily and steadfastly from a class to a national foundation in the politics and economics of our society and civilisation we must not forget the glories of the past, nor how many battles we have fought for the rights of the individual and for human freedom. We must beware of trying to build a society in which nobody counts for anything except a politician or an official in a society where enterprise has no reward and thrift no privilege. I say "trying to build" because at all races in the world our people would be the last to consent to be governed by a bureaucracy. Freedom is their life blood. These two great forces, scourging and harrowing men's souls, have made the British nation master in its own house. "The people have been rendered conscious that they are coming into their own." The glories of the past, the foil of the centuries, the long built-up conceptions of decent government and fair play, the tolerance which comes from the free working of Parliamentary and electoral institutions, and the great Colonial possessions for which we are trustees in every part of the globe—all these constitute parts of this inheritance, and the nation must be fitted for its responsibilities and high duty. Here we have freedom of thought as well as freedom of conscience. Here we have been the pioneers of religious toleration. But side by side with all this has been the fact that religion has been a rock in the life and character of the British people upon which they have built their hopes and cast their cares. This fundamental element must never be taken from our schools and rejoice to hear of the enormous progress that has been made among all religions and men freeing themselves from sectarian jealousies and rancours, while preserving fervently the tenets of their own faith. Under our ancient monarchy, that bulwark of British liberties, that barrier against dictatorship, on all sides, we intend to move forward in great families, preserving the comradeships of the war, free forever from the class prejudice and other forms of snobbery from which in modern times we have suffered less than other nations and from which we are now shaking ourselves entirely free. —Mr. Churchill.

German Strength in Russia

Four months ago the Germans and satellites had 230 divisions in Russia and a front of about 2,500 miles, a rough average of 10 for every 100 miles of front. They lost altogether the equivalent of about 60 to 50 divisions. A conservative estimate now would give the Germans in Russia about 100 to 150 divisions, but many of these are only at two-thirds or half their full strength. In this same period the Germans have also reduced the length of their front from 2,500 miles to about 1,200, as it is at present. Therefore, if we reckon the same proportion of troops for the shortened front, with easier lines of communication as the Germans needed in November, we arrive at a figure of 120 divisions necessary to hold the 1,200-mile front defensively. This would give the Germans about 40 to 60 divisions, mostly below strength, with weighty reserves. The German Supreme Command has not yet accepted defeat as inevitable. They hope that the longer they delay the greater the possibility that a blunder by the Allies might give the German High Command an opportunity to relieve the situation. It is hard to realise how deep this belief has been ingrained into the German Staff. —"Liberator," in *The Observer*.

Smash Prussianism

Prussianism, the quintessence of Nazism, is the main element we have to compass and subdue. By segregating some half-dozen autonomous States, Prussian rule can be confined to the Mark of Brandenburg. Partition is no new idea to Germans; a movement in favour of it was subdued by Prussian elements soon after the last war. With vigorous propaganda the movement might be revived to take effect on or before the rebound in German sentiment at the fall of Hitler. —Mr. Oscar Brown, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

Tin Hats Not Wanted

Nothing was agreed by all platters and messes when they came into contact during the last war, large scale manoeuvres in Southern England, and that was hat, the tin hat is no longer needed. The steel helmet was first used by the French in 1915, by us later in the same year, and then by the Germans. It was invaluable against shrapnel, but that is never used nowadays. No one seemed to have seen General Montgomery wearing a tin hat. I also believe that no request has been received from his army for a replacement of a tin hat since his great battle was begun in November last year. —*The Times* military correspondent.

Specialised Bomber Planes

There is a specialised British or American attack aeroplane for almost every condition of weather in daylight or darkness. Visibility is the determining factor in the choice of aircraft for particular operations. In general the American aircraft, which are the most heavily armed, take clear visibility in which to operate, and the British planes, which carry heavier loads, take the targets under cover of poor visibility—at night or in a cloud. British bombers are most effective at night because, although they carry enormous loads, they are not armed with powerful enough guns to put up the same long-distance barrage of cross-fire as the American formations. Yet the destruction caused by the Lancasters at Le Creusot and Milan in daylight has shown that big formations can get through with insignificant loss. The vital point is big formations. By day the large formations are too much for the enemy fighters to master. A.A. fire then proves the worst enemy. If we could double the weight of attack and send over two large scale raids each day and each night, of possible weather, the defences might be strained beyond their limit. The Vought Sikorsky 500 helicopter came down upward, forward, sideways, backward and in a circle with absolute precision at any speed within its range. That is from 0 to 100 m.p.h. forward and from 0 to about 20 m.p.h. in other directions. It can alight on either land or sea. The load it can lift is small and its range limited. But it has possibilities for itself in that it can take off from a slight rise in ground space, such as the deck of a merchant ship. —Mr. Peter Masfield, *Sunday Times* on depression.

Fast Ships

The period of building fast ships is about half as long again as the time needed for building 11-knot ships, and the faster ships need about 50% more labour and materials. We are building many fast ships as we can without upsetting the balance of production. Of the ocean-going vessels now on order and under construction in this country about one-third are of the high-speed strategic type. —Lord Leathers, Minister of War Transport.

to the War News

Opinions Epitomised.—We can hit any target we can see.—Major General Eaker, Commanding U.S. Army Air Force.

The war will last six to eight years.—General Franco.

The United States is spending £60,250,000 daily on the war.—Mr. Donald Nelson.

Once more the Marshal Stalin and the Red armies will avenge both for and of.—Mr. J. L. Garvin.

Any member of the staff not fully occupied should call attention to the fact.—Home Office circular to civil servants.

Machinery and scenic things either heaven or hell, depending on how they are handled.—Mr. J. L. Garvin.

Japanese air power in the Pacific is certainly one of the greatest.—Brookings Institute, General MacArthur, and Douglas.

At the end of the war, the total weight of the world will probably be 4,000,000,000 lbs. weighing 150 net.

Five hundred soldiers were killed out of 10,000 in the attack on the island destroyed by the Bismarck Sea.—Mr. E. L. Davis, U.S. War Information Director.

Except for the Arabs and Cretan interludes, the Middle East has been defeated in every military action since the Battle of Britain.—Mr. Christopher Buckley.

The future of Denmark should be guaranteed by the League of United Nations. Denmark should be made a northern Switzerland.—Mr. Neville Pearson.

We must have chairs of social and political psychology at every important university in the world.—Mr. Ranjoo C. Chaham, in *Graphic*.

Bit by bit Franco has been tearing up the international treaty governing the status of Languir and throwing the pieces to our faces.—*National News*.

The German High Command will stake its all on the ability to take the Ruhr away from the Allies this year.—Mr. Neville Pearson, in the *Daily Mail*.

In neutral Turkey I heard a restaurant band strike up 'Happy Days Are Here Again' because a party of British people had walked in.—Mr. George Young.

We are now producing more than a unit of news every second of time as much as we did in 1914, and we are getting more per man unit than the Americans.—Mr. R. S. Hargrave, U.S. Minister to Agra, India.

The ideal place of resistance to Axis leaders after the war should be Vietnam, French Indochina, the Pacific, which sinks into the sea for years and rises again.—Sir Harry Luke.

Thank God for the First Sea Lord (Sir Dudley Pound). He has pulled us through a situation which has preceded in the nation's naval history.—Mr. A. J. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty.

£1,210,000,000 is being spent by Great Britain in war and Post-War years.—An average of £100 per family.—Sir Theodore Charles, Vice-Chairman of the National Savings Committee.

A Russian Cossack, Ivan Dusia, Sopotnia Reg 14, was tortured to death in the market place at Korynstava village, refusing to give his guerrilla father's hiding place.—Mr. A. J. Nichol.

Over a million men are trained in the aerial defence of Western Germany. A large proportion of them might otherwise be engaged in the Russian front.—*Observer*, air correspondent.

German tombs at Melk, Matruh and other places from the graves of our dead were repainted from their original color during the retreat at the Battle of El Alamein.—An Army officer in Egypt, speaking to Mr. Norman Smart.

A tin can is you, as part of the reciprocal lend-lease agreement of the United States to the possession of all islands from Hawaii to South America for use as strategic naval bases.—Mr. J. L. Garvin, in the U.S. Isolationist.

The Japanese are still ignorant of the sea. What their advances are, stem from high sea advances, but probably not from Australia.—Sir Alexander Cordell, C. and G. Staff of Naval Forces in the Indian Ocean.

The Soviet High Command has learned a great deal since the break-off of the German offensive to carry out a series of movements which will win them and the Allies a General December victory.—Mr. Commandant, Stockholm.

Mr. Chamberlain spoke his leader's impression, confidence upon his country's aims and upon the success of the times.—The United States in these critical days is achieving no such clarification of its objectives.—*New York Herald-Tribune*.

Introduction of the central wire for Press cables between the two terminals in the British Empire resulted in an increase of Press traffic to 92,000,000 words in 1942 compared with 25,000,000 in 1939.—Report of the Council of the Empire Press Union.

The co-ordinated day and night work of Bomber Command and that of the United States Army Air Force in the opening bars which will be the crescendo of the attack on Europe.—Captain Bernard Halloun, M.P., Parliamentarian, Under-Secretary of State for Air.

Britain is now mass producing a 'chemical tank' for A.V. shells which has double the accuracy of the type of powder tank, and shells can be made to burst with precision at heights 500 ft. above that of the altitude of the sea level.—Mr. Duncan Sandys, M.P.

It is estimated 400,000 German soldiers and 25,000 Italian were in the Battle of El Alamein. German casualties totalled about 80,000, British 7,000 and prisoners 2,000. Now all the Italians were captured, about half the British, Cossacks, etc. were killed.—The Secretary of State for War.

We are now capable of 25 knots on the surface, 10 knots in service with the 100 ft. in the last war. The new submarine has an air shaft, a depth of 200 ft. 20 ft. in the air, there is no impediment in the normal speed, which means a 20 ft. to 25 knots.—Lord Strathclyde.

We estimate that our total tonnage of ships captured is 1,680,000 tons, including losses of 1,000,000 tons. We have 357,000 tons of ships and 1,000,000 tons of cargo. We are probably less than with which we are now.—Com. Knox, U.S. Navy Secretary.

We have some success through the Army and the Air Force in destroying more than 10,000 copies of an ideological magazine distributed in the Middle East. Now we have with great pleasure that the accused brothers of Cairo have been closed, and the women deported.—We have a sub-committee of the Central Religious Council for the Middle East dealing with these moral evils.—Bishop Gwynne.

The British High Command is a psychological masterpiece which the United States is very difficult to understand by the allegations. Although to view, there would have been no bloodshed at Omdurman, Casablanca, and perhaps there would have been a the proposal of the British feet there would have been no bloodshed in Syria and Iraq, and General de Gaulle would have been in active command of one of the fronts of the First French forces.—*Nineteenth Century*.

Cardinal Hinsley

Last week we reported the death of Cardinal Hinsley who for many years the British Press has since paid many tributes.

In 1928, wrote The Times, was selected by the Pope for a mission of peculiar delicacy to East Africa. During the twenties the British Colonial Service was actively promoting schemes of educational reform in all parts of British Africa. The Unimby Core Report gave a new impetus to the search for a type of schooling which would provide the Native with the best that civilization had to offer him while at the same time of him his own cultural heritage and traditions. The Prince of Wales College, Achimota, was founded, new teachers' training courses were started, Government schools were built, and colonies where, hitherto, nearly all education had been in the hands of missionaries. Failing the real co-operation of the African, Catholic missionary success could not be expected as a policy of The Holy See was approached and the Pope, in 1930, appointed Mgr. Hinsley to the post of Apostolic Visitor to the African Missions in British Territory and at the same time with wide powers of

His Office in East Africa

From the first his attitude was one of personal sympathy. He recommended to the Colonial officials that the task was to recognize the spiritual influence of Rome's Catholicism in the countries. With this character, it was always ready to tell them home that they were aware of the dangerous effects of a superficially western civilization on the minds and morals of the Natives. At the same time he firmly refused to allow any Catholic missionary to set up an attitude of non-co-operation with the whole power and influence on the side of such aims of the Government. It was never to him practically expedient.

He was more than tactful in handling his task. In his speeches and in his mission work he called attention to the Colonial officials and the Holy See. In 1930 created him the Archbishop of Rhodesia and in 1933 created him the Archbishop of the same name of the Rector of the English College. He devoted the last five years which he spent in Africa to problems, the end result will do down in history as one of the more important of those which he administered in Africa.

During 1935 the Archbishop felt keenly the responsibilities in England of the Italo-Abyssinian conflict. He publicly stated that no peoples were entitled to exploit, even in the name of civilisation; any other set of men, whether under the idea of territorial expansion or the need of raw materials for industries and markets. Aggression must always be resisted.

He never lost his interest in Africa, where recent liberalising influences in Colonial policy enjoyed his warm support.

His Attitude to British African Rule

Mr. Michael de la Bedoyere, editor of the Catholic Herald, has recalled that Cardinal Hinsley, who was interviewed by that newspaper in August, 1940, on the subject of British administration in Africa.

He reported to Pius XI that Government had been received by the Government and the Government officials with the utmost kindness and had given every facility for his work as Apostolic Visitor. "Yes," said the Pope, "I know that the British rule is based on equity and fair play. The missionaries tell me so."

When asked to comment on the Cardinal's view, the Archbishop said: "I am not at all sure about the freedom of mission. I am not at all sure that the missionaries have not maintained but to certain their own interests. I must have shown them a more realistic attitude. It is many years since I have seen it in the genuine sense of freedom which the British has secured in our African possessions; if our missionaries ever experience any criticism or censure they may have themselves to blame."

In a broadcast appreciation Mr. Douglas Woodruff said:

"Catholic missionaries and Government officials in East Africa found that at a certain time the mission which was at hand with charity and at the same time the most practical form of aid, with a clear sense of what could or could not be done. It was the success of his work in Africa, particularly with the world of Governments, which led directly to the decision of Pius XI to send him to Westminster."

He was particularly effective as a broadcaster in recent years. His broadcasting addresses were listened to by millions of him in the remotest parts of the world. There was about him an air of genuine nobility and of humility such as rarely accompanied high and eminent conviction. He had a great sense of humour and a remarkable freedom of spirit which made him singularly clear-sighted about the people. He had a great soul for the African people and he was quick to make soundings

thought he had ever himself said or thought anything less generously fair; and he embodied our national character in the intensity of his devotion to the idea of freedom and of justice which was the hidden protagonist of closer relations between all Christians.

Cardinal Hinsley was a great citizen, hugely and joyously proud of his country's places and its achievements; but he brought from his years in Africa a conviction that the peoples of the British Africa are supra-national, and education for the rights and duties which all men everywhere have in common.

The Daily Mail, which referred to him as the greatest English Cardinal since Wolsey, recalled that whilst in Africa he contracted paratyphoid and malaria, and the effects of which he continued to suffer.

Glady Delamere

I should like, if I may, to pay a personal tribute on the side of Gladys Delamere. I think I have known her since she was a child, and I think I have been very widely known. I think I have known her since she was a child, and I think I have been very widely known. I think I have known her since she was a child, and I think I have been very widely known. I think I have known her since she was a child, and I think I have been very widely known.

She was always ready and anxious to do her share, and more than her share, of any work that had to be done. I do not think children had to be cared for, Gladys was there to look after them. If transport was wanted, Gladys would provide it. Interviews were necessary with the Commissioner of Police, the General Manager of the Railway, or the Director of Medical Services, she was never found wanting. Nothing was too humble, too tedious, or too unpleasant for her, to undertake in the work of the League.

Among the many qualities which endeared her to her many friends in Kenya none was more lovable than her active concern for those who had met with misfortune.

E. A. Service Appointments

- Latest appointments include:
 - Colonial Administrative Service—Mr. S. H. Pass, to be Regional Commissioner, Kenya, to be Liaison Officer to the East African Governors' Conference.
 - Agricultural Service—Mr. B. Barnett, Senior Agricultural Officer, Nyasaland, to be Assistant Director of Agriculture.
 - Colonial Customs Service—Mr. A. W. C. O'Hara, Senior Collector of Customs, Tanganyika Territory, to be Senior Collector of Customs, Kenya.
 - Colonial Medical Service—Mr. T. A. Austin, Senior Medical Officer, Tanganyika, to be Director of Medical Services, Nyasaland.
 - Miss A. L. Moore, Senior Civil Nurse, Tanganyika, to be a Nurse in Charge, Nyasaland.
 - Colonial Police Service—Mr. J. F. French, Superintendent of Police, Gold Coast, to be Commissioner of Police, Nyasaland.
 - Colonial Postal Service—Mr. D. C. Crockett, Assistant Regional Director, Posts and Telegraphs Department, East Africa, to be Regional Director, Mr. J. C. Critchton, Senior Postmaster, Posts and Telegraphs Department, East Africa, to be Assistant Regional Director, and Mr. W. S. Watson, Master Post Office and Telegraphs Department, East Africa, to be Senior Postmaster.
 - Colonial Prison Service—Mr. E. H. Bone, Commissioner of Prisons, Tanganyika Territory, to be Director of Prisons, Gold Coast.
- First appointments include:
 - Colonial Medical Service—Mr. S. I. Adams, to be Medical Officer, Kenya; Mr. B. N. Harrison, to be Medical Officer, Zanzibar; Mr. J. W. Nulson, to be Medical Officer, Northern Rhodesia.
 - Colonial Veterinary Service—Mr. A. R. J. McCrobert, to be Veterinary Officer, Northern Rhodesia.

THE WAR

New E. A. Air Command

An Vice-Marshal Kerby Appointed

VICE-MARSHAL HAROLD SPENCER KERBY, D.S.O., A.F.C., a 36-year-old Canadian, has been appointed to be the first to command the Royal Air Force in East Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

Commissioned as a flight sub-lieutenant in the R.N.A.S., he served in the Dardanelles and Malta. He was a physical instructor in the Royal Air Force for 12 months, but he was promoted to the rank of flight commander in 1917 and was awarded the D.S.O. for great courage and initiative when he attacked hostile machine-gun positions at a raid in England and shot one down. He became a captain in the R.A.F. in April, 1918, and a temporary major one month later. In 1919 he was awarded the A.F.C. and granted a permanent commission in the R.A.F. as lieutenant.

From 1922 to 1929 he served in India, being promoted squadron leader in 1925. He served in the Staff Duties in the Air Ministry from 1930 to 1934 and, after a flying instructor course at the Central Flying School, was appointed to command No. 304 (B) Squadron in 1934. He was promoted wing commander in 1936 and later that year sent to Headquarters Flying Training Command. In 1939 he became a wing commander in Shanghai, returning to England in 1939.

Promoted to group captain, he assumed command of a Bomber Group in June, 1939, and on the outbreak of war went to France with the A.A.S.F. He became an air commodore in 1941 and in June, 1942, he was promoted to group captain.

Acting Vice-Marshal Sir E. Neville Sefström, C.B.E., who has been appointed a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Vice-Chief of the Royal Navy in succession to Vice-Admiral Sir Henry R. Pownall, was in command of the Expedition that occupied Diego Suarez, Madagascar.

Sir Godfrey Huggins in Middle East

Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, is in the Middle East, having just returned from a Press conference in Cairo, last week, at Southern Rhodesia's army is really one of volunteers, conscription having been introduced solely to prevent people from leaving essential work. Pointing out that Rhodesians are serving in 25 different countries, he recalled that, thanks to the pre-war system of training, 10 days after the declaration of war an

their way to West Africa. So great was the demand for men of European descent that it was difficult to maintain the production of chrome, copper, asbestos, coal and timber.

A number of Rhodesians are now serving in the Middle East with the Black Watch, the Cheshire Regiment, the Royal Corps of Signals, and the R.I.A. At the beginning of the war Rhodesia provided officers and N.C.O.'s for the Royal West African Frontier Force and the King's African Rifles, and later several hundred more sent to the Middle East.

The Empire Air Training Scheme, which originated in Southern Rhodesia, had necessitated the feeding of the thousands of men who are being trained each year. Added to these were about 5,000 Italian internees and 2,000 Polish women and children. The result was a great strain on the country's food resources.

Referring to the incorporation of Southern Rhodesian units with those of South Africa in a unified command, Sir Godfrey said: "Rhodesian soldiers had a free choice. Following the indication of our lines of communications, they decided to elect General Smuts as their chief in the event of any action in the South

Now that Africa has been divided into four commands and Rhodesia comes in the South African Command—which was not possible before—the war for political reasons—it is likely that many Rhodesians will be sent to the United Kingdom units and join the war with the British comrades.

Rhodesia's Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, on his way home from Cairo, will visit Rhodesia and East Africa. During the Prime Minister's absence from the Colony, Captain F. E. Harris, Minister of Agriculture, is acting as Prime Minister, and Colonel G. E. Guest, Minister of Air and Mines, as Minister of Defence.

Six well-known East African chiefs, including the Prime Minister of Buganda, have just completed a 10,000-mile tour of the Middle East, where they have been visiting British troops from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. The tour, which extended from Cairo in the west to Jerusalem in the east, was made to enable the chiefs to give their peoples news of the troops in the Middle East. One of the things which most impressed the visitors was that African and European soldiers are wearing the same clothes and using the same hospitals. This impressed them as a sign of the way in which the East African contingents of the British Auxiliary Pioneer Corps are being treated. European officers told them that the African soldiers are co-operating well to win the war, and are greatly appreciated.

Group Captain R. R. G. Day, M.B.E., who served for 20 years in the Army, Royal Air Force and R.A.F., has been killed in action. He was responsible for the preparation in 1928 of landing grounds in the Sudan for the pioneer flight to Nigeria, and he did similar work in Benin at the first flight from Cairo to Lagos in 1931. The death is reported in Southern Rhodesia of an active sergeant, Mr. Denis Devenish, a 36-year-old pupil pilot in the R.A.F. He had been on the staff of the Gleng and Phoenix mine since 1936, and was well known in the area.

The death of an active sergeant in Southern Rhodesia is reported in Mr. Thomas (A. Geoffrey) Argyle, 36 years old. He has 22 years of age, and went out to Rhodesia from Hatch End, Middlesex. The Colonial Office Inquiries and Casualties Branch has moved from No. 115 Whitehall, S.W.1, to 2 Park Street, London, W.1. (Telephone: Mayfair 1966.) A report on an Observer, E. L. Thomson, who in peace time was a tobacco trader in Inyazura, Southern Rhodesia, and who made his first operation in the East over London in January, 1942, when he has been on other large raids, including that on Berlin, on March 15. Sgt. Thomson was the bomber which parachuted four times by night bombers when returning from the big Wilhelmshaven raid last month.

Other Rhodesians in the Berlin raid were Flight-Lieut. W. J. Picken, D.F.C., Pilot Observer, and Sgt. L. Sauer, and Sergt. Pilot G. W. Oldham.

A.T.S. Now in Kenya

The first unit of the A.T.S. to arrive in Kenya for service with the East African Command was met at Nairobi station by the band of the R.A.F. The unit is No. 1 A.T.S. (Kenya) Squadron, numbering 200 British girls, under the command of Captain Marna Wells, of Abingdon.

Captain T. G. Duncan has been appointed commandant of the Bombo Internment Camp, Uganda. Inspector H. Blackwell, who recently retired from the Uganda Police, now holds the rank of Major in the East African Forces.

Brigade ya Ihsu (Asosa-Isio-Gambela) is the title of a new monthly review in the Lingala language published in the Belgian Congo for Native troops. It is illustrated with beautiful reproductions of scenes from African life.

A Kenya *agiri* leaving outside the colony received the following message from the Information Office: "Your wife has been delivered of a male child. His name is to be General Montagu of the Light Infantry."

The programme of gramophone records shown by British forces in the East and South Africa will probably start on April 21 at 10 hours in the P.M. Western Service.

Air and sea precautions officer has been appointed in the Seychelles.

The first 1,000 Polish refugees to reach Southern Rhodesia have asked to be allowed to show their appreciation of the hospitality they have received by entertaining visitors to their camps with their national songs and dances.

Indian Squadron's Fine Record

On account of the Sudan Squadron's hundredth victory in the course of a brilliant 100, which resulted in the destruction of a great 14 enemy aircraft, Sir Hubert Grey, the Governor General of the Sudan, congratulated his congratulations.

The Sudan Speed the Plains Fund has reached £100,000.

H.M. S. S. *WANDA* is to be provided with an aircraft engine of 1962 collected by the Uganda Ship Company to be used towards the cost of the plane which will be described accordingly.

The Uganda Squadron of the R.A.F. has received from the War Fund a donation of £150 for its welfare fund.

A Christmas Fair held in Jinja raised £1,250 for war relief. The local Indian community made the handsome donation of £112 10s which sum is to be distributed to Indian war relief.

The following interest-free loans were made to the Treasury during February: £400,000 from Northern Rhodesia; £50,000 from Kenya; and two loans of £25,000 each from Uganda.

A Second Start in Life

Methods whereby returned soldiers may be rehabilitated in civil life were outlined by the Director of Demobilisation, Colonel W. Addison, in a recent address to the Salisbury Rotary Club, Southern Rhodesia.

The bridge over which men must pass from the armed forces to civil life, he said, had three pillars, care of the disabled, training of the untrained, and complete training of the partly-trained.

As to the first category, Mr. Addison referred to the Pension Board, and the application of the law to the partly-trained, his case before the Demobilisation Committee, and also before a Medical Appeal Board. Some former arrangements for vocational training and employment were proceeding with the Union Government so that disabled men might have the same training obtainable in Southern Rhodesia.

Training for the untrained covered men who had gone straight from the classroom to the armed forces, especially the R.A.F. The Government undertook the obligation to train them to earn their living in the field of employment they chose. From information supplied by the questionnaire which had been completed, men would be passed to the Rehabilitation Committee dealing with the sphere of employment.

Referring to the completion of training for the partly-trained, Colonel Addison quoted a promise made in Parliament by Mr. Keir, the Minister Without Portfolio: "Every youth who returns to his civilian life after demobilisation will have his made up by the Government to the amount he would have been earning had he not been called up. Where this was not sufficient to meet the requirements of life owing to the marital, tax, or other duties, his earnings will be made up by the Government in accordance with the pension standards."

There is no Russia, and there will be no effort on the part of the Government to evade this issue in any way.

Colonel Addison gave a warning that the stipulation of these promises would involve considerable expenditure, which the country must be ready to bear.

Recallment in this War

The Uganda Squadron of the Legion of Frontiersmen recently entertained Major John Boyes, Commandant of the Legion in East Africa, as a guest, which the Governor, Sir Charles Dundas, attended. The strength of the Uganda Squadron is approximately 100, and is under the command of Mr. E. G. Gendner. During his absence on leave at Blackie, D.C.A., has taken over. Major Boyes said that in Kenya the Legion had a pre-war membership of 300, of whom 200 have received commissions while in active service in this war. He recalled that his last visit to Uganda was in 1908 to shoot elephants.

Statements Worth Noting

"He will keep the feet of his saints, and the wicked shall be silent in darkness; for by strength shall no man prevail." — I. Samuel 15:9.

"Making Constitutions is not just a kind of paper game after supper." — Colonel Oliver Stanley, M.P.

"Some tobacco growers believe that a land yielding plenty of snakes is likely to produce good tobacco." — A correspondent of the *New Rhodesia*.

"There are now over 1,500 certificated and selected teachers at work in nearly 1,000 schools in Northern Rhodesia." — Mr. C. J. Tyndale-Biscoe, Director of African Education.

"One tree in my district was responsible for stripping an area of anything from 500 to 1,000 square miles of almost every mashauna tree." — Moubray, of Southern Rhodesia.

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Food Shortages in Kenya

The shortage of food in Kenya, which has necessitated the importation of maize and other staples, as already reported in these columns, was mentioned by the Governor at the opening of the Legislative Council on Thursday last.

Announcing that relief supplies of maize had arrived, Sir Henry Moore expressed thanks to the British Government for the assistance rendered. According to Sir Henry Moore, "The Food" the Governor acknowledged the assistance of the military authorities both in the reduction of ration scales and in making arrangements to assist the Government in the storage and transport of imported foodstuffs. After making a detailed review of the causes of the shortage, he held out no prospect of an early relaxation in restrictions, but said he held out every hope that the situation would improve, and that, with patience and co-operation, the country would be able to overcome the unlikable months ahead.

He announced that reports on the over-estimation of the country's food requirements had been requested from Government officials, that, from one of two bad areas, especially in the Kenya Territory, no large-scale importations of foodstuffs into the Native reserves would have to be ordered. Last Tuesday's shortage should give the impression that the country had failed in its production programme. The Governor quoted figures indicating the striking increases in the Colony's war-time production, compared with 1941, the production of wheat had increased by 150 per cent, flour by 100 per cent, 1,000 tons. The production of maize had increased by 70 per cent, but the figure is deceptive as, though still below the 1941 increase, it was greater last year than the 1941 figure. The production of sorghum, millet and other cereals had also increased, and the output of Native foodstuffs had

increased. A last message from the Governor, the most important of the week, was held in Kenya, and at the same time, the leading farmers, and other interested parties, were appointed last year to direct the Government's agricultural war production.

Opening the conference, the Governor said that he had done much to relieve the situation, but he had to do still more. He said that the Government was working to increase the production of foodstuffs, and announced that a programme of agricultural machinery, including tractors, was being carried out. He said that the Government was also working to increase the production of grain silos, and that the Government was also working to increase the production of grain silos, and that the Government was also working to increase the production of grain silos.

The conference has concluded with the return from London of the British Minister of Agriculture, Mr. G. B. Clive, formerly Director of Agriculture in Uganda, who was in England discussing with the Minister of Supply and the Director of East African Supplies, particularly cotton, tea and sugar. The British Government agreed to buy the cotton crop until the end of the war in order to provide a market for the commercial firms should the supply of cotton from the East African inland market in the Middle East be cut off. Mr. Clive also said that the British Minister of Agriculture in East Africa is to produce the maximum output of wheat, maize and other crops, and to produce the maximum output of wheat, maize and other crops.

Value of Personal Contact

"I am a great believer in the value of personal contact, not only on a local level, but on a national level, and other relations unless you know them," said Mr. G. B. Clive, Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, in a recent broadcast talk from Lusaka after a visit to the Copperbelt district. He said he had been much impressed by the high spirit of loyalty and general co-operation which he found to be the maximum war effort. He said that the writers, printers, and other workers in the mines, and the missionaries and ministers, were all doing their best to help the Government in its war effort. He said that the Government was also working to increase the production of grain silos, and that the Government was also working to increase the production of grain silos.

The fact that the goods made of the materials in short supply owing to war conditions, the advertisement in this newspaper should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available.

Objections in Parliament

The Government's proposal to increase the number of members of the Legislative Council in Kenya, which was reported in these columns, has been met with objections in Parliament. During the last session, the Government proposed to increase the number of members of the Legislative Council from 12 to 18, and to increase the number of members of the Executive Council from 6 to 12. The Government also proposed to increase the number of members of the Legislative Council from 12 to 18, and to increase the number of members of the Executive Council from 6 to 12. The Government also proposed to increase the number of members of the Legislative Council from 12 to 18, and to increase the number of members of the Executive Council from 6 to 12.

Mr. George Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for Kenya whether the Government would be prepared to introduce a bill which would provide for very satisfactory times, and whether the Government would be prepared to introduce a bill which would provide for very satisfactory times, and whether the Government would be prepared to introduce a bill which would provide for very satisfactory times.

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Fishing Industry Expands

Plans have been made to develop the fresh water fishing industry of the East African seas. Nearly 10,000 fishnets are to be supplied. A high percentage of the fish caught will be dried and supplied to workers in local war industries.

First Bilharzia Research Laboratory

The world's first bilharzia research laboratory is being built in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, to the design of Dr. Akmal-uz-Zeyn, who has been conducting an intensive drive to rid the Colony of the disease. Its success will depend on the success of the laboratory.

Tanga Fire Relief

The public of Tanganyika are requested to contribute to the relief of the local Indian Association, the Tanga Town and District Chamber of Commerce, and the Tanga Chamber of Commerce, who have suffered a heavy loss in the recent fire. A committee composed of Messrs. Mohamed Hagan, E. J. Jivonje, A. S. L. Mwangi and O. McQueen was entrusted with the collection of the funds.

News Items in Brief

Series of air have been introduced in Kenya following the food shortage.

Statistical estimate of this year's Uganda cotton crop is 200,000 bales.

The income of the Universities Mission to Central Africa last year was £42,061.

Last year's yield from cotton tax in Uganda was £60,000 less than the estimate.

The area devoted to tobacco growing in Southern Rhodesia last year was 75,000 acres.

Ration cards for butter have been issued to 3,000 Europeans and 10,000 Indians in Kenya.

The Buriyoro Native tobacco crop recently marketed reached the very satisfactory total of 2,000,000 lbs.

Makerere College, Uganda, is likely to admit some Dutch students at the request of the Dutch Government.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has decided to establish an Economics Division of the Department of Agriculture.

The Southern Rhodesian rhinoceros which had been in the Pretoria Zoo for 28 years has died. Heres and his captivity is claimed to be a record.

At the request of the Governor, horse racing has been abandoned in Kenya for the time being. The news was received by cablegram a few days ago.

South Africa buys between 50,000 and 60,000 gallons annually of Kenya's passion fruit juice, most of which is produced in the Sotik district.

Kenya is producing a new hybrid spinning (framed) textile for lifebelts. Resembling wool, it is a dog food on certain trees. A pilot plant has been started and samples are being examined.

An exhibition depicting Belgian resistance and the activities of the Belgian Congo is being held until Saturday in the main bookshop hall of Messrs. Angus, Cook and Sons, Berkeley Street, London.

The City Council of Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia, is considering the reservation of 120 residential sites for sale at half price after the war to demobilised men who have been on active service.

Tobacco taken from bond and retained for home consumption in the United Kingdom in 1942 was between 20% and 25% above the 1938 figures, said the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade a few days ago.

The exchange rates for telephones in Ethiopia are 20 Maria (Ethiopian dollar) for notes and banks; 18 dollars for large shops, restaurants, bars and cinemas; 15 dollars for smaller shops, cafes, and small restaurants and bars; 10 dollars for officers of the British military forces; Ethiopian army and police, missions, hospitals and Government departments; eight dollars for private residences; and four dollars for extension telephones.

Roma's Livestock Control employs about 40 East Africans. A Police suggestion for the disposal after the war of its accumulated stocks that the money should be used for the improvement of stock and the pastoral after.

Profits received from all sections of Rhodesia Railways during January totalled £517,221 making £2,571,340 for the first four months of the financial year. The financial statement for 1942-43 for the month and 1943-44 for the four months.

Kenya's Industrial Committee, established some months ago as the total projection of the East African Industrial Research and Development Board, has shown energy and initiative in setting up experiments in various directions, according to Sir Charles the Governor.

A Belgian economic mission has returned to India to investigate the export from India to the Congo of products other than clothes and jute, both of which the Belgian Congo also imports from India. The possibility of expanding water arrangements is under examination.

The Kenya-Uganda Inter-Colonial Railway Advisory Council has recommended an increase in allowance to the Asian staff who are married and have their families living with them and that allowances should generally be on the same basis as those adopted by the Government of Kenya.

Anglo-Portuguese Colonial Bank

The Anglo-Portuguese Colonial and Overseas Bank Ltd., reports a net profit, after providing for taxation and contingencies, of £37,265 for the year to January 31, which, with the balance of £85,745, enables the good will of £95,000 to be written off and £1,710,107 carried forward. The issued capital is £1,000,000.

News of Our Advertisers

British Bank Ltd., made a net profit for 1942 of £959,510, as against £355,000 the previous year. Income tax requires £235,000 to be paid on £200,628. A final dividend of 7½% brought the total of 12½% (the same).

The British Overseas Airways Corp. Ltd., made a profit for 1942 of £2,222,222 after tax provision, and allowing £224,950 for depreciation and setting £145,000 for reserve. A dividend of 10% has been declared (the same) and £254,171 has been carried forward.

The International Combustion Co. Ltd., reports a profit of £2,222,222 for the year ending 31st March 1943 against £1,177,707 for the previous year. Income tax is payable of £1,050,000 (previous year £1,132,255) and £200,000 for special war tax. The final ordinary dividend is 15% with a bonus of 10% making 30% for the year (the same).

Thos. Firth and John-Brown, Ltd., reported a profit for 1942 after provision for deferred repairs and taxation of £311,357 as against £272,270 in 1941. The final ordinary dividend was 5½% and a bonus of 20% free of tax (the same). £189,177 was brought forward. Stock in trade and work in progress are assessed at £1,163,922 against £2,419,840.

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FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE MIDLAND COUNTIES ELECTRICITY SUPPLY CO.

WILKESM SPILARER, Chairman of the Midland Counties Electricity Supply Co., gave the following address at the annual meeting of the company held at the Grosvenor Hotel, London, on the 15th inst.

Consumers of electricity are, I think, entitled to be assured that, as is stated in certain reports, the electric supply industry which provides has been most successful. It is to be thought of as being a public utility industry as a public utility industry, and as such, it is subject to public control. It is to be thought of as being a public utility industry as a public utility industry, and as such, it is subject to public control. It is to be thought of as being a public utility industry as a public utility industry, and as such, it is subject to public control.

Three Main Criteria

When we consider the standards which should be applied to the supply industries we are judged. There are three main considerations—first, that it should be in a position of giving a reliable and efficient supply to the consumer; secondly, that it should be in a position of giving a supply which is of a high standard of quality; and thirdly, that it should be in a position of giving a supply which is of a high standard of efficiency. These are the three main criteria which should be applied to the supply industries we are judged.

The first of these considerations is the most important. It is the responsibility of the supply industry to provide a reliable and efficient supply to the consumer. This is the primary duty of the industry, and it is the responsibility of the industry to ensure that it is able to do so.

The second of these considerations is the standard of quality of the supply. It is the responsibility of the supply industry to ensure that the supply is of a high standard of quality. This is the responsibility of the industry to ensure that the supply is of a high standard of quality.

The third of these considerations is the standard of efficiency of the supply. It is the responsibility of the supply industry to ensure that the supply is of a high standard of efficiency. This is the responsibility of the industry to ensure that the supply is of a high standard of efficiency.

By sound management the accumulated reserves in our electricity companies are neither excessive nor inadequate. They are a reserve fund which can be used for the benefit of the industry, and it is the responsibility of the industry to ensure that they are used in a proper manner.

A special committee under Sir Harry McCallum was set up to look into the distribution side of the industry in 1949, and the Government of the day indicated that its recommendations were generally acceptable and that legislation would be introduced to give effect thereto. It is to be thought of as being a public utility industry as a public utility industry, and as such, it is subject to public control.

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General of Government

The Government of the day has indicated that it is prepared to consider the recommendations of the committee. It is to be thought of as being a public utility industry as a public utility industry, and as such, it is subject to public control.

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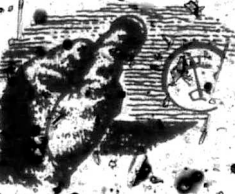
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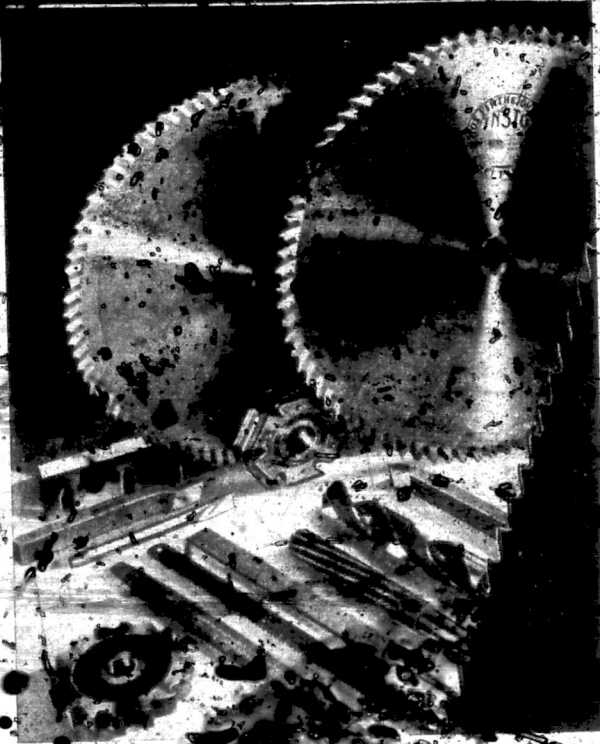
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